

## Paper 1 Section A: Germany 1890-1945

### Part One: Germany and the growth of democracy

	<b>Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany</b>
<b>A1</b>	How was Germany unified in 1871?
<b>A2</b>	Aims, beliefs and character of Kaiser Wilhelm II
<b>A3</b>	How Germany was governed - Kaiser, Bundesrat, Reichstag, Chancellor
<b>A4</b>	Industrialisation
<b>A5</b>	Social reform and the growth of socialism
<b>A6</b>	Weltpolitik and 'A place in the sun'
<b>A7</b>	The importance of the Navy Laws
	<b>Impact of the First World War</b>
<b>B1</b>	War weariness, food shortages, naval blockade
<b>B2</b>	Economic problems and bankruptcy
<b>B3</b>	The impact of the Communist Revolution in Russia in 1917
<b>B4</b>	Mutiny and revolution
<b>B5</b>	Defeat
<b>B6</b>	The abdication of the Kaiser
<b>B7</b>	The 'Stab in the back Myth'
	<b>The Weimar Republic 1918-23</b>
<b>C1</b>	Ebert and the declaration of a democratic republic
<b>C2</b>	Spartacist uprising January 1919
<b>C3</b>	The Free Corps
<b>C4</b>	The Weimar Constitution: What was it?
<b>C5</b>	The Weimar Constitution: Strengths and weaknesses
<b>C6</b>	Terms of the Treaty of Versailles
<b>C7</b>	Reaction to the Treaty of Versailles
<b>C8</b>	Impact of reparations
<b>C9</b>	Ruhr Crisis 1923
<b>C10</b>	Impact of hyperinflation
<b>C11</b>	Political opposition: Kapp Putsch
<b>C12</b>	Political opposition: Red rising in the Ruhr
<b>C13</b>	Political opposition: The Munich Putsch
	<b>The Weimar Republic recovers 1924-29</b>
<b>D1</b>	The role of Gustav Stresemann
<b>D2</b>	Solutions to economic problems - Dawes Plan and new currency, Young Plan
<b>D3</b>	Improving international relations - Locarno Agreements and joining the League of Nations
<b>D4</b>	Problems that the Weimar Republic still faced
<b>D5</b>	Weimar Culture - examples e.g. cinema, art
<b>D6</b>	Reactions to Weimar Culture
<b>D7</b>	To what extent had the Weimar Republic recovered by 1929?



**Paper 1 Section B: Germany 1890-1945**

**KNOW**

**DON'T  
KNOW**

**Part two: Germany and the Depression**

		KNOW	DON'T KNOW
	<b>How was Hitler made Chancellor in 1933?</b>		
<b>A1</b>	What was the Great Depression?		
<b>A2</b>	Why did the Great Depression affect Germany so badly?		
<b>A3</b>	Changing election results and the growth of extremist parties		
<b>A4</b>	Long term bitterness		
<b>A5</b>	Ineffective Constitution		
<b>A6</b>	Money		
<b>A7</b>	Party Organisation - e.g. SA		
<b>A8</b>	Propaganda		
<b>A9</b>	Attacks on the Communists		
<b>A10</b>	Personal Qualities		
<b>A11</b>	Economic Problems (caused by the Great Depression)		
<b>A12</b>	Recruited by Hindenburg - Role of Von Papen and Von Schleicher		
<b>A13</b>	Who voted for Hitler and the Nazis?		
	<b>How did Hitler turn Germany from a democracy to a dictatorship?</b>		
<b>B1</b>	The Reichstag Fire - how did it help Hitler?		
<b>B2</b>	March 1933 elections		
<b>B3</b>	What was the Enabling Act?		
<b>B4</b>	How was the Enabling Act passed?		
<b>B5</b>	Banning other political parties and trade unions		
<b>B6</b>	Rohm and the Night of the Long Knives		
<b>B7</b>	Death of Hindenburg		
<b>B8</b>	Oath of Loyalty and becoming the Fuhrer		



Paper 1 Section C: Germany 1890-1945		KNOW	DON'T KNOW	KNOW NOW
Part 3: Experiences of Nazi Rule?				
	<b>Economic Changes</b>			
A1	Work and Bread			
A2	Public Works Schemes			
A3	Rearmament			
A4	Invisible unemployment			
A5	Four Year Plans			
A6	Self-sufficient nation			
A7	German Labour Front			
A8	Beauty of Labour			
A9	Strength Through Joy			
	<b>Young People</b>			
B1	Changes to education			
B2	Indoctrination - subjects like Eugenics			
B3	Hitler Youth groups for boys			
B4	Hitler Youth groups for girls			
B5	Membership of Hitler Youth groups			
B6	Opposition groups			
	<b>Women</b>			
C1	Kinder, Kirche, Kuche			
C2	Incentives for women to have children			
C3	Success of Nazi policies towards women			
	<b>Church</b>			
D1	Reasons why some Christians supported the Nazis			
D2	The Nazis and the Catholic Church			
D3	The Nazis and the Protestant Church			
D4	The Nazis and other religious groups			
	<b>Persecution</b>			
E1	Persecution of groups based on race - Who were they?			
E2	Persecution of 'undesirables' - Who were they?			
E3	Reasons for the persecution of the Jews			
E4	Examples of persecution of the Jews			
E5	Nuremberg Laws			
E6	Kristallnacht			
E7	Impact of the war on Jews			
E8	Ghettos and Einsatzgruppen			
E9	The Final Solution			
E10	Jewish resistance			
	<b>Control</b>			
F1	Role of the SS and Himmler			

<b>F2</b>	Gestapo and informers			
<b>F3</b>	The police and courts			
<b>F4</b>	Concentration Camps			
<b>F5</b>	Propaganda and censorship - Goebbels			
<b>F6</b>	Examples - radio, films, rallies, newspapers, books			
<b>F7</b>	1936 Olympics			
	<b>Resistance and Opposition</b>			
<b>G1</b>	Moaning and grumbling			
<b>G2</b>	Passive resistance			
<b>G3</b>	Youth opposition			
<b>G4</b>	Kreisau Circle			
<b>G5</b>	Military Opposition - July Bomb Plot 1944			
	<b>Impact of War</b>			
<b>H1</b>	Events of the war and the turning point for Germany			
<b>H2</b>	Rationing			
<b>H3</b>	Shortages			
<b>H4</b>	Women and foreign workers			
<b>H5</b>	Bombing			