



Wilhelm's Germany		Name:
1. What areas was the Kaiser in control of in Germany?		
2. What was the main weakness with the role of the Chancellor?		
3. How many seats did Prussia have in the Bundesrat?		
4. How many votes were needed in the Bundesrat to veto the Reichstag?		
5. Who made up the Reichstag?		
6. What goods did Germany become world leaders in producing and trading?		
7. What organisation did many workers join?		
8. What political party did many workers support?		
9. How many Germans voted for this party?		
10. What were the workers unhappy with in Germany?		
11. Complete the sentence: <i>Kaiser Wilhelm was in a tricky situation because he needed to keep the industrialist happy because _____.</i> However, he also could not ignore the demands of the workers because _____.		
12. Provide one example of a law Kaiser Wilhelm passed to please the workers.		

The Treaty of Versailles	
1. What did many Germans call the new government when they signed the armistice?	
2. What was the aim of Clemenceau at the Versailles Conference?	
3. What was the aim of Wilson at the Versailles Conference?	
4. What was the aim of Lloyd George at the Versailles Conference?	
5. How much land did Germany lose as part of the Treaty of Versailles?	
6. How much industry did Germany lose as part of the Treaty of Versailles?	
7. What happened to German colonies?	
8. Provide details of the restrictions placed on the German military:	Soldiers: Tanks: Battleships: Airforce: Submarines:
9. How much did Germany have to pay in reparation payments?	
10. Which article of the treaty dealt with responsibility for the war?	
11. What did the treaty say about responsibility for the war?	
12. Why did many Germans call the treaty a diktat?	

Weimar Constitution

1. Who became the first president of the Weimar Republic?
2. Who could vote in Weimar Germany?
3. What was the responsibility of the Reichstag?
4. What was democratic about proportional representation?
5. What impact did proportional representation have on decision making in government?
6. What kind of governments did proportional representation often lead to?
7. How was the Chancellor decided on in Weimar Germany?
8. How could the Chancellor pass laws in Weimar Germany?
9. How was the President chosen in Weimar Germany?
10. What powers was the President given in Weimar Germany?
11. Why were these powers undemocratic?
12. Provide an example of a political party that disliked the Weimar government.

Political Challenges (Spartacist, Kapp and Munich Putsch)

1. Which political party were the Spartacists from?
2. What did the Spartacists do as part of their uprising?
3. Which group did the government use to deal with the uprising?
4. What happened to the Spartacist leaders?
5. Why did the Spartacist Uprising make the government look weak?
6. How did the Weimar government deal with future Communist rebellion?
7. What were the rebels trying to achieve in the Kapp Putsch?
8. Which group were involved in the Kapp Putsch?
9. How did the army respond to the government's orders to fire on those involved?
10. What was the government response to this?
11. How long was Kapp in charge of Germany?
12. How was the Kapp Putsch ended?
13. How were those involved in the Kapp Putsch punished?
14. Provide one reason why the Kapp Putsch shows the Weimar Republic was weak.
15. Provide one reason why the Kapp Putsch shows the Weimar Republic had support.
16. When did Hitler carry out the Munich Putsch?

17. How many members did the NSDAP (Nazis) have at this time?		
18. Who did Hitler have the support of to carry out the Putsch?		
19. Why did Hitler carry out the Putsch at this time?		
20. What was Hitler's plan with the Putsch?		
21. How did the Putsch end?		
22. Provide one reason why the Putsch failed.		
23. What sentence did Hitler receive at the end of his trial?		
24. What was the positive result of the Munich Putsch for Hitler and the Nazis?		
25. What key lesson did Hitler learn as a result of the Munich Putsch?		

Ruhr Crisis and Hyperinflation

1. How were the reparations payments to be made to the Allies?		
2. What did Germany announce in 1922?		
3. What did French and Belgian troops believe they could do in January 1923?		
4. How many French and Belgian troops entered the Ruhr?		
5. Why was the Ruhr significant to Germany?		
6. What evidence is there that French and Belgian troops treated German workers poorly?		
7. What instruction did the government give the workers?		
8. What mistake did the government then make?		
9. Why was this a mistake?		
10. What is hyperinflation?		
11. How much did a loaf of bread cost in November 1923?		
12. Why did people with debts benefit from hyperinflation?		
13. Why did people with life savings suffer as a result of hyperinflation?		
14. What had increased by 30% during hyperinflation?		
15. Complete the sentence: Hyperinflation was a disaster from the Weimar Government as they were seen to be _____. As a result, many groups _____.		

Stresemann and Golden Age

1. Complete the sentence: Stresemann dealt with the hyperinflation crisis of 1923. He stopped _____ and _____ the old money. He then introduced a new _____ called the _____.		
1. How much was lent to Germany as part of the Dawes Plan?		
2. How did Stresemann end the Ruhr Crisis?		

3. What did the Young Plan do?		
4. What else did Stresemann spend Dawes Plan money on?		
5. Why were some people uneasy about Germany's economic recovery under Stresemann?		
6. What was agreed in the Locarno Pact of 1925?		
7. What organisation did Germany join in 1926?		
8. What did this (answer to question above) show about Germany?		
9. What makes an age golden?		
10. What position did Germany hold in global film production during the Weimar years?		
11. How does the film 'Metropolis' show Germany was experiencing a golden age?		
12. How do the Berlin nightclubs show Germany was experiencing a golden age?		
13. What was significant about the artwork of Otto Dix?		
14. What design style was favoured by Bauhaus?		
15. What message was included in the novel 'All quiet on the western front'?		
16. Why did some groups, like the Nazis, not like the developments made in Germany during this time?		
17. What political evidence is there that Germany was experiencing a golden age?		

Rise of Hitler

1. What happened in October 1929?		
2. What did America do in response to this?		
3. How much did German industrial production fall by?		
4. What was the peak of German unemployment and in what year was it?		
5. What did Chancellor Brüning do to deal with the Depression?		
6. Why did many industrialists fund the Nazi Party?		
7. Why did the SA cause violence on the streets?		
8. What is the 'flexible message'?		
9. What did Hitler promise the working class?		
10. What did Hitler promise the middle class?		
11. What was 'Hitler over Germany'?		
12. How many seats did the Nazis have in July 1932?		
13. What was the political deal?		
14. What mistake was made during the political deal?		

Hitler's consolidation of power

1. When did Hitler become Chancellor?
2. Why did Hitler call an election for March?
3. When was the Reichstag Fire?
4. Who was caught leaving the Reichstag? (Name of individual)
5. Which group did the Nazis blame?
6. What was the name of the law that Hitler convinced Hindenburg to pass?
7. What powers did this law give Hitler?
8. How many Communists were arrested?
9. What else happened to the Communist Party?
10. How did the Nazis achieve a majority in the March 1933 elections?
11. How did Hitler make sure that the Enabling Act was passed?
12. What powers did the Enabling Act give Hitler?
13. Why is this significant?
14. Provide an example of how Hitler used these powers.
15. What happened to political parties in July 1933?
16. How many members did the SA have by 1934?
17. Why was Hitler worried about Röhm?
18. Why was the army worried about the SA?
19. What happened to SA leaders during the Night of the Long Knives (NOLK)?
20. Who else was targeted during the NOLK?
21. How many were killed in these events?
22. Provide a key result for the SA.
23. Provide a key result for the army.
24. Provide a key result for the Nazis.
25. What was the significance of Hindenburg's death?

Nazi Economic Policies

1. What groups of people were not included in unemployment figures?
2. What was built as part of Hitler's public work schemes?

3. How many people were employed by the PWS?		
4. What was introduced in 1935?		
5. How big was the army following this?		
6. Who had to serve in the National Labour Service (RAD)?		
7. What kind of activities were carried out by the RAD?		
8. Why was Schacht replaced?		
9. What was the aim of Goering's Four Year Plan?		
10. What is the German name for self-sufficiency?		
11. How did Germany try to become self-sufficient?		
12. What evidence is here that Germany was not self-sufficient by 1939?		
13. Fill in the blanks: <i>The German Labour Front replaced _____ . It made _____ illegal and prevented workers from _____ their jobs. Working hours had increased to _____ per week by 1945.</i>		
14. Fill in the blanks: <i>_____ through Joy aimed to _____ workers for their work and loyalty. It provided them with activities such as _____, however, many could not _____.</i>		
15. What was the aim of Beauty of Labour?		
16. How much had industrial accidents increased by?		
17. How did the Reich Food Estate benefit farmers?		
18. How did the Entailed Farm Law protect farmers?		

Impact of WW2 on Germany

1. What did Germany introduce in 1939 to lessen the impact of the war?		
2. What impact did war with the Soviet Union (Russia) have on the people of Germany?		
3. How were German civilians encouraged to support the soldiers fighting Russia in 1941?		
4. What is 'Total War'?		
5. What happened at the Battle of Stalingrad (1942)?		
6. What did policy did Britain start in 1942?		
7. How was production impacted by 1943?		
8. What happened in June 1944 and what did it mark the start of?		
9. Who started arriving in German villages by 1944?		
10. What places of entertainment were left open and why?		
11. What role did women play in the war?		
12. Provide one piece of evidence to show that German morale had dropped by the end of the war.		
13. Which city was destroyed by British bombers?		

14. How did some civilians get their food by 1945?		
15. How many German civilians died in WW2?		

Nazi Policies towards women and children

1. What were the 3 Ks? (English is fine!)		
2. Why did the Nazis want to increase the birth rate?		
3. Complete the sentence: <i>The Law for the Encouragement of Marriage was given to newly married couples if _____ . It was a loan of _____ . Couples could keep _____</i>		
4. How many children were born through the Lebensborn Programme 1935?		
5. What two things were banned by the Nazis in their policies towards women?		
6. How were single men encouraged to start a family?		
7. In what cases were men encouraged to divorce their wives?		
8. Who did the Sterilisation & Law for the Prevention of Diseased Offspring target?		
9. How did the Honour Cross of the German Mother work?		
10. What jobs were women first removed from?		
11. How was a woman's appearance controlled in Nazi Germany?		
12. What actions did the German Womens' League / Enterprise carry out?		
13. What did the birth rate increase to as a result of these policies?		
14. How do we know that some women resented the restriction imposed on their lives?		
15. Why did Hitler indoctrinate his youth?		
16. Provide an example of how lessons were changed in Nazi Germany.		
17. What was taught in eugenics?		
18. What did young people grow up believing?		
19. What subject was prioritised in school?		
20. What did attendance at NAPOLAs prepare students to be?		
21. What activities were carried out by members of Hitler Youth to prepare them for the army?		
22. What was the aim of Hitler Youth for girls?		
23. When did Hitler Youth become compulsory?		
24. How many young people never joined Hitler Youth?		
25. What happened to all other youth groups?		

Nazi Policies towards the Christian Church

1. Why did Hitler see Christianity as a threat to Nazism?		
2. What was agreed as part of the Concordat?		
3. What was the Reich Church?		
4. Complete the sentence: <i>Hitler limited the threat from the Catholic Church by closing down Catholic _____ and _____.</i> <i>He was worried that Catholics would be more loyal to the _____.</i>		
5. What was the Confessional Church?		
6. Who set up the Confessional Church?		
7. How many members of the Confessional Church were sent to concentration camps?		
8. What did the Pope say about the Nazis in his statement 'With Burning Anxiety'?		
9. How did Hitler respond to the Pope's statement?		
10. What did Dietrich Bonhoeffer first do to oppose the Nazis?		
11. How did his opposition escalate before his execution?		
12. What did Archbishop Galen criticise about the Nazis?		
13. Why was Archbishop Galen punished by being placed under house arrest?		
14. Apart from Jews, Catholics and Protestants, what other religious groups were persecuted?		

The Police State, Propaganda and Art & Culture

1. Who was in charge of the SS and Gestapo?		
2. What powers did the Gestapo have?		
3. Where did the Gestapo get their information from?		
4. What was the significance of the Gestapo Law?		
5. Which section of the SS were responsible for the concentration camps?		
6. Why did the Nazis allow knowledge of the camps leak out into the public?		
7. Provide an example of a low-level crime that was punishable by death under the Nazis.		
8. Why was the police state an effective form of control?		
9. Who was the Nazi minister in charge of Propaganda?		
10. What was the Editor's Law?		
11. How did Goebbels control newspapers?		
12. Why did the Nazis develop the 'People's Receiver'?		
13. What was banned from radio broadcast?		
14. What did mass rallies demonstrate?		
15. By 1938, how many people were attending the Nuremburg Rallies?		

16. Provide an example of a Nazi approved film AND the ideas it promoted.		
17. What was the purpose of the Chamber of Culture?		
18. How did Hitler respond to 'degenerate' art or artists?		
19. What did the Nazis do to un-German books in May 1933?		
20. How were the 1936 Olympic Games used as an opportunity to promote Germany?		

Opposition to the Nazi regime

1. Fill in the blanks: <i>Opposition in Nazi Germany was limited for a variety of reasons. Many people were pleased with the _____ that Hitler brought to Germany. The opposition that did exist was _____. Many people chose not to speak out because of the _____.</i>		
2. Who were members of the Edelweiss Pirates?		
3. How did the Edelweiss Pirates oppose the Nazis before the war?		
4. How did this activity escalate as the war progressed?		
5. How did the Nazis punish the Edelweiss Pirates in the earlier years?		
6. How were the Edelweiss Pirates punished as the war progressed?		
7. Why did members of the Swing Youth oppose the Nazis?		
8. How did members of the Swing Youth oppose the Nazis?		
9. How were members of the Swing Youth punished?		
10. Who was in the White Rose Group?		
11. What was the aim of the White Rose Group?		
12. How did the White Rose Group oppose the Nazis?		
13. How did the Nazis punish members of the White Rose Group?		
14. Who was involved in the July Bomb Plot?		
15. Why did they want to assassinate Hitler?		
16. What went wrong with the July Bomb Plot?		
17. What laws were introduced the deal with the plotters?		
18. How many people were executed following the July Bomb Plot?		
19. Provide an example of active resistance.		
20. Provide an example of passive resistance.		

Persecution in Nazi Germany

1. Why were some groups considered 'undesirable' in Nazi Germany?		
2. What 'race' was considered superior to all others in Nazi Germany?		

3. What subject was taught in schools to re-inforce this idea of racial superiority?		
4. What happened to Jewish teachers and government officials in 1933?		
5. When were the Nuremberg laws passed?		
6. What did Jewish Germans lose under the Nuremberg Laws?		
7. What was banned between German citizens and Jews under the Nuremberg Laws?		
8. When was Kristallnacht?		
9. How many synagogues were destroyed during Kristallnacht?		
10. How many Jewish men were arrested during Kristallnacht?		
11. Why was Kristallnacht significant?		
12. Why did the Nazis begin using ghettos in 1939?		
13. What was decided at the Wannsee Conference?		
14. Name a Nazi extermination camp.		