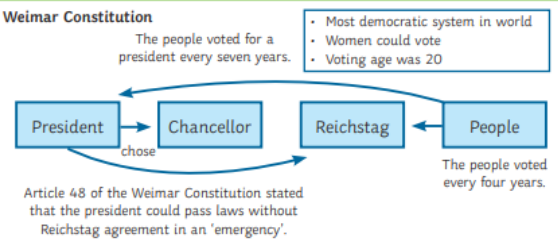


1. The Weimar Government		
1	Why was the government formed?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Germany's ruler Kaiser Wilhelm II ran away from the country towards the end of WWI A new government took over and asked for an end to the war. This was the Weimar Government
2	<p>Weimar Constitution</p> <p>The people voted for a president every seven years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most democratic system in world Women could vote Voting age was 20  <p>Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution stated that the president could pass laws without Reichstag agreement in an 'emergency'.</p>	
3	Strengths of the Weimar Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proportional representation meant even small parties had a say All Germans over 21 could vote (including women) No one group or person could have too much power These were big changes from the system before – Kaiser Wilhelm was a dictator
4	Weaknesses of the Weimar Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proportional representation made it difficult to make decisions because there were lots of different ideas The president could act without the Reichstag using Article 48 – less democratic. It was unpopular because it was associated with losing WW1
5	Early problems faced by the Weimar Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There were food and goods shortages Germany was forced to pay £6.6 billion in reparations When Germany couldn't afford to pay, French and Belgian forces invaded the Ruhr in Germany Germany tried to print more money to pay workers but this caused hyperinflation

2. Birth of the Nazi Party		
1	How did it start?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1919 – Hitler joined the German Worker's Party (DAP), a right-wing group By 1921 he had taken over and changed it into the Nazi Party.
2	What did the Nazi's believe in?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A strong and united Germany There should be one leader instead of a democracy. That the Aryan race was superior and Jews were 'subhuman'. That Germany was in danger - from communists and Jews, who had to be destroyed. Lebensraum - the need for 'living space' for the German nation to expand.
3	Why did people support the Nazis?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler as a strong leader who was good at public speaking Their policies were popular with people struggling in Germany They used their newspaper to spread propaganda By 1923 party membership +50,000
3. Germany in the Great Depression		
1	What was the Depression?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1929 the US stock market collapsed and the world went into a 'depression' – when the economy is getting worse The US recalled their loans from Germany This caused banks and businesses in Germany to collapse causing unemployment.
2	Effects of the Depression	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> German unemployment reached 6 million in 1933. People were desperate and turned to extreme parties like the Nazis and the Communists

Key Word	Definitions
Antisemitism	Hatred of the Jewish people
Chancellor	The head of the Germany government
Communism	A political belief that a country's land, industries and wealth should all belong to the workers of that country.
Democracy	A system of government made up of elected representatives.
Demilitarise	Germany was forced to reduce or remove it's army
Dictator	A person who rules a country with no limit on their power
Fascism	Extreme right wing views
Hyperinflation	When money loses its value rapidly
Lebensraum	The Nazi aim to expand German land to create "living space"
Mein Kampf	Hitler's autobiography
Nationalism	A political aim to make the nation stronger and more independent.
Nazi	a member of the National Socialist German Workers' Party.
Propaganda	A way of controlling the public attitudes through media
Proportional Representation	A voting system where parties are given seats according to what percentage of people voted for them
Reichstag	Most powerful house of parliament in Germany
Reparations	The money Germany was forced to pay as punishment for starting WWI
Weimar Republic	The name for the new German government after WWI

4. The Road to Chancellor

1	How did Hitler first gain power?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Germans thought the government was not doing enough for them during the Great Depression. Nazi support rose By 1932 the Nazi Party won 230 seats in the Reichstag
2	How did Hitler become Chancellor?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> President Hindenburg didn't want Hitler to be Chancellor Over 1932, Papen convinced Hindenburg that Hitler could be controlled He also thought Hitler would be popular because he was anti-Communist Hitler was made Chancellor in 1933
3	Was this legal?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler campaigned and the Nazi Party became powerful by fairly winning votes
4	How powerful was Hitler now?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler had the second most powerful position in Weimar Germany He had his own private bodyguards called the SS
5	Who could still oppose Hitler?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hindenburg could sack Hitler at any point in his role as President There were still powerful parties (such as the communists) that could oppose Hitler. The SA were the Nazi army led by a man called Rohm. Hitler did not fully trust him

5. Chancellor to Dictator

1	What was the Reichstag fire?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> February 1933 the Reichstag building was destroyed by fire. Communist Van der Lubbe caught – it is possible he was framed by the Nazis. Hitler claimed this was a communist plot He triggered Article 40 (state of emergency) This led to 4,000 Communists being arrested. He called election and the Nazis won more Reichstag seats
2	What was the Enabling Act?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler passed new laws in March 1933 to take power away from Reichstag. Hitler could now propose new laws, these laws did not need to be approved by Reichstag. The SS intimidated opponent to make the new law pass. This was the end of democratic rule
3	How did Hitler remove opposition?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> He banned Trade Unions July 1933, all parties except the Nazi party were made illegal.
4	What was the Night of the Long Knives?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rohm had 3 million loyal SA troops. He also criticized Hitler openly. Himmler and Heydrich (leaders of the SS) wanted to increase power of SS by weakening SA. June 1934 Hitler arranged a meeting of Rohm and 100 SA leaders. They were arrested and shot.
5	What impact did the death of Hindenburg have?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> August 1934 President Hindenburg dies. Hitler declared himself Fuhrer, with combined powers of Chancellor and President. All soldiers had to swear oath of loyalty to him. This was the beginning of The Third Reich.

6. The Role of Hitler in his rise to power

1	Hitler	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler was a powerful public speaker Hitler manipulated the situation after the Reichstag fire and claimed emergency powers Hitler pushed the Enabling Act through by persuading members of the Reichstag to vote for it Hitler set up the Hitler Youth in 1926 to try to gain the support of young people Hitler set up the SA and SS and were fiercely loyal to Hitler.
2	The Depression	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> People were suffering from a lack of money during the great depression By January 1933 one in three Germans were unemployed, with the figure hitting 6.1 million
3	Mistakes of the Weimar Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Weimar government was seen as weak President Hindenburg started ruling by decree – not democratic, so people lost faith in government President Hindenburg thought Hitler could be easily controlled
4	Other reasons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> People were worried about the spread of communism after the Russian Revolution in 1917 There were long standing anti-Semitic ideas in Germany, which made the Nazi's ideas popular