

Germany Key Topic 1: The Weimar Republic, 1918-1929

Content	Noted	Revised
How did Germany emerge from the First World War?: Germany before WW1, political, social and economic impacts of the war, e.g. war pensions		
Spartacist Uprising: Who were the Spartacists, how did they revolt, what were the consequences, e.g. SPD and KPD would never unite against the Nazis		
Kapp Putsch; When, where, why, how were the rebels stopped and with what consequences, e.g. Hitler noticed that a right-wing rebellion not punished in comparison to a left-wing		
Weimar Constitution: What were they key features of the constitution, e.g. proportional representation what were its flaws		
Treaty of Versailles: What were the key features of the treaty, e.g. £6.6b reparations, when was it signed, why did the Germans hate the Treaty, Stab in the back		
Occupation of the Ruhr/Hyperinflation: Why did the French occupy the Ruhr, with what consequences, how did hyperinflation affect the German population, e.g middle class loss of savings		
Munich Putsch: Why did Hitler attempt the Munich Putsch, what happened, reasons it was a success/failure, e.g. Hitler sent to prison		
Golden years: Evidence for economic, social, political and foreign policy recovery under Stresseman, e.g. joining League of Nations 1926 – judgment: how far did Germany truly recover?		

Germany Key Topic 2: Hitler’s Rise to Power, 1919-1933

Content	Noted	Revised
How did Hitler influence early Nazi Party ideology? 25 point programme e.g. scrapping Treaty of Versailles, Hitler’s early role, Nazi ideology		
Munich Putsch: Why did Hitler attempt a putsch, e.g. thought the army/public would support, what happened, reasons for success/failure		
The Lean Years: Aims as set out in Mein Kampf e.g. lebensraum, changes to the party 1924-1929, why the party was relatively small in 1929		
The Great Depression: Life before the GD in the 1920s, what happened in the GD, how ordinary people were affected, e.g. unemployment rose		
Depression and the Nazis: Impact of the GD on Weimar government, KPD and Nazis, e.g. more people voting for extreme parties, how the impact of the GD on the Weimar govt and the KPD helped the Nazis come to power		
Nazi propaganda: Role of Goebbels, significance of Hitler himself, Nazi organisation, campaign tactics and propaganda, e.g. use of posters and trained public speakers		
Political intrigue: Role of Von Papen, Von Schleicher and Hindenburg in 1932, why Hitler was invited to become Chancellor, e.g. because Papen and Hindenburg thought they could control him		

Germany Key Topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-1939

Content	Noted	Revised
Reichstag Fire: What happened, how did the Nazis use the fire to their advantage, e.g. blaming communists, Reichstag Fire Decree, why some people believe the Nazis started the fire		
Enabling Act: What was it, how did Hitler get it passed e.g. agreed not to interfere with the Catholic Church, significance of the March elections, subsequent laws introduced		
Night of the Long Knives: What was it, how did it help Hitler, why did Hitler choose the army over the SA e.g. because Rohm was a potential rival to Hitler		
Nazi Police State: what was it e.g. Gestapo, how did each part create fear, why was it successful in removing opposition		
The Nazis and the Churches: what did Hitler and the Church have in common, why did Hitler want to destroy the Churches, why did they find it difficult e.g. because there were more Protestants than Nazis in Germany		
Control of Media: Role of the Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment, aims of the ministry e.g. to create obedience, Nazi newspapers, film, literature, radio and posters		
Arts, culture and special events: why controlling the arts was important to the Nazis, how the Nazis reinforced their ideology through the arts, events of the 1936 Olympic Games e.g. Jesse Owens, why special events were important to the Nazis		
Church and youth opposition: different groups and people who opposed the Nazis e.g. White Rose, why they opposed the Nazis, why this opposition was relatively limited		

Germany Key Topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-1939

Content	Noted	Revised
Women: why were women so important to the Nazi party e.g. creating Volksgemeinschaft, lebensborn, Nazi policies towards women/family, judgment on how successful policy towards women was.		
Youth: Why were youth important to the Nazis, change to the school curriculum, youth groups e.g. Hitler Youth, judgment on how successful Nazi youth policy was		
Economy: Nazi economic aims e.g. autarky, Nazi economic policies to enact these aims, impact on economic policy on different groups, judgment on how successful Nazi economic policy was		
Living standards: KDF, Beauty of Labour, how different groups of people were affected by Nazi policies e.g. workers worked longer hours for less pay		
Undesirables: who were they e.g. homosexuals, how and why were they persecuted, why were the Nazis able to persecute them		
Jewish persecution: roots of anti-Semitism, how persecution changed over time, key turning points e.g. Kristallnacht, why the Nazis stepped up persecution as the period progressed		