

Prussia	The name given to the Northern part of Europe and the largest part of the Germany Empire.	Unification	The process of unifying or creating a union e.g. countries or groups.
President	Leader of Weimar Germany after the abdication of the Kaiser.	Weimar Republic	The democratic government founded in Germany following Kaiser Wilhelm II's abdication near the end of War World I.
Spartacist	Sparatacus League member who wanted to overthrow and have a communist Germany.	Revolt	Organised opposition to authority.
Armistice	The signed agreement to end fighting, most noted end of WWI.	Republic	A state where the power is held by the people and their elected representatives. It has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch.
Communists	A believer of Communism where all are equal, no private government/ property therefore little need for laws or money everyone = simple life.	Treaty of Versailles	The most important of the peace <b>treaties</b> that brought World War I to an end. It set out conditions which limited Germany's power.
Raw materials	Natural products such as tea, coffee and sugar or the basic material from which a product is made e.g. wood.	Passive resistance	Resisting without violence e.g. by protesting or striking.
Rentenmark	A temporary German currency used for banknotes issued in 1923 to stabilize currency, made equivalent to one billion inflated imperial marks.	Right-wing	The conservative or reactionary section of a political party / spectrum
November criminals	Name given to politicians who signed the Treaty of Versailles.	Civil War	A war between citizens of the same country.
Friedrich Ebert	A German politician of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and the first President of Germany from 1919 until his death in office in 1925.	League of Nations	An international organization established after World War I under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. The <b>League</b> brought about much international cooperation on health, labor problems, refugee affairs, and the like.
Kaiser	The leader of the German Empire = Similar to King.	Chancellor	Kaiser was supported by ministers, the chief monster was person.

Industrialisation	The development of industry on an extensive scale.	States	A nation or territory considered as an organized political community under one government.
		Baltic	Relating to the Baltic Sea or the region surrounding it e.g. the Baltic States.
Suffrage	The right to vote	Article 48	In crisis the president could use this to rule on his own in the state of an emergency.
Constitution	A body of fundamental principles or established rules according to which a state or other organisation is acknowledged to be governed.	Kiel Mutiny	A revolt by sailors of the German High Seas Fleet on 3 Nov 1918 that triggered the German revolution which to remove the monarchy. It ultimately led to the end of the German Empire and the creation of the Weimar Republic.
Freikorps	Also known as the Free Corps a group of tough ex-soldiers used by the government to control. Ebert especially used them against the Spartacists.	Kapp Putsch	One of the first right-wing movements to overthrow Germany March 1920 led by Wolfgang Kapp.
The Ruhr	A region or area in Germany which is particularly wealthy in raw materials and industry	Instalments	A sum of money due as one of several equal payments for something, spread over an agreed period of time.
Gustav Stresemann	A German politician and statesman who served as Chancellor in 1923 (for 102 days) and Foreign Minister 1923–1929, during the Weimar Republic.	Coalition	The state of being combined / an organisation of people (or countries) involved in a pact or treaty.
Reform	To make changes in (something, especially an institution, practice or law) in order to improve it.	Extreme groups	A group of individuals whose values, ideals, and beliefs fall far outside of what society considers normal.

Dawes Plan	Made with US to lend Monet to Germany (800m gold marks). This helped Germany with reparations under a new repayment scheme.	Young Plan	1929 a new agreement where Stresemann negotiated reparations down from £6.6billion to £1.8million and more time.
Monarchists	A supporter of the system of having a monarchy or monarchs (kings and queens).	Golden Age	An idyllic, often imaginary past time where it was believed that people experienced a time of peace, prosperity, and happiness.

Weltpolitik	“World policy” wanting to turn Germany into a world power.	Navy Laws	Five separate laws passed by the German Empire, in 1898, 1900, 1906, 1908, and 1912 to compete with the British especially the dreadnought.
Reichstag	The German parliament.	Red Rising	After Kapp fled the Ruhr- left-wing workers stayed on strike, rose up and took over several towns and became known as this.
Putsch	German term for rebellion.	Flu epidemic	The event in Jan 1918 – Dec 1920 was an unusually deadly influenza pandemic. It infected 500 million people across the world.
Socialist	Someone who believes in the ideology of socialism.	Bundesrat	Representative of each German state sent to consult with the Kaiser.
Reparations	The action of making amends for a wrong one has done, by providing payment or other assistance to those who have been wronged e.g. Germany’s £6.6billion.	KPD / Communists	The Communist Party of Germany (German: Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands) was a major political party in Germany between 1918 and 1933.
Invasion	An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force	Avant-Garde	Radically new / original = creative group active in innovations.
Left-wing	The radical, reforming or socialist section of a political party / spectrum.	Bauhaus	A new group of designers & architects began to work in 1920s Germany’s Golden Age.
Stab in the back		Cabaret	Entertainment held in a nightclub or restaurant while the audience eat or drink at tables.
Kellogg-Briand Pact	1928 Pact where states / countries agreed not to use war as a means to resolve conflict.	Wandervogel	A member of a German youth (Hitler Youth) organization founded at the end of the 19th century for the promotion of outdoor activities and folk culture.

Militarism	Use of strong military force and prepared to use it aggressively.	Socialism	The idea that wealth and power should be shared equally among the people.
Proportional Representation	Representation of all parties in proportion to their popular vote.	Ballot	A system of voting secret on a particular issue e.g. general election.
Rosa Luxemburg	Leader/cofounder of the Spartacus uprising / league with Karl Liebknecht. It was a communist movement.	Walther Rathenau	A German statesman who served as Foreign Minister during the Weimar Republic until 24 <sup>th</sup> June 1922.
Democracy	A system of government where the whole population of legal age can vote and are typically governed by those elected representatives.	Bolsheviks	A member of a wing of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party, which, led by Lenin, seized control of the government in Russia (Oct 1917) and became the dominant political power.
Conscription	The compulsory enlistment for state service, typically into the armed forces.	Berlin	The capital of Germany.
Hyperinflation	The value of money undergoing inflation which occurs at a very high rate.	Unemployment	The state of living without a job or fixed income.
Nationalists	A person with strong patriotic feelings, especially one who believes in the superiority of their country over others.	Culture	The arts and other aspects of human intellectual achievement regarded collectively. Groups of people can often be identified by following this.
All quiet on the Western Front	The principle that the fighting on the western front had stopped and that there was no need for concern in the trenches.	Hindenburg	A German military officer, statesman, and politician who served as the second President of Germany from 1925–34. Hitler became leader of Germany after his death.
Government	The group of people with the authority to govern a country or state.	SPD	The Social Democratic Party.