

**Nazi Rise To Power:
What were the
weaknesses and
strengths of Weimar
democracy?**

The nature of Weimar democracy, Post-war economic conditions as a cause of discontent, Revolts, rebellions and opposition to Weimar, 1919–1923, The origins and history of National Socialism, 1919–1925, The Munich Putsch, 1923, Stresemann and Weimar successes, 1923–1929.

**Nazi Rise to
Power:How was
Hitler able to
come to power?**

The depression, its impact on Germany and contribution to the rise of National Socialism, Political instability, 1929–1933, The emergence of the Nazis as a mass party, 1928–1930, The role of Hitler in the development of the Nazi Party; the leadership of the Nazis, The struggle for power, 1930–1933.

**Control and
opposition: ow
did Hitler create
a dictatorship?**

The creation of the one-party state: the Reichstag Fire, the Enabling Law, the Night of the Long Knives, The removal of military and political opposition.

**Control and opposition:
How effectively did the
Nazis control Germany
in the years
1933–1945?**

The nature of the totalitarian state; the abolition of freedom, individual liberties and trade unions. The nature of continuing opposition and resistance within the Third Reich. The White Rose movement, the work of individuals such as Niemöller and Bonhoeffer. The opposition of the military, the Stauffenberg bomb plot.

German Economy and society: How much change did the Nazis bring about in German society?

Changes in policies and attitudes to the role of women in German society, 1933–1945. Nazi policies and attitudes towards religion and responses to this within Germany. Nazism as social revolution and the impact of the regime on different social classes.

German Economy and society: How successful were the Nazis in rebuilding the German economy?

The development of the economy and employment patterns in the 1930s. Economic planning: preparation for war. The response of the German people to economic changes in the 1930s. The impact of the war upon the German economy and society.

Race and youth: How successful were the Nazis in influencing young people?

The appeal of Nazism to youth; the role of youth in National Socialism. Youth movements in Nazi Germany. Education in German schools and universities as an instrument of propaganda. The extent and nature of youth resistance.

Race and youth: How important in Germany were Nazis' ideas on race?

Nazi ideas: the belief in Aryan supremacy and the master race. Racism in the Nazi state, the treatment of minority groups in society. The persecution of the Jews and the Final Solution. Reactions in Germany to these developments from different individuals and groups.

Culture and propaganda: How did the Nazis change the cultural climate of Weimar Germany?

The cultural climate of Weimar Germany as represented in entertainment and the arts, 1919–1933. Reactions and responses to 'Weimar culture'. The effects of the Nazi regime on the cultural climate of Germany, 1933–1945. The role and success of Nazi propaganda in sport, leisure, the media, entertainment and the arts. The cult of the Führer.

What is anti-semitism?

Opposing or hating Jews

What was the armistice?

The name given to the ceasefire in 1918 that ended the First World War

What was communism?

A form of government that advocates the sharing of wealth equally among the citizens of a state.

Who were
the
edelweiss?

An
opposition
youth group

What were
Einsatzgruppen?

SS death squads that
were used to round up
and kill Jews and
other undesirables,
usually by shooting.

Who were
the
Freikorps?

A voluntary
German force
of ex-soldiers.

Who were
the
gestapo?

The Nazi
secret
police.

**What were
ghettos?**

An area of a city cordoned off and used to house large numbers of Jews.

**Who was
Goebbels?**

**The head of
Nazi
propaganda**

**What was
the great
depression?**

A severe worldwide economic depression that followed the Wall Street Crash.

**Who was
Himmler?**

**The head of
the Nazi SS
and Gestapo.**

Who was
Hindenburg?

The president of
the Weimar
Republic between
1925 and 1934.

What was
hyperinflation?

A condition in
which prices
increase rapidly as
a currency loses its
value.

What was
Kristallnacht?

violent period in
1938 during which
Jews, and premises
owned by Jews,
were attacked

What was
Locarno?

A treaty signed by
Germany and other
nations in 1925 to help
secure the borders of
the countries.

Who was
Niemöller?

A member of the
Christian church
who opposed
the Nazis.

What was
propaganda?

Information that is
purposely misleading or
is intended to persuade
people towards a
particular point of view

What was
proportional
representation?

An electoral system
in which parties gain
seats in proportion
to the number of
votes cast for them.

What is a
putsch?

An
uprising.

What was the Rentenmark?

The currency issued after 1923 to stop hyperinflation.

What were reparations?

Compensation paid by Germany to other countries after the First World War.

Who was Rosa Luxemburg?

The leader of the Spartacists (The German Communist Party after the First World War)

Who was Schacht?

A German economist who introduced the New Plan in 1933 with the aim of reducing unemployment and making Germany self-sufficient.

Who was
Stresemann?

The German
chancellor of the
Weimar Republic
between 1924 and
1929.

What is the
Third
Reich?

The name given
to Nazi Germany
between 1933
and 1945

What is the
importance of
Versailles?

French city where
the peace treaty
that ended the
First World War
was signed.

Who was
Von
Papen?

A German
politician who tried
to control Hitler in
the early 1930s.

What was Wannsee?

The location of a conference of top Nazi leaders held in 1942 which decided the Final Solution.

What was Weimar?

The government that was set up after the kaiser abdicated, which took its name from an area of Germany.

What was the Reichstag?

The German parliament

What was Treblinka?

One of several extermination camps in Nazi-occupied Poland, which had the sole purpose of killing its inhabitants.