

PAPER 1 GERMANY 1890 – 1945: DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP	R/A/G
PART 1 GERMANY AND THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY	
Kaiser Wilhelm and difficulties of ruling Germany – growth of parliamentary government, influence of Prussia, German constitution, growth of socialism, Weltpolitik, industrialisation, Navy Laws.	
The impact of the First World War The Revolution of 1918-1919 - terms of the armistice, abdication, starvation in Germany, British naval blockade, Kiel mutiny, dock workers, reaction to the end of the war The Establishment of the Weimar Republic - who, what, when, where, why, first leaders, first jobs, impact The impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the German economy and politics. Terms of the Treaty of Versailles, November Criminals, stab in the back, diktat, interim payment made to allies before the Reparations Commission report The Weimar constitution – who could vote, Article 48, strengths, weaknesses, president, chancellor The political disorder of 1919-1923 - 3 putsches - Spartacists, Kapp, Munich, know the years, main people, main events The occupation of the Ruhr -causes, German reaction, feelings	
Weimar Germany, the Stresemann era Economic distress and hyperinflation - know at least 3 reasons for hyperinflation, main events, how it was resolved, Stresemann The Stresemann era recovery at home and abroad - Rentenmark, civil service, League of Nations, Kellogg-Briand, Dawes Plan, Young Plan, Locarno Pact Cultural achievements of the Weimar Republic - music, art, film, architecture, Bauhaus Movement Problems of the Weimar Republic – reliance on American loans, struggling farmers, Wandervogel movement, reorganisation of the Nazis and Communists, Hindenburg appointment as President.	
PART 2 GERMANY AND THE DEPRESSION	
Nazi ideas and methods - 25 point programme, beliefs on race, women, working class, ToFV, business etc. The Munich Putsch - aim, who was there, events, outcome, trial, success and failure The change of tactics after the Putsch – reorganisation, focus on propaganda, creation of Nazi organisations e.g. Hitler Youth The impact of the Depression on Germany- causes and impact - Wall St Crash, political, social + economic. 1929-33	

<p>Reasons for growing support for the Nazis and election results of 1928-1932. High unemployment, lack of direction from government, increasing use of Article 48, threat of communism</p> <p>How Hitler became Chancellor- timeline of events, role of Von Schleicher, Von Papen and Hindenburg.</p> <p>The Reichstag Fire- who, when, consequences. Significance of the event.</p> <p>Emergency Powers- how did Hitler use the Reichstag Fire to his advantage?</p> <p>The Enabling Act- how was this possible? Significance of event. Removal of political opposition</p> <p>The Night of the Long Knives- why chose the Army over the SA? What happened? When was it?</p> <p>The death of Hindenburg/oath of loyalty – creation of the Fuhrer</p>	
<p>PART 3 THE EXPERIENCES OF GERMANS UNDER THE NAZIS</p>	
<p>Methods of control- Nazi police state- people's courts, informers, gestapo, camps, police, SA, SS etc. STICK</p> <p>The use of culture, propaganda and mass media. CARROT approach. Be able to describe methods of propaganda and explain their impact, radios, newspapers, films, rallies, books, censorship, Olympic Games, art</p> <p>Opposition to Nazi rule - Communists, the Church (impact of individuals eg Niemoller), passive resistance, youth groups (White Rose, Swing Movement, Edelweiss Pirates)</p> <p>Growing opposition during the war- including the army – July Bomb Plot, White Rose Group</p> <p>Persecution of the Jews and the Final Solution- timeline of events, how (methods) and why. Kristallnacht – 3 reasons why and events. Creation of Ghettos. Wansee Conference – Final Solution</p> <p>Persecution of other minorities- which groups, why.</p> <p>The Hitler Youth and League of German Maidens. E.g. of activities and purpose of groups. CARROT</p> <p>Education. Indoctrination- methods, e.g's, purpose of subjects. CARROT</p> <p>Aims and development of Nazi policies towards women and the family. CARROT – Kinder, Kirche, Kuche, Motherhood cross, marriage loans, Lebensborn, birth rate</p> <p>The effectiveness of German economic policies- who benefitted who didn't? (focus on German people, farmers, big business, small business etc). Strength through Joy, Trade Unions, Policies towards farmers, policies aimed at the working class, KDF, public works schemes.</p> <p>The impact of the Second World War- positive and negative, women's contribution, bombing, rationing, labour shortages, rearmament, self-sufficiency, refugees,</p>	