

Y11 Nazi Germany

	Lesson/Enquiry Question	Essential Knowledge Questions
1.1 What were the origins of the Weimar republic?	Was the Weimar government doomed from the beginning?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were conditions like in Germany at the end of WW1? 2. Why did the Kaiser abdicate in 1918? 3. When was the armistice signed? 4. What was the stab in the back theory? 5. What was the Weimar republic? 6. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the new republic?
1.2 – What were the early challenges to the Weimar 1919-1923?	Why did people oppose the treaty of Versailles?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When was the treaty of Versailles signed? 2. What were the key terms of treaty? 3. How did the German public react to the treaty?
	What opposition did the Weimar face from the left and right?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who opposed the Weimar? 2. What the events of the Spartacist uprising 3. What were the events of the Kapp Putsch? 4. How strong was the Weimar by the end 1920?
	What challenges did the Weimar face in 1923?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did the French invade the Ruhr? 2. How did the Weimar government try to deal with the French invasion? 3. What was hyperinflation? 4. How did the invasion lead to hyperinflation? 5. What were effects of hyperinflation in Germany?
11.3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29	Did Stresemann's policies solve Germany's problems?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who was Stresemann? 2. How did Stresemann solve the problem of hyperinflation? 3. Why did the French leave the Ruhr? 4. How did Stresemann improve foreign relations? 5. Why was foreign relations important for the Weimar's recovery? (League of nations, Kellogg Briand Pact, Locarno treaty)
1.4 Changes in society, 1924–29	How did society change during the years 1924-1929?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How did life for German citizens improve during the Golden Years? 2) Why did the Middle Class not benefit from the Golden Years? 3) How did Arts and Culture develop during the Golden Years? 4) What opposition was there to cultural changes during the golden years? (architecture) 5) How much did life change for women under the Weimar?
	To what extent did Germany recover from 1924-1929?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Did Germany recover during the Golden Years?

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2.1 – What were the origins of the Nazi Party?	How did the Nazi Party develop in the aftermath of WW1?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were Hitler's experiences in WW1? 2. What changes did Hitler make to the DAP? 3. What were the main points of the Twenty-Five Point Programme? 4. What was the role of the SA in the NSDAP? 5. How did the Nazis gain early support?
2.2 – What prevented the Nazi Party from gaining support between 1923 and 1929?	Why did the Munich Putsch fail in 1923?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did Hitler believe he had support for the Munich Putsch? 2. What were the key events of the Munich Putsch? 3. Why did the Munich Putsch fail? 4. What happened to the NSDAP as a result of the failure of the Munich Putsch? 5. How did Hitler capitalise on publicity surrounding his trial?
	Why did the Nazi Party fail to gain support during the 'lean years'?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were Hitler's main ideas in <i>Mein Kampf</i>? 2. How did Hitler reorganise the NSDAP in 1924? 3. How did the Bamberg Conference lead to changes in the NSDAP? 4. Why did support for the Nazi Party decline between 1924 and 1929?
2.3 – What led to the Nazi Party gaining support after 1929?	Why did the Nazi Party become popular after 1929?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the causes of unemployment in Germany after 1929? 2. What impact did the Wall Street Crash have in Germany? 3. Why was the Weimar government increasingly unpopular after 1929? 4. How did the Weimar government try to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933? 5. Why did support for right- and left-wing parties increase after 1929?
	How did the Nazi party become more popular after 1929?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How did Hitler and Goebbels exploit economic instability? 2. How did the Nazi Party target specific key groups, such as women, workers, farmers, etc.?
2.4 – What led to Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933?	How did Hitler become Chancellor of Germany in January 1933?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why was Brüning replaced by Schleicher in 1932? 2. What role did President Hindenburg play in denying Hitler the Chancellorship in 1932? 3. What role did Papen and Schleicher play in 1932-33? 4. Why did Hindenburg agree to Hitler becoming Chancellor in January 1933?

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3.1 – How did Germany become a dictatorship after January 1933?	How did Hitler establish a dictatorship in Germany?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the events of the Reichstag Fire, February 1933? 2. How did Hitler use the Reichstag Fire to increase his control over Germany? 3. What did the Decree for the Protection of the People and State allow Hitler to do? 4. What powers did the Enabling Act give Hitler and the Nazi government? 5. Why was the passing of the Enabling Act significant?
	How did Hitler remove opposition within the Nazi Party?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why was Ernst Röhm a threat to Hitler by 1934? 2. Why was the army opposed to the SA? 3. What are the key events of the Night of the Long Knives? 4. How did the death of Hindenburg allow Hitler to take control of the army? 5. What was the result of the referendum on Hitler's Führership?
3.2 – What control did Hitler have over institutions and the state?	How did the Nazi government establish a police state in Germany?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the role of the SS in Germany after 1934? 2. What was the role of the Gestapo? 3. What was the role of the SD? 4. How were concentration camps used to control opposition? 5. How did the Nazi government ensure the loyalty of judges? 6. Why was the People's Court established in 1934?
3.3 – What control did Hitler have over institutions and the state?	To what extent did the Nazi government control the Church?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the main religious groups in Germany in the 1930s? 2. Why did Hitler sign the Concordat with Pope Pius XI in July 1933? 3. To what extent did Hitler honour the Concordat? 4. What was the Reich Church? 5. What was the Confessing Church? 6. What was the German Faith Movement?
	How did the Nazi control attitudes and how life for women changed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What problems did the Nazis have in terms of controlling the public? 2. How did the Goebbels use different media for propaganda and censorship? 3. How did the Nazis use sport and culture to promote Nazism? 4. What did the Nazis think about the 'new women' in Weimar Germany? 5. How did the Nazis try to influence the behaviour of women? 6. How did women's roles in Nazi Germany change over time?
	How did German Youth react to Nazi changes in the 1930s?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did Hitler aim to indoctrinate the youth of Germany? 2. How did the Nazis change education? 3. Describe the activities of the Hitler Youth 4. Why were there different activities for boys and girls? 5. How did the Edelweiss pirates and Swing youth oppose the Nazis? 6. How did the Christian churches oppose the Nazis?
	To what extent did the Nazi government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the main religious groups in Germany in the 1930s? 2. Why did Hitler sign the Concordat with Pope Pius XI in July 1933? 3. To what extent did Hitler honour the Concordat? 4. What was the Reich Church?

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4.2 How did German Youth react to Nazi changes in the 1930s?	How did German Youth react to Nazi changes in the 1930s?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did Hitler aim to indoctrinate the youth of Germany? 2. How did the Nazis change education? 3. Describe the activities of the Hitler Youth 4. Why were there different activities for boys and girls? 5. How did the Edelweiss pirates and Swing youth oppose the Nazis? 6. How did the Christian churches oppose the Nazis?
4.3 How did workers lives change under the Nazis?	How did workers lives change under the Nazis?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What did the Nazis replace trade unions with? 2. What was the Reich Labour Service? 3. What was invisible unemployment? 4. How did rearmament and work creation schemes help the Nazi reduce unemployment? 5. Where workers in Germany better or worse off because of the Nazis? (strength through joy and Beauty of Labour)
4.4 How did the Nazis persecute minorities?	How did the Nazis persecute minorities?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the Nazi beliefs about race? 2. Why did Hitler persecute the Jews? 3. How did education change for Jewish children? 4. What were the Nuremburg laws? 5. What happened on 9th November 1938? 6. What further measures were taken against Jewish people from 1933 onwards? 7. What other groups were persecuted by the Jews in Nazi Germany?