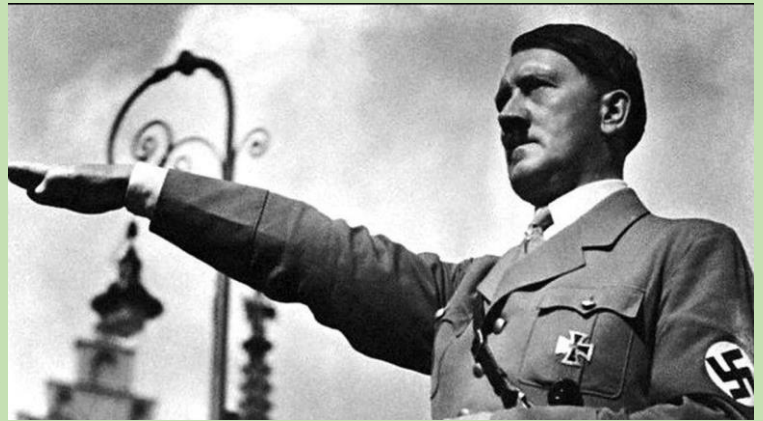


Introduction to GCSE History

Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939 (Paper 3)

The Weimar Republic, 1918-29
Hitler's rise to power, 1919-33
Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39
Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39



Superpower Relations and the Cold War (Paper 2, Section A)

Origins of the Cold War, 1941-58
Cold War crises, 1953-70
The end of the Cold War, 1970-91

Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88 (paper 2, Section B)

Queen, government and religion, 1558-69
Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88
Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88



Crime and punishment through time, c1000-present (Paper 1)

medieval England, c1000-c1500
early modern England, c1500-1700
eighteenth- and nineteenth century Britain, c1700-1900
modern Britain, c1900- present

Edexcel GCSE History: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939 (Paper 3)
Summer Keyword List

Abdicate	To step down from a position of power.
Allies	Countries victorious after WW1- Britain, France, USA.
Alsace-Lorraine	Area of western France taken away from Germany in 1919.
Anschluss	Union of Austria and Germany.
Armistice	Ending of fighting during a war.
Article 48	The President can bypass Parliament and make a law in a national emergency.
Bauhaus	Style of modern design used in the 1920s.
Centre Party	A political party without extreme left or right wing views. Often used in coalitions.
Civil rights	Grantees equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the law.
Civil servant	Someone who is employed by the government.
Coalition	A government containing more than 1 political party as no party received enough votes to govern alone.
Communism	A political belief where everything belongs to the state/ wealth is shared.
Constitution	The basic ideas and laws that set out the powers and functions of government.
Dawes Plan	1924 plan to secure loans from the USA to rebuild the German economy.
Decree	An official order protected by law.
Demilitarise	Removal of military forces from an area
Democratic	Relating to democracy, when people have a say in government e.g. by voting.
Diktat	A forced peace.
Dolchsoos	'Stabbed in the back'- describes how Germans felt after the Treaty of Versailles was signed.
Domestic	To do with 'home' or your country.
Economic	To do with money or earning money.
Enquiry	Investigation into a particulate topic.
Extreme	A severe point of view which is left or right wing rather than centred.
Federal	A government with different states e.g. Weimar Germany, USA.
Foreign secretary	Politician responsible for relationships with other countries.
Freikorps	A paramilitary group of ex-soldiers who hated the Weimar Republic.
Golden Years	The period of economic recovery and political stability between 1924-9.
Hyperinflation	Rapid increase in prices while the value of money decreases.
Ideology	A set of beliefs.
Industrial	Relating to industry, where materials and products are made.
Infer	Work something out from the information given.
Interpretation	Written by a historian after the event; informed by different sources.
Kaiser	German for King or Emperor.
Kellogg-Briand Pact	An agreement made in 1928 to solve all arguments peacefully.
Länder	German state/ region, e.g. Bavaria.
League of Nations	Worldwide organisation set up to maintain world peace.
Locarno Pact	An agreement from 1925 where European borders were protected.
Majority	More than 50% of the seats within government.
Mobilise	Preparing the armed forces for war.
Moderate	Not extreme; central political beliefs.

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Mutiny	A rebellion against authority by soldiers or sailors.
Nationalism	The belief that your country is superior to others.
Neue Sachlichkeit	New Objectivity. The idea of showing plain everyday life in art and literature.
November Criminals	Nickname for the government leaders who signed the Armistice in 1918, supposedly betraying Germans.
Occupation	Forced control of enemy territory, e.g. French occupation of the Ruhr, 1923.
Opposition	The act of rebelling against beliefs you disagree with.
Paramilitary	An unofficial military group separate from the national army.
Plebiscite	Direct vote of the people to answer an important question.
Political	Relating to government and how a country is run.
President	Leader of the Republic; in charge of appointing a Chancellor, running the army and the courts.
Propaganda	Persuasive information designed to encourage a particular idea.
Prussia	A historical German state which was reduced after the Treaty of Versailles.
Putsch	Rebellion or uprising, e.g. Munich 1923.
Reichstag	German Parliament.
Reichswehr	The national army of Germany after 1919.
Rentenmark	Currency introduced by Stresemann to rescue the economy after hyperinflation.
Reparations	Money paid as compensation for damage caused during the war.
Republic	A country with an elected ruler rather than a king or queen.
Rhineland	Area in Germany close to France which was demilitarised after the Treaty of Versailles.
Ruhr	Industrial region of Germany on the border with France.
Saar	Region of Germany occupied by the Allies until 1935.
Scapegoat	A person or group made to bear the blame for others or to suffer in their place.
Social Democratic Party	Political party in the Weimar Republic which followed socialism.
Socialism	A left-wing belief similar to communism, but with democratic elections.
Source	Historical evidence from the time, e.g. photograph, poster, speech.
Spartacists	A group of left-wing intellectuals who wanted a more extreme government.
Strike	Refusal to work to make a political statement.
Tax	Money paid to the government, usually a percentage of earnings.
Trade union	An organisation which protects the rights of workers.
Treaty	A formal agreement between countries
Vienna	The capital of Austria.
Wage	Money that is earned for doing a job.
Weimar	Town in Germany; temporary location of the government when Berlin was unsafe. Namesake of Republic.
Young Plan	Plan agreed in 1929 to reduce the reparations payments to France.
Zeittheater	Theatre of the time- style of drama in the Weimar Republic showing real life.

How can I prepare myself for GCSE History?

You should use this booklet to:

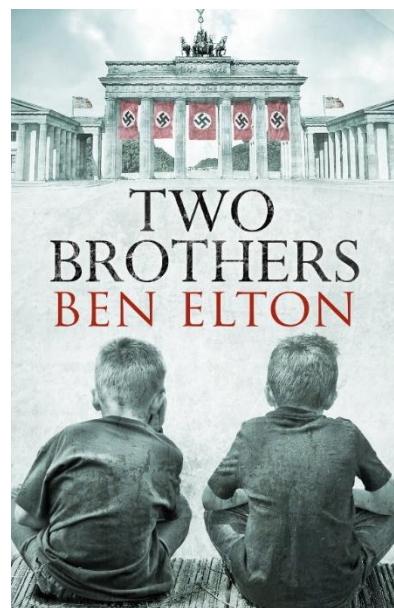
- Read about what you will learn over the next three years
- Learn the Topic 1 keywords (previous pages). You will need to be using these fluently from September!
- Review the knowledge organiser (one page summary) on the next page. Make a timeline, mind map or flashcards for anything you are not familiar with.

You could visit a library or buy a book (or two!) to read...

Fiction	Non-fiction
Out of the Hitler Time (Judith Kerr) Once (Morris Gleitzman) Time and Time Again (Ben Elton) Two Brothers (Ben Elton) The Book Thief (Markus Zusak)	Simple History: Hitler & the Rise of Nazi Germany (Daniel Turner) Life and Death of Adolf Hitler (James Griblin) The World War 2 Trivia Book (Bill O'Neil) Travellers in the Third Reich (Julia Boyd)

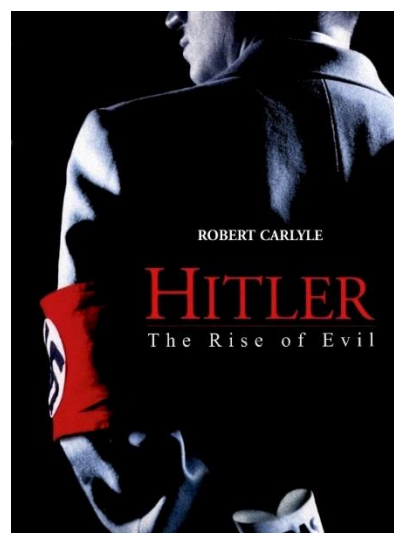
You could watch a film or TV series...

- Hitler: The Rise of Evil (available on YouTube)
- The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas (film)
- Jojo Rabbit (film)
- Rise of the Nazis (available on BBC iPlayer)
- World War II in colour (available on Netflix)
- Hitler's Circle of Evil (available on Netflix)
- Living with Hitler (available on UK TV Play)

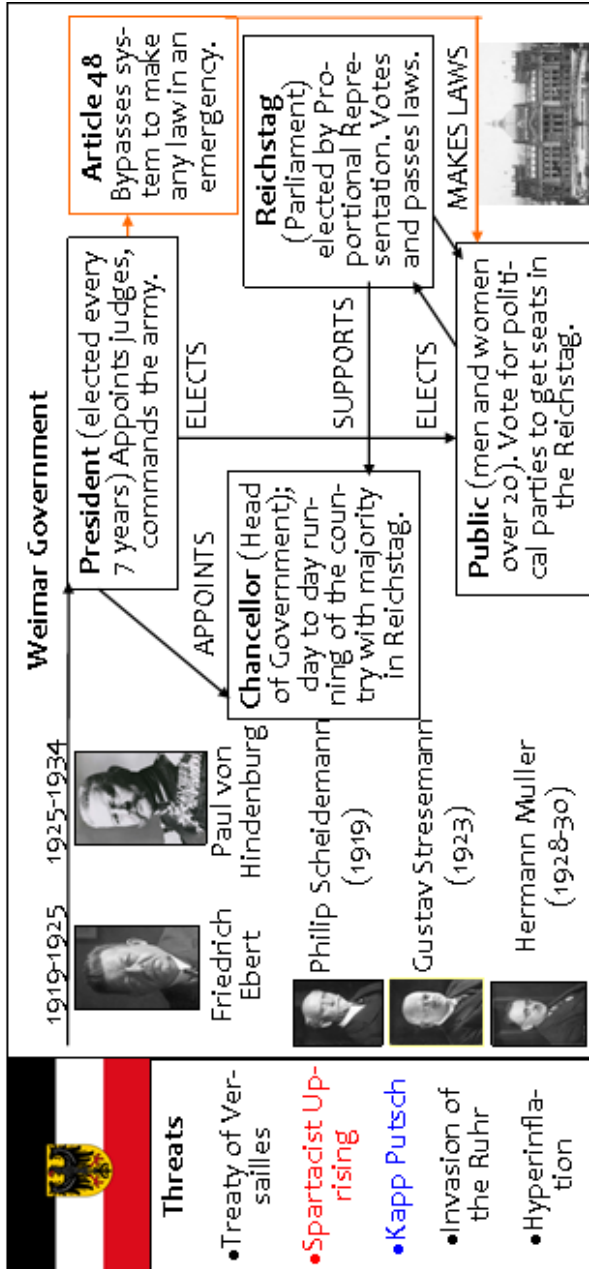
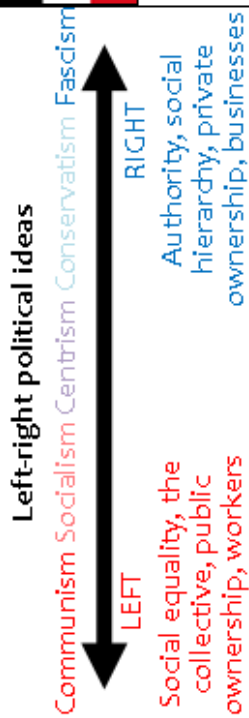


Explore a website...

- <https://learndojo.org/gcse/edexcel-history/weimar-republic-1918-29/>
- <https://www.facinghistory.org/weimar-republic-fragility-democracy/readings/why-study-weimar-germany>
- <https://alphahistory.com/weimarrepublic/>
- <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/how-did-hitler-happen>
- <https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/nazi-germany/>



Edexcel GCSE History: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939 (Paper 3) Key Topic 1: The Weimar Republic, 1918-1929



Key events

1918	Nov.	9th: abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm; 11th: Armistice and end of WW1
1919	Jan.	Elections and Spartacist Uprising (communist revolt led by Rosa Luxemburg)
	June	Peace Conference and Treaty of Versailles (Germany accepts responsibility for WW1)
1920	Mar.	Kapp Putsch (right-wing attempt by ex-soldiers to overthrow socialist government)
1923	Jan.	Occupation of the Ruhr leads to hyperinflation (workers strike and money printed)
	Aug.	Stresemann becomes Chancellor (later foreign minister)
	Nov.	8th: Munich Putsch (the Nazis fail to start a revolution); Rentenmark introduced
1924	April	Dawes Plan (Germany receives US loan)
1925	Feb.	Death of Friedrich Ebert. Hindenburg becomes President
1926	Sept.	Locarno Treaty (agreement to keep existing European borders)
1928	Aug.	Germany joins the League of Nations
1929	June	Kellogg-Briand Pact (international disputes to be solved peacefully)
	June	Young Plan (reparations payments reduced)
	Oct.	3rd: Stresemann dies; 29th: Wall Street Crash. Great Depression begins

Golden Years

Golden	Not golden
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working hours reduced • Wages rose • Working conditions improved • Extremist parties lost support • Increased industrial production • New culture • Voting equality • More women in the workplace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment higher • Cost of living higher • Economic dependence on US • Lower agricultural production • Cultural changes resisted by conservatives • Women criticised for working • Fear of communism from middle classes

“The more you know about the past, the better prepared you are for the future.”

Theodore Roosevelt