

Germany 1918-39

- Key Topic One- The Weimar Republic 1918- 29
- Key Topic Two- Hitler and the Nazi Party 1918-33
- Key Topic Three- The Nazi Dictatorship 1933-39
- Key Topic Four- Nazi Domestic Policies 1933-39

Task:

Use the information on the power point to recap and test your learning.

Use the information to create your own revision material

The Bigger Picture:

Germany 1918-39

- **The Weimar Republic 1918-33**
 - Impact of WWI on Germany
 - The Origins of WR
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Political Threats
 - The Invasion of the Ruhr
 - Hyperinflation
 - Gustav Stresemann
- Hitler and the Nazi Party 1919-33
- The Nazi Dictatorship 1933-39
- Nazi Domestic Policies 1933-39

The Weimar Republic 1918-33

- World War One for Germany ends in November 1918 when Germany sign the **Armistice**
- The leaders who signed it were nicknamed the '**November Criminals**'
- People felt betrayed by them '**Stabbed in the back**'

The effect of World War One on Germany

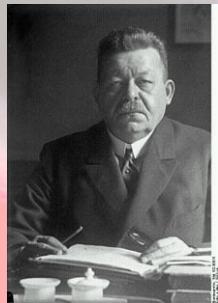


The creation of the Weimar Government

- In Feb 1919, a meeting was convened at Weimar, where a new plan for German government was written – the ‘Constitution’.
- It was adopted on the 11th August 1919.
- The Weimar Republic faced many problems during its 14 years, and in 1933 a certain individual took the role of Chancellor and ended its reign.
- **It was a genuine attempt to create a perfect democratic country!**

The Weimar Constitution

The Reichstag elects a president – and he can use Article 48 in an emergency.



Bill of Rights -
Everyone over the age of 20 had freedom of speech and can vote.



The % of votes that a party gets = the % of seats that party gains in the Reichstag (Proportional Representation).

<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Weaknesses</u>
<p>Strong President - control government. Emergency powers for a crisis</p>	<p>Strong President - could become a dictator...</p>
<p>Bill of Rights - equal rights for all, including right to vote.</p>	<p>Bill of Rights - WR had many enemies. Not a good idea to give enemies power</p>
<p>Proportional Representation - all parties fairly represented</p>	<p>Proportional Representation - no clear majority. Leads to weak government</p>

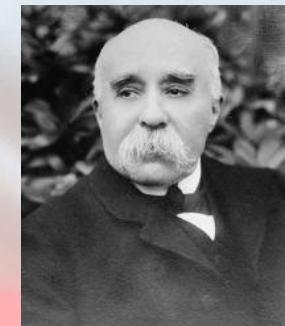
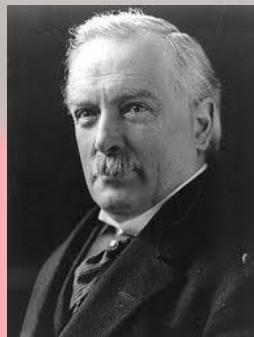
The Bigger Picture:

Germany 1918-39

- **The Weimar Republic 1918-33**
 - Impact of WWI on Germany
 - The Origins of WR
 - **Treaty of Versailles**
 - Political Threats
 - The Invasion of the Ruhr
 - Hyperinflation
 - Gustav Stresemann
- Hitler and the Nazi Party 1919-33
- The Nazi Dictatorship 1933-39
- Nazi Domestic Policies 1933-39

The Big Three

NEUTRAL



REVENGE

SELF- DETERMINATION

- In June 1919, 37 countries met at the Palace of Versailles to decide the fate of Germany
- Germany were not invited
- **The Big Three**- David Lloyd George (UK), Woodrow Wilson (USA) and George Clemenceau (France) had very different aims
- They drew up and forced Germany to sign the **Treaty of Versailles**

The Treaty of Versailles

L AND

13% of its land mass

Lost Alsace and Lorraine

France can mine coal in the Saar

A RMS

De-militarised the Rhineland

100,000 men

No air force, no submarines



M ONEY

Pay £6.6 billion in reparations

<- Eq. To £284 billion today!

B LAME

Had to accept full responsibility for the war under Article 231

Not allowed to be part of the League of Nations

Which of the terms do you think
Germany would have hated most?

The Bigger Picture:

Germany 1918-39

- **The Weimar Republic 1918-33**
 - Impact of WWI on Germany
 - The Origins of WR
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - **Political Threats**
 - The Invasion of the Ruhr
 - Hyperinflation
 - Gustav Stresemann
- Hitler and the Nazi Party 1919-33
- The Nazi Dictatorship 1933-39
- Nazi Domestic Policies 1933-39

The Weimar Republic 1918-33

Three main political threats to the government:

- The Spartacist Revolt, Jan 1919
- The Kapp Putsch, Mar 1920
- The Munich Putsch, Nov 1923

Threats from the Left and Right

Spartacist Revolt (Left), Jan 1919

- Led by – Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht
- Aims – Full scale communist revolution like the Russian Revolution of 1917.
- Achievements – Took over governments newspaper headquarters in Berlin. Failed to gain much support.
- Defeated by – 4,000 Freikorps crush the uprising. Leaders shot.
- Significance – Showed people did not trust the government. Also, showed the government were reliant on the army.



Threats from the Left and Right

Kapp Putsch (Right), March 1920

- Led by – Wolfgang Kapp and the Freikorps.
- Aims – To take over the government – they hated the Treaty of Versailles!
- Achievements – Set up a new government in Berlin. Failed to win much support. Force Ebert to flee to Dresden.
- Defeated by – Workers strike.
- Significance – Showed weakness of Ebert and his government.



Threats from the Left and Right

Munich Putsch (Right), November 1923

- Led by – Hitler and General Ludendorff, 3000 SA.
- Aims – To force Gustav von Kahr to support them overtaking the government.
- Achievements – Kahr initially agrees, however he leaves and informs the police.
- Defeated by – The already informed police crush the storm on Munich. 16 Nazis injured/killed.
- Significance – Shows instability of government. Hitler's imprisonment.



The Bigger Picture:

Germany 1918-39

- **The Weimar Republic 1918-33**
 - Impact of WWI on Germany
 - The Origins of WR
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Political Threats
 - **The Invasion of the Ruhr**
 - Hyperinflation
 - Gustav Stresemann
- Hitler and the Nazi Party 1919-33
- The Nazi Dictatorship 1933-39
- Nazi Domestic Policies 1933-39

The French Invasion of the Ruhr

Germany missed reparations payments.



The French invaded the Ruhr.



German workers went on strike.



The Government printed off paper money.



There was hyperinflation.

- 60,000 French and Belgian troops overtake the Ruhr
 - They take over all production – shops, factories, railways etc.
 - German workers go on strike – passive resistance.
 - The government are forced to print more and more money

The Invasion of the Ruhr

- In 1923, 60 000 French and Belgian troops marched into the Ruhr (an important industrial area of Germany).
- They seized control of all mines, factories and railways.
- They took supplies from shops and set up machine-gun posts in the streets.



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s5xO3mHIKbk>



The Bigger Picture:

Germany 1918-39

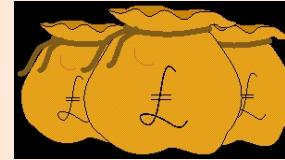
- **The Weimar Republic 1918-33**
 - Impact of WWI on Germany
 - The Origins of WR
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Political Threats
 - The Invasion of the Ruhr
 - **Hyperinflation**
 - Gustav Stresemann
- Hitler and the Nazi Party 1919-33
- The Nazi Dictatorship 1933-39
- Nazi Domestic Policies 1933-39

Hyperinflation

Causes:

- WWI – no taxes, printed more money
- Reparations to pay
- Foreign Countries lost confidence in Germany
- Prices of buying goods abroad became more expensive
- The Invasion of the Ruhr
- Passive Resistance

Hyperinflation

<u>Winners</u>	<u>Same Overall</u>	<u>Losers</u>
 Someone with debts	 Farmers	 Someone with savings
 Foreigners	 Workers	 Pensioners

Consequences of Hyperinflation

<u>Winners</u>	<u>Losers</u>
People in debt found it easier to pay off their loans	People with savings were the biggest losers. The value of what they had saved fell drastically. Pensioners were badly hit, as was anyone on a fixed income.
Businessmen found it easier to pay back money they had borrowed to build up their businesses.	Workers found that wage increases did not keep up with rising prices.
	There were major food shortages because farmers didn't want to sell food for worthless money. There were deaths from starvation

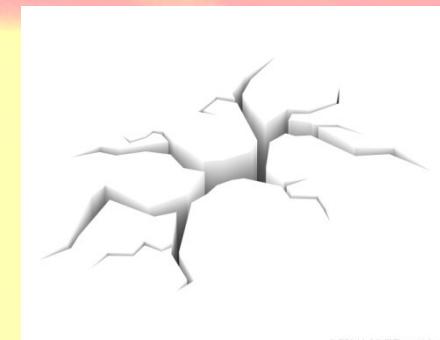
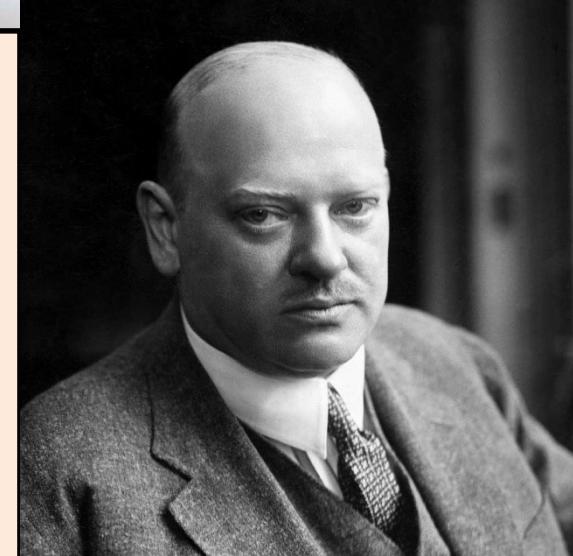
The Bigger Picture:

Germany 1918-39

- **The Weimar Republic 1918-33**
 - Impact of WWI on Germany
 - The Origins of WR
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Political Threats
 - The Invasion of the Ruhr
 - Hyperinflation
 - **Gustav Stresemann**
- Hitler and the Nazi Party 1919-33
- The Nazi Dictatorship 1933-39
- Nazi Domestic Policies 1933-39

Recovery under Stresemann

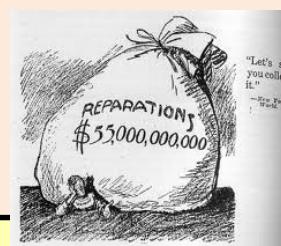
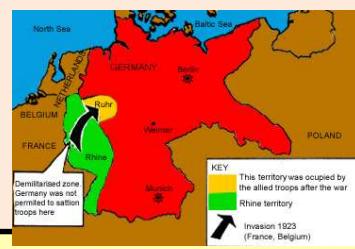
- Gustav Stresemann held the roles of Chancellor in 1923 and **Foreign Minister** of Germany during the years 1923-29
- He used various strategies to overcome the many problems faced by the Weimar Republic at this time
- He tackled many problems including economic, social and political
- BUT did he solve the underlying problems of the Weimar Republic or just cover the cracks?



Recovery under Stresemann

The key problems facing the WR:

- Hyperinflation
- French occupation of the Ruhr
- Germany is not trusted by other countries
- Reparations
- Germany needs to rebuild its economy



Recovery under Stresemann

Action Taken	Details	Effects
The Dawes Plan (1924)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Germany loaned 800 million marks from AmericaThis meant they could start to pay back reparations againThey also accepted the terms of the treaty of Versailles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Therefore, the French agreed to leave the Ruhr<u>Sparked</u> the recovery of the German economyReduced the effects of hyperinflationAccepting the terms meant other countries began to trust them
The Locarno Pact (1925)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Germany, France, and Belgium agreed not to attack each otherThe UK and Italy promised to help any of the three countries if an attack ever occurred	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It helped other countries begin to trust Germany againHelped Germany gain admittance to the League of Nations
Kellogg- Briand Pact (1928)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">An agreement between 65 countries, including Germany, that they would not use war to settle disputesThey instead called for the peaceful settlement of disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Germany was able to build relations with other countriesThis helped countries further their trust in Germany
The Young Plan (1929)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reparations reduced from 6.6 billion to 2 billionGermany are given an extra 59 years to pay in small instalments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">German government were able to reduce taxes and therefore people had more money to spendContributed to the recovery of Germany's economyHowever, the Wall Street Crash later in the year meant the USA wanted all of the money back!