

<p>Germany before the War</p>	<p>Germany was a strong country. It was rich. It had a large army and an Empire.</p>
<p>Germany after the War</p>	<p>Germany became poor and its people starved. The Kaiser (emperor) abdicated (resigned). There was political disorder</p>
<p>Kiel Revolution</p>	<p>In October 1918 the navy in Kiel adopted Communism and tried to take power. Germany was on the Brink of Revolution</p>
<p>Kaiser Abdicates</p>	<p>9 November 1918 the Allies would not sign a peace treaty with Germany unless the Kaiser abdicated.</p>
<p>Ebert and the SPD form a Republic</p>	<p>9 November 1918 after the Kaiser abdicated Ebert declared Germany a Republic</p>
<p>The November Criminals</p>	<p>Because Ebert and the SPD signed the peace treaty with the Allies they were blamed for all the problems Germany faced 1919 - 1932</p>
<p>The Spartacists</p>	<p>Were communists who wanted to turn Germany into a Soviet (A Country run by the workers.) The leaders were Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg</p>

<p>Spartacist Revolt</p>	<p>January 1919 some Spartacists tried to take power in Berlin. They were not organised and lacked support from their leaders. It was ended by the Ebert when he asked the Freikorps to crush them.</p>
<p>Weimar Elections</p>	<p>The elections were held whilst the Spartacist revolt took place. Due to the violence the new government met in Weimar and not the capital Berlin.</p>
<p>Weimar Constitution</p>	<p>The name given to the system set up in 1919. It allowed all people to vote in a Proportional Representation system. It allowed freedom of speech. It had a Reichstag (parliament); a president (leader) and a chancellor (head of parliament)</p>
<p>Proportional Representation</p>	<p>A system of voting which created coalitions. Coalitions are weak governments where lots of people with different views argue.</p>
<p>Freedom of Speech</p>	<p>This was part of the Weimar Constitution and it allowed extreme groups to say what they wanted. This allowed the Nazis to win support.</p>
<p>Reichstag</p>	<p>This is the name given to the German parliament. It was controlled by the Chancellor who was usually the leader of the party with the most votes.</p>
<p>Emergency powers</p>	<p>These were granted to the Weimar constitution to allow the government to disband the Reichstag and rule without democracy in emergencies.</p>

<p>Wilson's Fourteen Points</p>	<p>The German's only agreed to sign upto peace because the American president Wilson promised to protect Germany from the French.</p>
<p>Diktat</p>	<p>The Treaty of Versailles was not negotiable. The Germans had to sign or be destroyed.</p>
<p>The Treaty of Versailles</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Accept responsibility for the war 2) Pay reparations 3) Lose land in Europe 4) Lose all colonies 5) Limit army to 100,000 6) No air force and small navy
<p>Freikorps</p>	<p>Ex-soldiers who volunteered to help Ebert destroy the Spartacists. In 1920 they refused to disband and with the help of Wolfgang Kapp they tried to take power by force. The army refused to stop them so the government fled. It was only stopped when the workers refused to co-operate with them</p>
<p>Political Violence</p>	<p>1919-1923 Germany was in chaos. There were many rebellions and many politicians were murdered.</p>
<p>Reparations</p>	<p>This was set at £6660 million pounds. The German economy was already weak. It struggled to meet these demands and rebuild the country.</p>
<p>Invasion of the Ruhr</p>	<p>At the end of 1922 the Germans argued that they could not pay reparations. The French and Belgians invaded the Ruhr in Jan 1923 and took over all of its industry. The workers of the Ruhr went on strike. To pay these workers the government printed money.</p>

<p>Hyper Inflation</p>	<p>This was a result of the German government printing more money for the German workers in the Ruhr. German money became worthless in 1923.. Pensioners and the middle class lost their savings</p>
<p>Stressemann</p>	<p>In 1924 he became Chancellor and introduced a new currency the Rentenmark. He borrowed from the USA to help rebuild Germany and pay reparations</p>
<p>Dawes Plan</p>	<p>This was signed with the USA. It was to help the Germans pay reparations and rebuild their country. This was a short term solution. Germany was getting in more debt and its recovery was slow.</p>
<p>Locarno Pact</p>	<p>In 1925 Stresseman agreed borders with France and Belgium. Both countries agreed not to invade each other again.</p>
<p>Artistic Freedoms</p>	<p>1923-1929 Germany was the centre of the worlds Art. Bauhaus revolutionised Architecture. Brecht was a great writer. Berlin was a cultural capital and was making as much money as Hollwood.</p>
<p>Agricultural Depression</p>	<p>Stressemann was only interested in Industry. Farming received no extra money and many farmers went out of business.</p>
<p>Hindenburg</p>	<p>Many Germans still hated the new government. Hindenburg was elected in 1925 as President. He was a supporter of the monarchy and he hated the Republic. The Germans voted for him because they hated the weak Republic</p>

<p>Hitler and WW1</p>	<p>Hitler was very successful and managed to secure medals for bravery. He developed his speaking skills. Yet he felt Germany was stabbed in the back by the politicians.</p>
<p>Hitler after the War</p>	<p>Hitler was employed as a spy for the army. He was to spy upon extreme groups and monitor their work. It was through this he discovered the DAP</p>
<p>DAP (German Workers Party)</p>	<p>This is the name given to the Nazis before Hitler became leader in 1920. Hitler liked their ideas and joined the group in 1919. He soon became an important member because he was creative and very good at speaking and attracting members.</p>
<p>DAP 25 point programme</p>	<p>Hitler helped write this in 1920. It demanded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Union of Germany and the end of the TOV b) Living space for Germans c) Free education and profit sharing for workers d) Hatred of Jews and blame for the defeat of Germany. e) Hatred of the Weimar Constitution
<p>Creation of the NSDAP - Nazis</p>	<p>End of 1920 Hitler modernised the DAP. He created the Swastika as a symbol. He created the Stormtroopers (SA) as his private army.</p>
<p>Munich Putsch</p>	<p>In 1923 Hitler believed the invasion of the Ruhr gave him the best opportunity to take power by force. He captured the leading Bavarian politicians – but released them after they gave their word to help him. When he marched towards Munich the army destroyed the Nazis. The revolt failed – Hitler was arrested.</p>
<p>Hitler's trial - 1923</p>	<p>Hitler used this to promote his ideas. He was an excellent speaker and received international coverage for his ideas. He was so successful that he was only received 5 years for treason (The actual punishment was death)</p>

<p>Hitler in prison - 1924</p>	<p>Hitler was held in a open prison. He could have as many visitors as he liked. He was only held for 9 months. In this time he decided to use democracy to win power and he wrote Mein Kampf.</p>
<p>Mein Kampf</p>	<p>This means “My struggle” In this book Hitler set out his hatred for the Jews and his ideas for Germany.</p>
<p>Nazis 1924 -1929</p>	<p>The Nazis were not very successful. They were too extreme (Hatred of Jews) Targeted the Working classes (They voted Communist) Too violent (The SA were violent) Germany was too rich (No support for Nazis)</p>
<p>Wall Street Crash</p>	<p>The collapse of the American economy meant that Germany was forced to pay back all of its loans. This meant that Germany industry collapsed. People lost jobs. The Government had no answer to the problems. Millions were unemployed. Communists and Nazis increase.</p>
<p>Hindenburg in charge</p>	<p>After 1930 the politicians argue and Hindenburg takes over the running of Germany. This makes all parties but the Nazis and Communists look weak.</p>
<p>Goebbels and Propaganda</p>	<p>The Nazis increase votes with Use of Radio and Newspapers Tours of the Country Rallies and Soup Kitchens for poor. SA employ poor. Hitler Youth organise events for poor.</p>
<p>Nazis and the Rich / Middle Classes</p>	<p>Hitler still looked to the Working Class Yet he signed deals with businessmen. Hitler promised to protect them from the Communists. Middle Classes were promised better schools and hospitals</p>