

What do we need to know in order to answer the exam questions?

- ✓ To know about Hitler's early career in politics, including his personal appeal
- ✓ To understand the policies of the NSDAP
- ✓ To understand the causes and consequences of the Munich Putsch in 1923
- ✓ To know about the lean years of the Nazi Party, and the reasons for limited support
- ✓ To understand the reasons for the growth of Nazi support, including the consequences of the Wall Street Crash and the appeal of Hitler and the SA
- ✓ To know about how Hitler became Chancellor, and understand how it happened

Vocabulary to explain and analyse events in History

- **Factor** - When events happen we can explain them according to different factors to effectively group and categorise ideas together.
- **Consequence** - Every event has consequences – other events which follow on from an event. We often have to identify and explain consequences.
- **Cause** - What makes an event happen? This could be a person, a war, an agreement or anything else.
- **Political** - Politics means power. A political factor is to do with politicians and governments.
- **Social** - Social means society. A social factor would affect how ordinary people live. Examples include unemployment, losing a war, how people feel about a country.
- **Economic** - Economics is to do with money. If an event makes a country richer or poorer, makes people unemployed, closes businesses, it is an economic event.
- **Religious** - Religious is to do with religion and people's beliefs, as well as the organised church.
- **Short term** - Effects that happen immediately or within days and weeks of an event. E.g. getting a blister from new shoes
- **Long term** - Effects that happen over years following an event. E.g. getting bent toes from always wearing uncomfortable shoes.
- **Significance** - Another word for importance. Which events, causes, and consequences have the greatest impact?
- **Right wing** - Political beliefs; family values, pride in the country, respect for military, owning private property and chance to get rich
- **Left wing** - Political beliefs; sharing resources, tax rich to support the poor, working people uniting together, equality of people more important than country.

Vocabulary to help you understand exam questions and tasks

- **Usefulness** - Is the source **useful** for us to learn as historians? What does it include? What does it leave out?
- **Reliability** - Reliability is connected to usefulness. If a source is **reliable** we can trust it as accurate information. If it is **unreliable** we cannot trust it.
- **Propaganda** - A deliberate attempt to persuade people to think something. It could be a speech, poster or newspaper.
- **Interpretation** - How historians have chosen to understand something. There can be different interpretations depending on what people believe.
- **Evaluate** - To think about how important something is.
- **Explain** - To show why something happened.
- **Analysis** - To think carefully and understand something.
- **Key features** - What are the most important parts of something. Historians often think about the cause, event and consequence as key features.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarise - To sum something up. You might summarise a paragraph into one sentence or even a single word. |
| <p align="center">Key Vocabulary Unit 2: How did Hitler and the Nazi Party become popular?</p> | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Versailles (1919) - This was hated in Germany. Hitler used hatred of the Treaty to win support for the Nazi party. • German Workers' Party (DAP) - A right wing party set up in 1919. Hitler became a member. The DAP changed its name to National Socialist German Workers' (Nazi) Party in 1920. Hitler became the new party leader in 1921 • Diktat - Hitler called the Treaty of Versailles a 'Diktat'. He meant it was a dictated peace which Germany had no say in. • Anti-Semitic - 'Anti-semitism' is discrimination against Jewish people. This was a key Nazi belief. • Munich Putsch (1923) - This was an unsuccessful revolt in 1923 in Munich by Hitler and 3,000 supporters to overthrow the government. It failed but gave valuable publicity to Hitler and the Nazis. • Mein Kampf 'My Struggle' (1924) - Hitler's book 'My Struggle' which he wrote in prison in 1924 in which he set out his views and aims. This included the belief that the Aryan race were superior and that other races were inferior. • Lebensraum - The German word for 'Living space'. This was the key Nazi idea that Germany deserved more space for the increasing German population and extra land for growing food. To get more land would mean war. • Josef Goebbels - Josef Goebbels was in charge of propaganda for the Nazi party. Propaganda is publicity to spread ideas or information to persuade people. Propaganda often does not tell the whole truth! • Swastika - Bent cross symbol adopted by the Nazi Party as a symbol. • SA or Sturm Abteilung ('Stormtroopers' or 'Brown shirts') - The Nazi private army of 'Stormtroopers' or 'brown shirts' who protected the Nazi leaders. They used violence to scare political opponents like the Communists. • Ernst Rohm - Leader of the SA / brown shirts. He was a leading Nazi during the 1920s. • SS or Schutzstaffel - Set up in 1925 to protect senior Nazi leaders. Known also as Black shirts. • Rally - Large political meeting. The Nazis held huge rallies at Nuremburg and these well-organised events made some Germans think that the Nazis could also organise Germany. • The Great Depression between 1929 and 1933 - Caused by the Wall Street Crash, there were 6 million unemployed Germans by 1933. This created a crisis which the Nazis exploited better than any other political party. • Franz Von Papen - Became Chancellor in May 1932. His coalition government was weak. Replaced as Chancellor by Von Schleicher in Dec 1932. • Kurt Von Schleicher - An ambitious general who became Chancellor in Dec 1932. His coalition government was also weak and he lost the support of the Reichstag. Sacked by Hindenburg in 1933 when Hitler became the new Chancellor. • Hindenburg - German President 1925-34. He was a popular German leader and seen as a strong leader. |
| <p align="center">Unit 2 notes</p> | |
| <p>Hitler 1918-23</p> | <p>Hitler 1918-23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WW1 soldier – sees 'stab in the back' and hates new Weimar Republic + democracy • blames communist/Jewish plot for Germany's problems • takes over Germany Workers' Party = NSDAP • creates private army/security = the S.A./ 'Brownshirts' • 1923 Munich Putsch fails – prison but good publicity = NSDAP wins first seats • writes <i>Mein Kampf</i> – 'my struggle' |

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| <p>Wall Street Crash & the Great Depression</p> | <p><u>1929 Wall Street Crash + Great Depression</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1929 financial crisis USA (then global) • USA recalls loans from Germany • German economy badly damaged, mass unemployment • suffering, anger, support for extremists, violence in streets • coalition governments keep breaking up, can't solve problems • growing belief democracy had failed |
| <p>Nazi support grows</p> | <p><u>1929-32 Nazi support grows</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1928 only got 2.8 % of vote • during Depression promise jobs and hope to unemployed workers – good propaganda • offer protection to middle-class, farmers and businessmen = fear rising strength of Communist Party. Donations of money, newspaper advertising space • Hitler flies to cities and uses the radio to make powerful speeches – offers hope • SA (400,000 members) disrupts rivals, fights communists, gives impression of strength • July 1932 largest party in Reichstag |
| <p>Hitler becomes Chancellor</p> | <p><u>January 1933 Hitler becomes Chancellor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Hindenburg (backed by army) does not like or trust Hitler, won't appoint him as Chancellor • other governments fail to achieve stability • conservative politician von Papen persuades him that Hitler can be controlled and used to crush the communist threat • January 1933 Hitler is legally appointed Chancellor – limited power |

| Topic – tick the column that best describes how you feel about each topic | ☺ Confident | ☹ OK | ☹ Need revision |
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| How did Hitler and the Nazi Party become popular? | | | |
| What happened in Hitler's early life? | | | |
| Why did Hitler enjoy World War One? | | | |
| How did Hitler get interested in politics? | | | |
| What was the German Worker's Party (DAP)? | | | |
| What was the Nazi party like in the early 1920s? | | | |
| How did Hitler try to seize power in the Munich Putsch (1923)? | | | |
| What were the Nazi political ideas after 1924? Nationalism, socialism, totalitarianism, traditional German values, struggle and racial purity. | | | |
| How did Hitler improve the organisation & finance of NSDAP? | | | |
| What was the role of the SA? | | | |
| How did the Nazis start to use propaganda? | | | |
| Why were the Nazis unpopular between 1924 and 1929? | | | |
| Why did support for the Nazis grow between 1929-32? | | | |
| Who supported the Nazis between 1929-33? | | | |
| Who failed to lead Germany between 1930 and 1933? | | | |
| How was Hitler made Chancellor on 30 January 1933? | | | |

HITLER'S RISE TO POWER - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUIZ!

Task: Complete the multiple choice quiz below. When you have finished you can research the answers by using your notes or a textbook.

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| 1. Which political party did Hitler join in 1919? | |
| A. The DDP | B. The DAP |
| C. The DCD | D. The DNP |
| 2. Renamed the NSDAP, what did it claim to stand for? | |
| A. New Socialism | B. November Salvation |
| C. National Socialism | D. Native Socialism |
| 3. What did Hitler discover he had a talent for? | |
| A. Public speaking | B. Organisation |
| B. Negotiation | D. Fundraising |
| 4. Who commanded the party's private army, the SA? | |
| A. Heinrich Himmler | B. Ernst Rohm |
| C. Hermann Goering | D. Julius Streicher |
| 5. When Hitler launched the Munich Putsch he hoped to exploit anger over what? | |
| A. The Wall Street Crash | B. The Dawes Plan |
| C. Hyperinflation | D. The Locarno Pact |
| 6. Munich was in what German region, which had higher than average support for the NSDAP? | |
| A. Bavaria | A. Berlin |
| C. Prussia | C. The Rhineland |
| 7. What did Hitler write during his 9 months' imprisonment after the Putsch? | |
| A. Mein Deutschland | B. Mein Kaiser |
| C. Mein Kampf | D. Mein Fuhrer |
| 8. Following his release from prison, how did Hitler change his tactics? | |
| A. He planned a better-armed putsch | B. He joined coalitions with other parties |
| C. He tried to win over the army | D. He decided to take power legally |
| 9. What was set up in 1925, as Hitler's personal bodyguard of 'Blackshirts'? | |
| A. The SP | B. The SS |
| C. The SD | C. The SA |
| 10. In the May 1928 elections, the last before the Wall Street Crash, what % of the vote did the NSDAP win? | |
| A. 2.6% | B. 1.1% |
| C. 0.5% | D. 5.4% |

THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION, 1929 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUIZ!

Task: Complete the multiple choice quiz below. When you have finished you can research the answers by using your notes or a textbook.

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| 1. Rising from 1.3 million in September 1929, how many were unemployed by 1933? | |
| A. 2 million | B. 4 million |
| C. 6 million | D. 8 million |
| 2. Which Chancellor lost his majority in the Reichstag because of arguments between left+right wing parties about how to deal with the crisis? | |
| A. Brüning | B. Stresemann |
| C. Ebert | D. Rohm |
| 3. Which extreme left-wing party gained support among unemployed workers? | |
| A. The DAP | B. The KPD |
| B. The SPD | D. The Zentrum |
| 4. The Nazis appealed to middle/upper class voters as the best way to stop what? | |
| A. Nationalism | B. Monarchism |
| C. Communism | D. Capitalism |
| 5. What organisation broke up rival meetings and made the Nazis seem strong? | |
| A. The Freikorps | B. The DVNP |
| C. The Kapps | D. The SA |
| 6. Who skillfully ran Nazi propaganda during election campaigns? | |
| A. Goebbels | B. Goering |
| C. Himmler | D. Hess |
| 7. Who was elected President in 1925 and re-elected in 1932? | |
| A. Ludendorff | B. Hindenburg |
| C. Himmler | D. Streicher |
| 8. What did the Nazis achieve for the first time in 1932? | |
| A. They became the largest party | B. They won more than 50% of the vote |
| C. They won the Presidency | D. They won more than 60% of the vote |
| 9. Who persuaded Hindenburg that he and his friends could control Hitler if he was given power? | |
| A. Von Schleicher | B. Von Karr |
| C. Von Papen | D. Von Ernst |
| 10. To what role did Hindenburg appoint Hitler in January 1933? | |
| A. Vice Chancellor | B. Dictator |
| C. Führer | D. Chancellor |

How to answer your GCSE Germany 1918- 1939 exam

You will have to answer 6 questions in 1 hour 20 minutes

| Question | Marks | Timing | Sentence starters | Skills/ tips |
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| Section A | | | | |
| <p>Q1. Will ask you to make an inference (something that you can work out from the source although it may not be obvious) from a source. You should also provide evidence (a short quote!) from the source to support it.</p> <p>Example: Give two things you can infer from Source A about how Hitler kept power (4 marks).</p> | 4 | 6mins | <p>This source tells me that ...</p> <p>I know this because 'short quote' or direct reference to the source.</p> | <p>To get full marks try to make an inference and back it up with a clear reference to the source. e.g. <i>You can learn that there were many people who were sympathetic to the Jews. I know this because the source says that Germans watched the events of Kristallnacht with alarm and concern.</i></p> |
| <p>Q2. Explain why... You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>You must also use knowledge of your own.</p> <p>Example: Explain why there was opposition in Germany to the Treaty of Versailles (1919). You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military terms • territorial terms <p>You must also use knowledge of your own. (12 marks)</p> <p>Example: Explain why unemployment fell in Germany between 1933 and 1939. You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Labour Service • Autobahns <p>You must also use information of your own. (12 marks)</p> | 12 | 18mins | <p><i>One reason that... Was...</i></p> <p><i>For example...</i></p> <p><i>This led to...because...</i></p> | <p>Explanation – giving reasons, not just describing what happened</p> <p>Supporting reasons with relevant detail</p> <p>Explain by using the language of the question</p> |
| Section B | | | | |
| <p>3.a. How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into...?</p> <p>Explain your answer using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.</p> <p>Example: How useful are source C and D for an enquiry into the way Hitler came to power?</p> | 8 | 12mins | <p>Source A is useful because it tells us that...</p> <p>This is shown by...</p> <p>This is shown by the phrase '...</p> <p>Source A is a...which means it is useful/less useful because...</p> | <p>Explaining what we can learn from the sources.</p> <p>Supporting explanations with relevant detail from the sources.</p> <p>Explaining a judgement about Nature/Origin/Purpose.</p> <p>The provenance of the source – the information above the source</p> |

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| <p>Explain your answer using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context. (8marks)</p> | | | <p>Source B is was created by...and this limits/increases its usefulness because...</p> <p>The author of Source A was trying to...so it may be...</p> | <p>about where it came from.</p> <p>The information in the source itself.</p> <p>Contextual knowledge – what you know about the time and place the source came from. Sources are useful if they help us answer questions about the past.</p> <p>All sources can be useful but all have bad points (limitations).</p> <p>Biased sources can still be useful by helping us understand what some people/groups believed or wanted.</p> <p>Usefulness is affected by what a source is (nature), when/by who it was made (origin) and what it was supposed to achieve (purpose).</p> |
| <p>3.b Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about...</p> <p>What is the main difference between these views?</p> <p>Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.</p> <p>Example: Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about how Hitler came to power.</p> <p>What is the main difference between these views?</p> <p>Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4marks)</p> | <p>4</p> | <p>6mins</p> | <p>Interpretation 1 sees...as being... However, Interpretation 2 considers that... For example, it uses the phrase '...' to describe... This is shown by...</p> | <p>Identifying and explaining differences between how two historians see a topic.</p> <p>Supporting explanations with detail/quotes from each interpretation.</p> |

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| <p>3.c. Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about...</p> <p>You may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.</p> | 4 | 6mins | <p>Interpretation 1 may see...as being...because it has focused on... For example, it has included...</p> <p>Interpretation 2 is more...probably because it is an extract about...</p> <p>Therefore it discusses...</p> <p>Interpretation 1 has probably been shaped by evidence such as Source B, which suggests...</p> | <p>Explaining why historians may have formed different interpretations of the same topic.</p> <p>Supporting explanations with detail/quotes from each interpretation.</p> <p>Using details from Sources B and C to support your explanation.</p> |
| <p>3.d. How far do you agree with Interpretation 1/2 about...?</p> <p>Example: How far do you agree with interpretation 1 about the way Hitler came to power? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context. (20 marks)</p> | 20 | 30mins | <p>Interpretation 1/2 considers that...</p> <p>It supports this view with the evidence that... I also know that this view can be supported by...</p> <p>However, this opinion may be inaccurate. Interpretation 1/2 suggests it is wrong because it says... In addition, I know that.. Overall, Interpretation 1/2 is a...viewpoint because... Interpretation 1 is valid for the early years of...but I know that towards the end of the period...</p> | <p>Identify the overall view of the interpretation.</p> <p>Provide detail from the interpretation and own knowledge to support that view.</p> <p>Explain how the view can be challenged using details in the other interpretation and details from own knowledge.</p> <p>Reach an overall judgement about how far you agree.</p> <p>[Top level answers] Evaluate the interpretation using precise own knowledge.</p> |

