

Yr11 History Knowledge Organiser

Term Three: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39: The Weimar Republic, 1918-29.

The Weimar Republic

This was the name given to Germany after the Kaiser had abdicated in November 1918. This was a time of despair and hope for Germany. At first, the country faced lots of chaos but under Gustav Stresemann, there was some stability.

Key Events

1918 World War One ended. The Kaiser abdicated and Germany became a country without a monarch (a Republic).

1919 January Spartacist Uprising

1919 June Signing of the Treaty of Versailles

1919 August Weimar Constitution finalised

1920 Kapp Putsch

1923 French occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation

1924 Dawes Plan

1925 Locarno Pact

1926 Germany joins League of Nations

1928 Kellogg Briand Pact

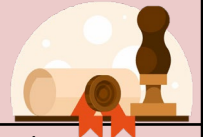
1929 Young Plan

Key Concepts

The Weimar Republic faced much opposition, It was disliked by the left wing who wanted Germany to be like Communist Russia and it was disliked by the right wing who wanted the monarchy back.



The Treaty of Versailles caused many problems for Germany. The German people disliked the politicians for signing it and it caused political and economic problems.



Gustav Stresemann helped to bring about recovery in Germany after 1924. He solved economic problems by making friends with other countries. However, historians have very different views about the extent of this recovery.









The Golden Age was the period from 1924-29 and it saw significant changes in culture, the standard of living and the position of women.

Yr11 History Knowledge Organiser

Term Three: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39: The Weimar Republic, 1918-29.

Key Words

Abdication	When a monarch leaves the throne.	Freikorps 	Ex military soldiers who wanted to overthrow the Republic.
Republic	A country without a King or a Queen.	Rentenmark 	The currency of Germany after November 1923.
Ebert	The first President of the Republic.	Hyperinflation 	When money loses its value.
Stresemann	The Chancellor of Germany from the Summer of 1923.	Dawes Plan	An agreement where the USA would lend Germany money.
Article 48	The President could use this to ignore the Reichstag and rule as he saw fit.	Young Plan	This lowered the reparations payment and gave Germany longer to pay.
 Kaiser	German word of Emperor.	 Treaty of Versailles	This decided how Germany was going to be treated after WW1.
Armistice 	An agreement to end war.	Locarno Pact	An agreement on borders signed by Britain, France, Italy and Belgium.
Weimar	The new government could not meet in Berlin as it was so dangerous, so they met here instead.	Kellogg Briand Pact	65 countries including Germany agreed to resolve conflict peacefully.
Constitution	This is an agreement about how the country would be ruled.	Coalition	A government of two or more political parties.
Reichstag	German parliament.	President	The elected head of a Republic

Self-testing: Yr11 History Knowledge Organiser

Term Three: The Weimar Republic, 1918-29.

Revision questions

Test yourself or ask a guardian to test you!

1. How much debt was Germany in at the end of WW1?
2. Who were the 'November Criminals'?
3. What was Article 48?
4. What was Proportional Representation?
5. Name all four political uprisings with the years.
6. What was the 'War Guilt' clause?
7. What was the size of the German army after the Treaty of Versailles?
8. Who was Gustav Stresemann?
9. What year was the Young Plan?
10. What year was the Kellogg-Briand Pact?

Tasks

Use these tasks to revise using the Knowledge Organiser

Mind map: Create a mind map writing what you can remember about each of the key events in Weimar Germany.

e.g.:



Everyone over the age of 20 could vote.

Mix and Match: Write down the definition of each of the key words. Then match them to the key word

e.g.:

A country without a King or Queen



Republic.

Make your own quiz: Whilst you are reading through your knowledge organiser create a quiz based off the information and ask someone to quiz you or quiz yourself!

Assessment practice

Attempt this exam style question!

Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the establishment of a new government?

Explain your answer using Sources B, C and your own knowledge.

Source B: Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, leader of the German delegation to Versailles (15 May 1919).

'Those who sign this treaty, will sign the death sentence of many millions of German men, women and children.'



Source C: A cartoon from a German magazine in July 1919. The French president is shown as a vampire. The person on the bed represents Germany.

Top Tip: Remember the provenance of the sources (NOP)