Weimar Germany

1. In what year was the German empire created?
2. Why was Germany an important country by 1900?
3. What were the views of the Social Democratic Party?
4. By 1914 who was the single largest party in the Reichstag?
5. Why did the Kaiser's rule collapse in 1918?
6. Who fronted the new government formed in November 1918?
7. What caused the Kaiser to abdicate on 9th November?
8. When was the armistice signed?
9. Why was Berlin unsafe in 1919?
10. Summarise the key points of the Weimar constitution
11. Who was the biggest party in the January 1919 elections?
12. What is proportional representation?
13. Why was proportional representation a problem?
14. Summarise the problems the Weimar Republic had to deal with
15. What was the Treaty of Versailles?
16. When was it signed?
17. What were the views of President Wilson at Versailles?
18. What were the views of Clemenceau at Versailles?
19. What were the views of Lloyd George at Versailles?
20. Summarise the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
21. Why were Germans so shocked/angry about the terms of the treaty?
22. Why did the German people feel "stabbed in the back"?
23. Who were the "November Criminals"?
24. How much was Germany's reparations bill?
25. Why did the French invade the Ruhr in 1923?
26. What was hyperinflation?
27. What caused it to happen?
28. What was the price of a loaf of bread in 1918 compared with Nov 1923?
29. What was the impact of hyperinflation?
30. Who benefitted?
31. Who didn't?
32. Who led the Sparticist Revolt in 1919?
33. What happened?
34. What was the impact?
35. Who led the Kapp Putsch in 1920?
36. What happened?
37. What was the impact?
38. Who led the Munich Putsch in 1923?
39. What happened?
40. What was the impact?
41. What did Hitler learn from the failure of the putsch?
42. How did the trial benefit Hitler?
43. What does "Mein Kampf" mean in English?
44. How long did Hitler stay in prison?
45. How did Stresemann overcome the following problems: invasion of the Ruhr, hyperinflation, needing more money?
46. List 3 of Stresemann's other achievements
47. What was the Dawes Plan 1924 and Young Plan 1929?
48. Why was there a decline in extremist parties during Stresemann's time?

The rise to Power of the Nazi Party 1929-1934

1. What was the Wall Street Crash?
2. When did it happen?
3. Why did something that happened in America affect Germany?
4. Summarise the impact of the Great Depression on Germany
5. Explain why support for the Nazis increased
6. What was the result of the July 1932 election?
7. What did the result show?
8. What was the result of the presidential election in 1932?
9. What did the result show?
10. Why did Hindenburg have to pass laws using Article 48?
11. Summarise the reasons why the Nazis were so successful in this period
12. On what date was Hitler made Chancellor?
13. Why was Hitler made Chancellor in 1933?
14. When was the Reichstag Fire?
15. What happened?
16. How did it help Hitler gain more control?
17. What was the Enabling Act?
18. When was it passed?
19. How did it help Hitler gain more control?
20. When was Night of the Long Knives?
21. What happened?
22. How did it help Hitler gain more control?
23. When did Hindenburg die?
24. Why was the oath from the army so important?
25. What does “Fuhrer” mean?
26. What is a dictatorship?
27. What was Gleichschaltung?
28. How did this help the Nazis to control the German people?
29. What was the role of the Gestapo?
30. In what other ways did the Nazis conduct the police state?
31. How did the police state help the Nazis to control the German people?
32. What types of propaganda did the Nazis use?
33. How did propaganda help the Nazis to control the German people?

Life under the Nazis 1933 to 1939

1. What was RAD?
2. What did it do?
3. What happened to the Trade Union Movement under the Nazis?
4. What was the DAF?
5. Why was rearmament “risky” in terms of international relations?
6. What was the unemployment rate when Hitler came to power?
7. How did the Nazis reduce unemployment?
8. Was did Beauty of Labour (SDA) offer workers?
9. What did Strength Through Joy (KDF) offer workers?
10. How did the Nazis use propaganda in the workplace?
11. In terms of women, was do the three Ks stand for?
12. What did the Nazis expect a woman’s appearance to be like?
13. What did women have to do in order to receive 1,000 marks after marriage?
14. What was the Motherhood Cross awarded for?
15. How many children for a gold medal?
16. What was “invisible unemployment”?
17. “Nazis controlled people from cradle to grave” what does this imply?
18. What party were teacher encouraged to be a part of?
19. What happened to teachers who didn’t support the Nazis?
20. “Children were indoctrinated by the education system” was does this mean?
21. How were Jewish children treated in schools?
22. How did education differ for boys and girls?
23. Why was Germany’s history portrayed in History lessons?
24. What youth groups were available to boys?
25. What youth groups were available to girls?
26. Why were people happy to join, even before membership became compulsory?
27. Why did Hitler blame the Jews for Germans problems?
28. When were the Nuremberg laws passed?
29. What did the Nuremberg laws say?
30. When was Kristallnacht?
31. What caused it?
32. What happened?
33. What was the impact on the Jewish community?
34. What was Hitler’s “plan” for the Jewish people?

Life during the Second World War 1939-1945

1. What area of land did Germany remilitarize in 1936?
2. Why shouldn't they have done this?
3. Which country did Germany unite with in 1938?
4. Why shouldn't they have done this?
5. In 1938, Britain, France and Italy appeased Hitler in taking which bit of land?
6. Why did Britain and France threaten war in 1939?
7. Britain and France said that they would declare war if which country was invaded?
8. How did the Nazi Soviet Pact contribute to the start of the war?
9. On what date was war declared by Britain and France?
10. How did the German tactic of Blitzkreig benefit the German army?
11. Why was 1941 a turning point in the war?
12. Why was D-Day significant?
13. Why did the Volksturm (People's Home Guard) fail to hold back the invasion of Germany?
14. What happened to Hitler on 10th April 1945?
15. Germany officially surrendered on what date?
16. What was life like in Germany for civilians during the war?
17. How did Allied bombing impact the German people?
18. What was the name of the German air force?
19. What was the role of Goebbels?
20. What is meant by "Total War"?
21. What is "carpet bombing"?
22. What was the impact of Allied bombing on the city of Dresden?
23. Why was resistance to the Nazis limited?
24. What happened to the Nazis political opponents?
25. Who was Martin Niemoller?
26. What did he do?
27. What happened to him?
28. How did the White Rose oppose the Nazis?
29. What happened to them?
30. How did the Edelweiss Pirates oppose the Nazis?
31. What happened to them?
32. Who was Von Stauffenberg?
33. What happened during the July Bomb Plot?
34. Why was opposition from the army significant?
35. What happened to those involved once caught?
36. What was the Einsatzgruppen?
37. Where did they operate and why?
38. What is a ghetto and what are conditions like?
39. Why were Jews forced to live in them?
40. What was the Final Solution?
41. How many Jews were murdered by the Nazis?
42. How were they murdered?
43. Were all Jews sent to concentration camps murdered? Who was/wasn't and why?
44. What other groups were persecuted by the Nazis?
45. When did Germany surrender the war?
46. What was Germany like after the war?
47. What was life like for the German people after Germany surrendered?
48. What happened at Nuremberg in 1946?
49. Why was it important that the trials happened?
50. What was denazification?
51. Why did de-industrialisation not work?
52. Why was it important for the Allies to allow Germany to rebuild its economy?

East and West Germany between 1949-1991

1. Why did Yalta conference happen before the end of the war?
2. Who were the big 3?
3. What did they decide?
4. When was the Potsdam conference?
5. Who were the big 3?
6. What did they decide?
7. Why were there quarrels between USA and Britain at Potsdam?
8. What happened to Berlin?
9. What was the problem with the location of Berlin?
10. What was the Bizonia?
11. Which country/countries made up West Germany?
12. Which country/countries made up East Germany?
13. Why did the Berlin Blockade happen in 1948?
14. What happened during the Berlin Blockade?
15. What was the 1947 Marshall Plan?
16. Who was Konrad Adenaurer?
17. What did he achieve?
18. Why is the industrial expansion of West Germany in the 1950 described as an “economic miracle”?
19. How did the Korean War (1950-53) help West Germany’s economy?
20. Why was it important for Western Europe to be united during this time?
21. Chancellor Adenauer implemented which financial aid plan?
22. What did the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) do?
23. Why was it so successful?
24. Which new currency was introduced to West Germany in 1948?
25. Who was Dr Ludwig Erhard?
26. What is meant by a “mixed economy”?
27. Summarise Erhard’s policies in the 1950s
28. How did these policies impact West Germany?
29. Summarise the problems of the German Democratic Republic in East Germany in the 1950s
30. What was the Stasi and what did they do?
31. What were IMs and what did they do?
32. Why did people emigrate from East to West Germany?
33. How many people migrated East to West between 1949 and 1961?
34. When was the Berlin Wall built?
35. How did it prevent people from migrating to west Germany?
36. Who was the leader of East Germany in the 1970s?
37. What did he do to try and improve life for people in East Germany?
38. Some people travelled to East Germany to live, why?
39. Who was Walter Ulbricht?
40. Why were his policies unpopular?
41. What successes did he have?
42. What was the COMMECON?
43. Why did Ulbricht lose the support of the Soviet Union?
44. Who replaced Ulbricht in 1971?
45. What problems did East Germany face in the 1950s?
46. What happened in June 1953 which placed huge pressure on the East German government?
47. What happened as a result of this uprising?
48. What did Nikita Khruschev threaten in 1958?
49. What led to a labour shortage in East Germany?

Cold War Relations 1949-1991

1. Why was there tension between the western Allies and the USSR after WW2?
2. Who made reference to an “iron curtain”?
3. What did they mean by this?
4. By 1948, which countries had communist governments?
5. Why did nuclear weapons cause distrust between the western Allies and USSR?
6. The Truman Doctrine was anti-communist. What did it say?
7. What is meant by a “Cold War”?
8. Why did Stalin decide to blockade Berlin in 1948?
9. Why was it geographically easy for him to do so?
10. How did he do it?
11. What was the response of the Allies?
12. Why did the Russians refuse to shoot down any of the Allied planes?
13. How long did the airlift go on for?
14. How much did the airlift cost the Allies?
15. Why did Stalin call off the blockade?
16. Why was the blockade significant?
17. In what year did West Germany become a new country?
18. What was the official name given to this country?
19. What was the capital city?
20. Why did they choose a federal structure?
21. How did their constitution differ from that of the Weimar Republic?
22. What were the two main political parties in West Germany?
23. Which party was most successful in the 1950s and 1960s?
24. What was the name given to the new country in East Germany?
25. What sort of political system did they introduce?
26. What was the Volkskammer?
27. How was local government brought under control?
28. Why was the Berlin Wall built?
29. What was the “death strip”?
30. What was “Checkpoint Charlie”?
31. What happened to Pete Lechter?
32. Why did President Kennedy visit West Berlin in 1963?
33. How did the Berlin Wall benefit East Germany?
34. Why was NATO set up in 1949?
35. What did NATO do?
36. When did West Germany join NATO?
37. What was the Bundeswehr?
38. In response to NATO, what did the USSR establish in 1955?
39. What was the Nationale Volksarmee?
40. Why did nuclear weapons heighten tensions between the East and West?
41. Who was Willy Brandt?
42. What did Ostpolitik aim to do?
43. Summarise what the policy involved
44. What was Brandt awarded in 1971 in recognition of this work?
45. What did both East and West Germany join in 1973?
46. When was Détente in effect?
47. What was détente?

Cooperation and reconciliation by 1991

1. Why was the USR struggling to maintain its global superpower status by the 1980s?
2. What was the "arms race"?
3. Why couldn't the USSR keep up with the arms race?
4. Who was Mikhail Gorbachev?
5. What did his policies of perestroika (economic freedom) and glasnost (political freedom) achieve?
6. What happened to the Iron Curtain in 1989?
7. How did this impact East Germany?
8. Why was there more cooperation between the USA and USSR as the Cold War came to an end?
9. Who said that they wanted Germany to have self-determination?
10. What is self-determination?
11. Why did the USSR agree with this?
12. What was the result of the "Two Plus Four" talks?
13. In what year did the Cold War end?
14. What happened to the Soviet Union in the same year?
15. In January 1989, Erich Honecker, leader of East Germany, said the wall would last another how long?
16. Why wasn't this the case?
17. Who was Mikhail Gorbachev?
18. How had Gorbachev's reforms encouraged opposition within East Germany?
19. What opposition groups were established?
20. What happened on 9th October 1989?
21. What did this lead to on 18th October?
22. Who was Egon Krenz?
23. Why did the situation continue to get worse?
24. What were East Germans given upon entry to West Germany?
25. When did Krenz resign?
26. Who replaced him?
27. What did he declare on 5th February 1990?
28. The period 1989 to 1990 is referred to as "Die Wende". What does this mean?
29. What problems were there with reunifying Easy and West Germany?
30. Who led the reunification of Germany following the fall of the Berlin Wall?
31. How was reunification made possible?
32. What happened to East and West currency in May 1990?
33. Why did this make reunification more like to succeed?
34. What redevelopment has Berlin undergone since 1991?
35. What was Kohl's 10 Point Plan?
36. Why did he face opposition in West and rejection in East Germany?
37. When was the first ever fully democratic election in East Germany?
38. What was the result of the election?
39. What was the impact of the election?