

Germany 1919-1991

Revision Workbook

Name _____



Topic	Tick when completed	Teacher signature-completed	Red	Amber	Green
Treaty of Versailles and the Constitution					
Opposition to Weimar					
Occupation of the Ruhr and Hyperinflation					
Golden Years					
Rise of the Nazis					
Chancellor to Dictator					
Control of the people					
Life for women and children					
Treatment of Jews					
Opposition to the Nazis					
Life during World War II					
The division of Germany into East and West					
The Berlin Blockade and the Berlin Wall					
Willy Brandt and Ostpolitik					
Helmut Kohl and the Reunification					

The Weimar Republic

1. Who was in charge of *Germany* before WW1?
2. What was the name of the new Socialist leader?
3. Why do you think he may be disliked from the start?

Name all the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and explain what it meant for *Germany*.

Term	Describe it:	How would this affect <i>Germany</i> ?
B		
R		
A		
T		
S		

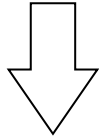
The Weimar Constitution

Fill in the gaps:

The President

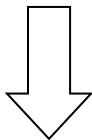
- Elected every _____
- Appoints the Chancellor

Article 48



The Chancellor

- Appointed by the President
- Had to have the support of the _____ of the Reichstag



The Houses of Parliament

Reichstag

- The lower house
- Proportional _____

Reichsrat

- The Upper house
- German states sent a representative

The German people

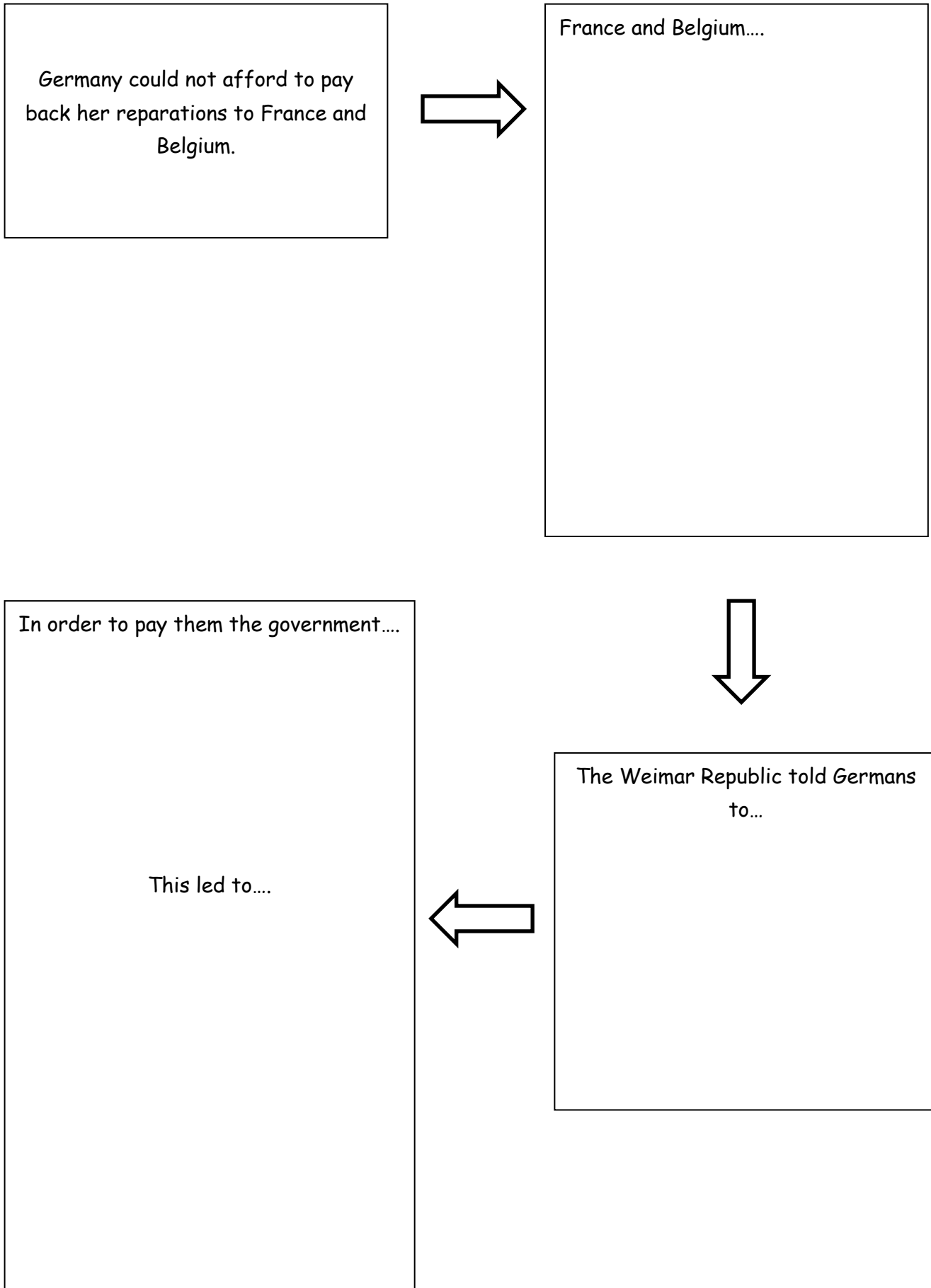
- Over ____ can vote
- Freedom of _____

Strengths	Weaknesses

Opposition to Weimar:

	The Spartacist Uprising	The Kapp Putsch	The Munich Beer Hall Putsch
Who?			
When?			
Why?			
What happened?			
How was it stopped?			
How significant was it?			

Occupation of the Ruhr and Hyperinflation:



The Golden Years:

Describe the following and judge how successful they were:

The Rentenmark:

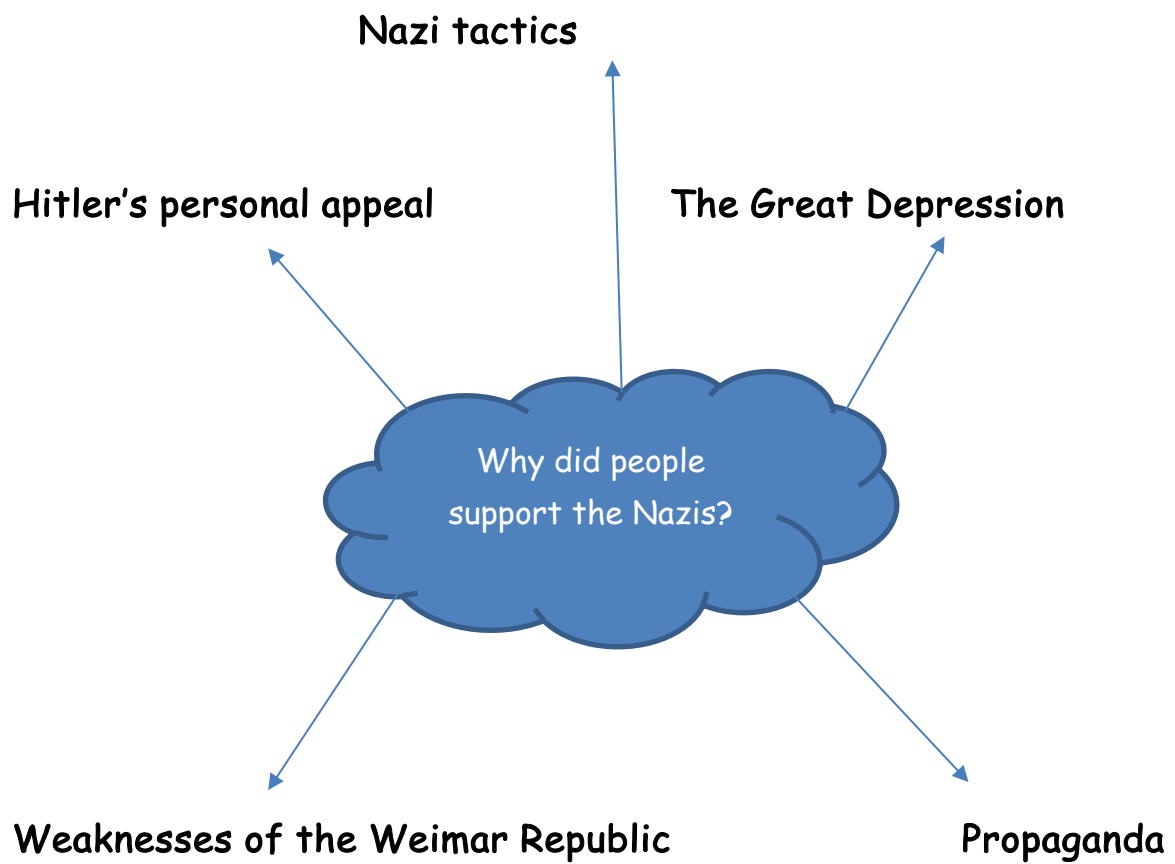
The Dawes Plan:

The Locarno Pact:

The Kellogg-Briand Pact:

The Young Plan:

The Rise of the Nazis:



Plan the following exam question:

How far was The Great Depression the main reason for Nazi support?

Agree	Disagree
<p>Conclusion:</p>	

The Secret Deal:

In March 1932, Hitler challenges Hindenburg for the Presidency. He comes second. In the July 1932 election, the Nazis get _____ seats. They are now largest party in the Reichstag. Hitler demanded the post of _____ from Hindenburg but he would not give it to him.



Hindenburg viewed Hitler as a thug. He keeps Chancellor Von Papen in place. Von Papen loses the confidence of Hindenburg as he had _____ from the Reichstag. _____ persuades Hindenburg to give him the job as Chancellor and Von Papen is annoyed at being pushed out, he becomes determined to regain power. However, _____ also does not have the support of the Reichstag, as the Nazi party continuously _____ whenever he attempted to pass laws. Von Papen, looking for revenge, meets with Hitler in secret in _____. He suggests to Hitler that he could lead the government along with other Nationalist leaders with Von Papen as _____. Scheming and plotting took place. Leading businessmen were persuaded by Von Papen that Hitler would be the right man to lead Germany and save it from Communism. Von Papen convinces President Hindenburg to give Hitler the job as _____. He said he could control Hitler like a _____. Hindenburg is persuaded as he is fearful of a civil war if he does not give Hitler the job. They also believed they could control Hitler because there were only _____ Nazis in the Cabinet. On the _____ Hitler is made Chancellor of Germany. He had achieved it by legal and democratic means.

Consolidation of Power: Chancellor to dictator

List 3 things that limited Hitler's power after he became Chancellor:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Describe the event and explain how it allowed Hitler to consolidate power:

Date	Event
<p>27th Feb 1933</p> 	
<p>28th Feb 1933</p> 	

23rd March 1933



March-July 1933



30th June 1934



19th August 1934



Plan the following exam question:

Explain why the Reichstag Fire of 1933 was important in Hitler's consolidation of power between 1933 and 1934?

Context:

-

-

Describe:

-

-

-

-

-

Explain how important:

-

-

-

-

Nazi Control:

How did Hitler control the people by using the carrot and the stick? Write around the scales. Don't forget to include the different economic organizations set up by Hitler.



Were the scales balanced or unbalanced in Nazi Germany? Why?

Life for women:

Annotate the pre-1933 woman and the post-1933 woman. How did the Nazis change women's lives?



Did all women's lives change?

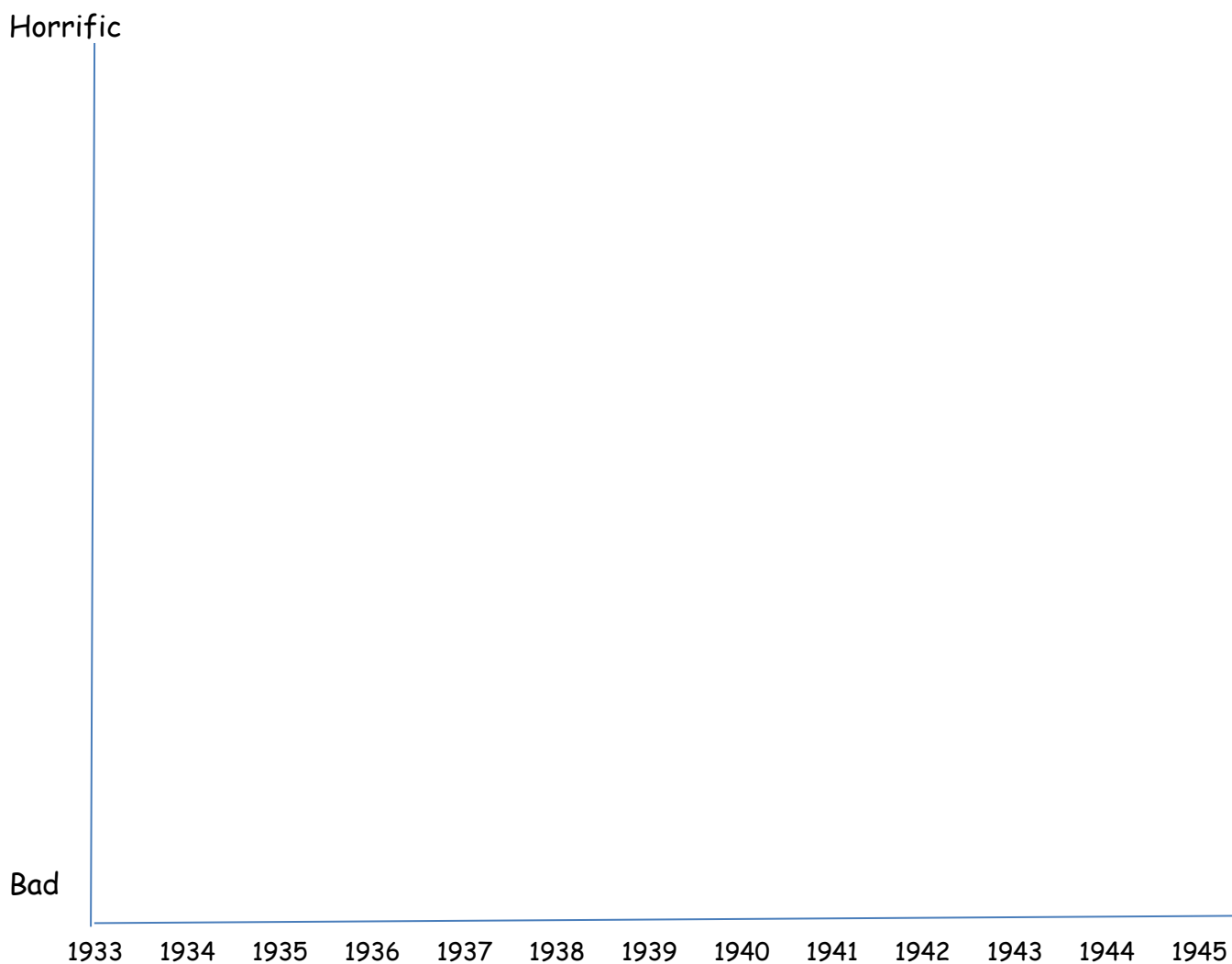
Children in Nazi Germany:

Draw on and label the image to show what a Nazi school would look like. Think about lessons, textbooks, teachers, students, decorations etc. Challenge - how would life differ for boys and girls? How would life differ for Jewish children?



The Treatment of Jewish people in Nazi Germany:

1. Fill in the graph on how the treatment of Jews changed over time.
2. Annotate on the graph what the main turning points were and why.



Plan and answer one of the following questions (6m)

- How far did the lives of women change under the Nazis?
- How far did the lives of children change under the Nazis?
- How far did lives change during WW2?
- How far did the lives of Jews change either from 1933-1939 OR 1939-1945?

Before:	After:

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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Opposition to the Nazis:

Describe what the following groups did to oppose the Nazis:

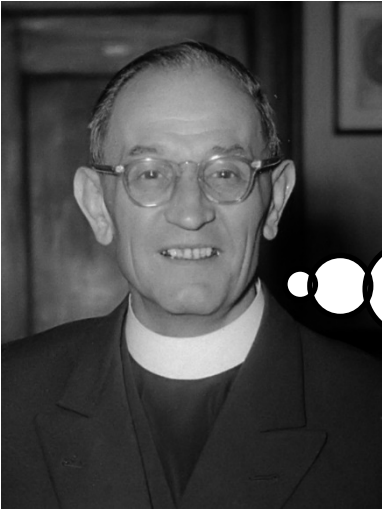


Hans and Sophie Scholl

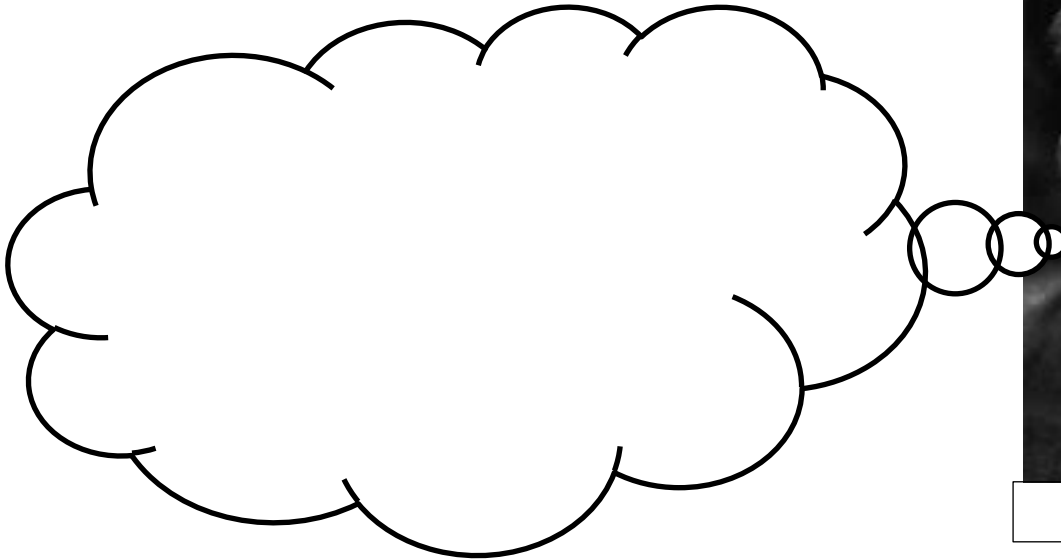
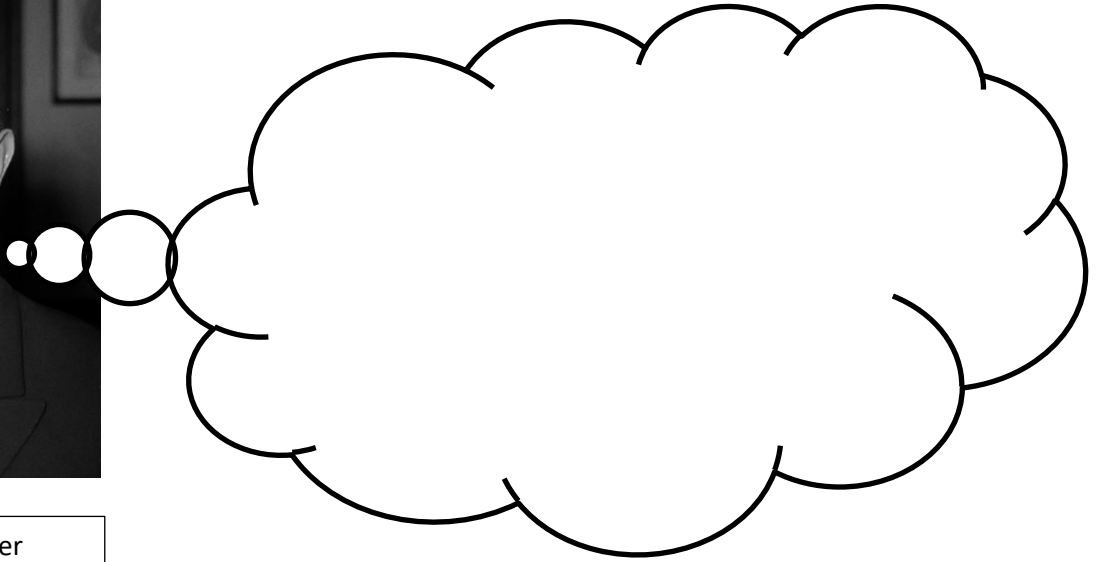
Edelweiss Pirates



Claus Von Stauffenberg



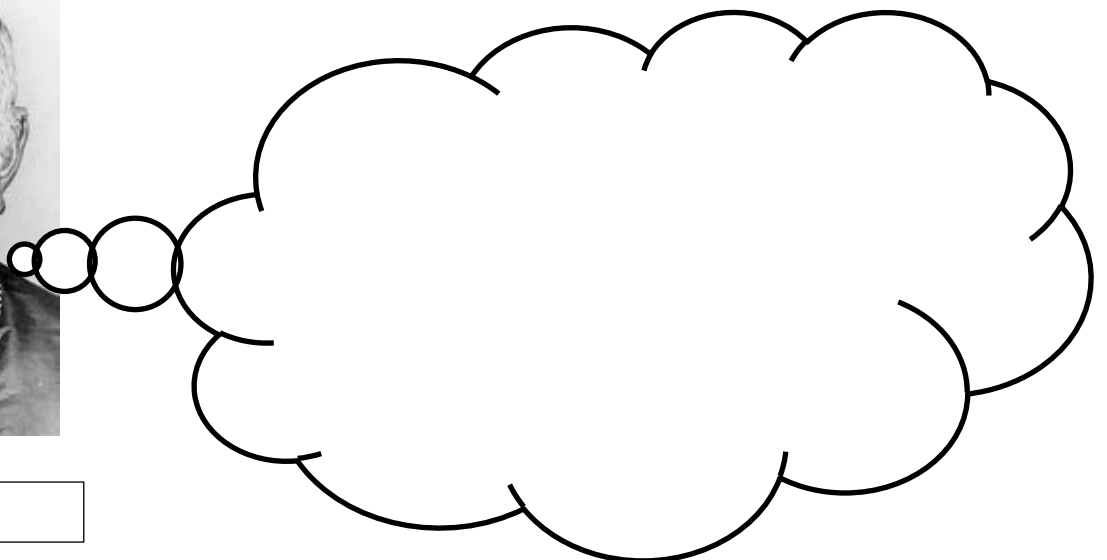
Martin Niemoeller



Pastor Bonhoeffer



August Von Galen



Life during World War Two:

How far did life change during the War?

	1939-1942	1942-1945
Rationing		
Evacuation/ bombing		
Women		
Propaganda		
War effort		

What was the turning point and why?

The Division of Germany:

What was decided at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences and why?

Yalta	Potsdam

What were the Nuremburg Trials and why were they important?

Draw and label a scene from East and West Germany in the boxes:

West:

East:

Berlin Blockade

Explain the Berlin Blockade using the following source:

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

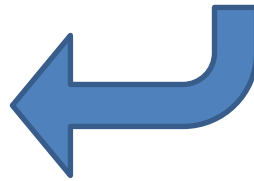
Berlin Wall:

🌐 The Cold War 1945-1990 🌐



Thousands of East Germans (and others from the USSR) left Berlin to go the west.

The Soviets had a **brain drain** (losing many skilled people; scientists, doctors, tradesmen, etc). All members of the **Leipzig University** Maths department left on one day.



Explain how and why the Berlin Wall evolved?

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, typical of notebook paper or a document template. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Willy Brandt and Ostpolitik

Describe Ostpolitik in 5 key points.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

How significant was Ostpolitik?

The Reunification of Germany

How and why did Mikhail Gorbachev learn from this image of events at Tiananmen Square?
What did he do differently?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There are no vertical margin lines, and the paper is completely blank except for the lines.

Describe the role of Helmut Kohl in the reunification of *Germany*. What 5 key things did he do and how did they contribute to the reunification?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

How significant was Helmut Kohl in the reunification of *Germany*?
