

The Weimar Republic (1918–1933) was a democratic, constitutional German state that faced severe instability, often referred to as the German Reich or Republic. Jews, who saw the republic as a culmination of their equal rights struggle, were strong supporters, yet they were unjustly blamed by far-right, antisemitic forces for Germany's downfall.

Key Aspects of the Period:

- **Democratic Foundation:** Known as Germany's first democracy, it lasted 12 years.
- **Antisemitic scapegoating:** Despite being highly assimilated, Jewish people were targeted by political opponents, who blamed them and liberals for the "stab in the back" of the German military in World War I.
- **The Rise of the Nazis:** The democracy ultimately failed as the Nazis, who gained popularity by attacking the Republic and its "Jewish influence," brought about a dictatorship in 1933.
- **Representation:** In 1933, the *Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden* was formed to represent the interests of Jews in Germany, providing support in the face of increasing persecution.

Note: The Weimar Republic was a German, not a Jewish, state. It was eventually destroyed by the rise of the Hitler dictatorship, as shown in this account from the [Anne Frank Stichting and Holocaust.cz](#).

Contextual Definitions:

- **[Weimar Republic \(1918-1933\)](#):** The democratic system established after WWI, as detailed in [Wikipedia](#).
- **Nazi Dictatorship:** The period following 1933, when antisemitic policies were enforced, leading up to the Nuremberg Laws.
- **"Jewish and Democratic State":** A phrase used to describe the nature of modern Israel, as described on [Wikipedia](#).