

| 1. What was the Treaty of Versailles? | | |
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| 1 | What was the Treaty of Versailles? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The leaders of the USA, Great Britain and France met in Versailles to decide what should happen next. Germany, Austria and Hungary were not invited. The agreement was called the Treaty of Versailles. |
| 2 | What did the Treaty say? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Germany had to accept total blame for starting the war. Germany could not join the new League of Nations, where countries worked together for peace. Some places Germany used to own, like Alsace-Lorraine, were taken from them. Germany were banned from having an army of more than 100,000 men and from having any submarines or an air force. Germany had to pay 132 billion gold marks in reparations to repair the damages of war |
| 3 | Why were countries unhappy with it? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> France was unhappy because they wanted to punish Germany more harshly and get more reparations Britain felt the treaty was too harsh and the Lloyd George believed the League of Nations was not a good idea The USA were disappointed with the lack of freedoms given to colonies around the colonies around the world. They refused to join the League of Nations |

| 2. What was the League of Nations? | | |
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| 1 | What did Wilson want to happen? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> US president Wilson saw the problem of new nations being set up in Europe after World War I He wanted 'self-determination' for new nations and old colonies He also suggested the creation of the League of Nations |
| 2 | What was the League of Nations? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It was an organisation of countries set up in January 1920 They agreed on 28 aims and ideas of the League Article 10 introduced collective security so no nation or leader could cause another war They also had committees to work on problems like slavery, health and refugees |
| 3 | What were the strengths of the League? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the major world powers joined up It created a new culture of cooperation between countries in the 1920s It had the power to resolve conflicts peacefully |
| 4 | What were the weaknesses of the League? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The USA not joining limited the power of the League They had no army and had to rely on trade sanctions All permanent members had a veto |

| 3. Why did the Weimar Republic fail? | | |
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| 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 | 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 |
| 3 | Early problems faced by the Weimar Government | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There were food and goods shortages When Germany couldn't afford to pay the reparations, French and Belgian forces invaded the Ruhr in Germany Factory workers in the Ruhr went on strike Germany tried to print more money to pay workers but this caused hyperinflation |

| 4. How did extremism rise in Germany? | | |
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| 1 | What was the Spartacist Uprising? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1919 there was a rebellion against the Weimar Government that aimed to make Germany a communist country like Russia They called a general strike and took control of important buildings in Berlin The rebellion was put down by the army and Freikorps and the leaders were captured and executed |
| 2 | What was the Kapp Putsch? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Freikorps refused to be broken up and they formed a rebellion They aimed to create an extreme right wing government to replace the Weimar Government. The rebellion collapsed without the support it needed This event and the Spartacist uprising showed the rise in popularity of extreme parties |
| 3 | What was the impact of the Great Depression? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1929 the US stock market collapsed and the world went into a 'depression' German unemployment reached 6 million in 1933. Germans thought the government was not doing enough for them during the Great Depression. People were desperate and more turned to extreme parties like the Nazis and the Communists By 1932 the Nazi Party won 230 seats in the Reichstag |

| Key Words | Definitions |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Anschluss | Germany's aim to unite with Poland |
| Depression | A downturn in economic activity in one or more economies |
| Freikorps | German volunteer military or anti-communist units |
| Communism | A political belief that a country's land, industries and wealth should all belong to the workers of that country |
| Hyperinflation | When money loses its value rapidly |
| Proportional Representation | A voting system where parties are given seats according to what percentage of people voted for them |
| Rearmament | The process of building up weapons and military units |
| Reichstag | Most powerful house of parliament in Germany |
| Reparations | The money Germany was forced to pay as punishment for starting WW1 |
| Self Determination | When a country has control over its own government |
| SS | Hitler's personal army |
| Treaty | A written agreement between two or more countries |
| Weimar Republic | The name for the new German government after WWI |
| Veto | The power to reject a decision being made by the group |

| 5. How did Hitler Rise to power? | | |
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| 1 | 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 |
| 2 | How powerful was Hitler? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> President 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 |
| 3 | 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 |
| 4 | 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 |
| 5 | 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. |
| 6 | 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. How did Hitler create problems in Europe? | | |
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| 1 | What were Hitler's aims? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Destroy the Treaty of Versailles Unite all German-speaking people Expand German territory in the east (particularly Poland and Russia) to gain lebensraum To destroy Communism. |
| 2 | What actions did Hitler take? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler began to build up his armed forces. In 1935 he introduced conscription (calling up men to the army). He began expanding territory in the East and the West |

| 7. How and why did the League of Nations fail? | | |
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| 1 | What successes did the League of Nations have in the 20s? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They brought half a million prisoners of war home from WWI. They sent economics experts to help Austria when its government went bankrupt in 1923 They had some successes in avoiding conflict in Bulgaria In 1928, the Kellogg-Briand pact was signed by 23 countries. This agreed to ban war |
| 2 | How did the League of Nations fail in the Manchuria Crisis? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the 1920s and 30s, Japan was becoming more powerful and wanted to control the rich area of Manchuria In 1932, Japan invaded Manchuria The League ordered Japan to leave but the Japanese ignored this order They went on to invade more of China and the League didn't act to stop it This showed the League was powerless |
| 3 | How did the League of Nations fail in Abyssinia | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mussolini, the leader of Italy, wanted to take over new areas to make Italy stronger In 1935, Italy invaded Abyssinia, an independent country in East Africa The League told all members to stop trading with Italy – this was a strong punishment However, the League was worried about angering Mussolini and didn't stop completely stop trade in war materials British and French foreign ministers met up in secret and planned to divide Abyssinia with Italy This was bad for the League when it was discovered as it showed Britain and France to be rewarding Mussolini and not working with the League By 1936 Italy had taken over the whole of Abyssinia |

| 8. How did appeasement allow Hitler to gain power | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | What was appeasement? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler began breaking the Treaty of Versailles from 1933 onwards Britain and France didn't want to go to war with Germany They gave into some of Hitler's demands in order to avoid conflict It went against aims of the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles |
| 2 | Rearmament | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1935 Hitler announced that Germany had a military air-force and that he was expanding the army Britain and France opposed these actions but did nothing to stop Germany |
| 3 | Anschluss | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Treaty banned Germany from uniting with Austria. In 1938 Germany moved forces into Austria and took over Britain and France did nothing and Hitler saw that he could take more land without the risk of being punished |
| 4 | Czechoslovakia | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Czechoslovakia had a border with Germany so it could be a threat to Germany. It also had many German-speakers living in an area called the Sudetenland In 1938, Britain, Italy and France met with Hitler and agreed that Germany could have the Sudetenland. This went against the Treaty of Versailles again Once Hitler had taken the Sudetenland, German troops then invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia |
| 9. How did WWII break out? | | |
| 1 | What was the situation in 1939? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> By Summer, Germany had taken over Austria and Czechoslovakia and wanted to keep expanding Hitler turned his focus on Poland Hitler agreed with the leader of the USSR to split Poland between them in return for not attacking each other |
| 2 | How did Britain and France protect Poland? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Britain and France realized they needed to act to stop Hitler taking over the whole of Europe They both agreed to an alliance with Poland that if it was invaded then the two countries would protect it |
| 3 | How did war start? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In September 1929, Germany invaded Poland. Britain ordered Germany to leave or they would declare war Hitler didn't remove troops Britain declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939 |