

HELLO YEAR 9! WELCOME TO YOUR HISTORY LESSONS 😊

***WORK SET FOR 2 WEEKS COMMENCING
6TH JULY***

Please press the sound icon
on each slide to hear my
commentary



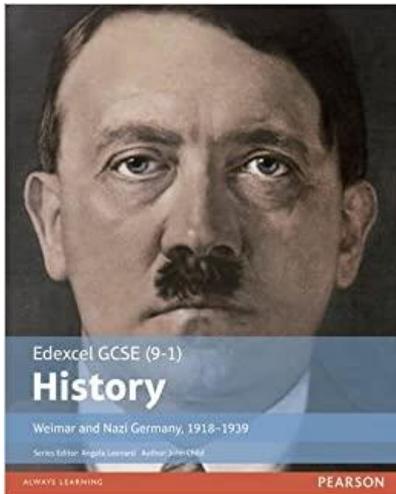
To get most out of this lesson please
have ready the following:

- Your last piece of completed History work
- The activities that you need to complete (printed or on screen)
- Pen & paper



Weimar and Nazi Germany

1918-1939



Contents:

Unit 1: The Weimar Republic 1918-29

Unit 2: Hitler's rise to power, 1919-33

Unit 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39

Unit 4: Life in Nazi Germany

Remember you can access

ONLINE TEXTBOOK FOR FREE!!! (click on the link below then click on view e-books and agree to terms and conditions and find your textbook → History → Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939)

<https://www.pearson.com/uk/learners/secondary-students-and-parents.html>



What will you complete?

1. Review and self-assess your last piece of work
2. Read and record the reforms that Stresemann introduced to Weimar Germany
3. Decide how successful Stresemann's reforms were
4. Practice source analysis on reactions to Stresemann's reforms.
5. Evaluate interpretations of Stresemann's reforms
6. Complete an online quiz on the reforms



Task 1: Mark and review your work



Circle the odd one out and explain your answer!

A	B	C	Explanation
Spain	Netherlands	France	E.g. The Netherlands is the odd one out because it was a Protestant country but the others were Catholic.
Mary I	Mary, Queen of Scots	Elizabeth I	Elizabeth is the odd one out because she is the only Protestant
Catholic	Puritan	Protestant	Catholic is the odd one out – the other two are both Protestant. Puritans are extreme Protestants.
The deserving poor	The impotent poor	The idle poor	Idle poor are the odd one out – they were the ones who were considered able to work so should not be helped by poor relief.
The Pope	Philip II of Spain	Francis Walsingham	Francis Walsingham is the odd one out. He was a Protestant who worked for Elizabeth – the others are Catholics who worked against her.
Football	Theatre	Wrestling	Theatre is the odd one out – this was attended by all social classes. Only the lower classes took part in Football and Wrestling.
Pilgrimages	Vestments	Crucifixes	Pilgrimages is the odd one out – the other two were the causes of controversies against Elizabeth's religious settlement.
Ridolfi Plot	Throckmorton Plot	Babington Plot	The Babington Plot is the odd one out – it provided concrete evidence of Mary Queen of Scots involvement.
Fireships	English galleons	The weather	The weather is the odd one out – the other two were reasons for the Spanish defeat that were controlled by the English. The weather was down to luck.



University	Dame schools	Grammar schools	Dame schools are the odd one out – they were attended by girls.
1585	1587	1590	1590 is the odd one out – the other two years are when attempts were made to colonise Roanoke. 1590 is when they discovered that the colony had disappeared.
Act of Supremacy	The Royal Injunctions	Act of Uniformity	The Royal Injunctions are the odd one out – the other two are Acts of Parliament, the Royal Injunctions were a set of instructions.
Lord Howard	Sir Francis Drake	The Duke of Medina-Sidonia	The Duke of Medina-Sidonia is the odd one out – he led the Spanish in the Armada, the other two led the English.



Which plot?

Revolt of the Northern Earls

The Ridolfi Plot

The Throckmorton Plot

The Babington Plot

400 rebel troops executed <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>	The Duke of Guise <i>Throckmorton</i> <i>Babington</i>	1569 <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>	The Privy Council <i>Babington</i>	Catholic spy for the Pope <i>Ridolfi</i>
Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk <i>Ridolfi</i> <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>	Sir Francis Walsingham <i>Throckmorton</i> <i>Babington</i>	Worsening relations between England and Spain <i>Babington</i> (all to an extent)	Support from Spain never arrived <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>	James Pilkington, Archbishop of Durham <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>
1586 <i>Babington</i>	A Catholic with links to the French <i>Babington</i>	Catholic Mass at Durham Cathedral <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>	Beer barrels <i>Babington</i>	Involvement of Philip II All of them!
Betrayal by servants <i>Babington</i>	14,000 men for Elizabeth <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>	Mass executions of recusants <i>Babington</i>	11,000 Catholics imprisoned or kept under house arrest <i>Throckmorton</i>	1571 <i>Ridolfi</i>
Attempted to overthrow Elizabeth when discovered <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>	Marriage <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i> <i>Ridolfi</i>	The Pope excommunicated Elizabeth afterwards <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>	Sir William Cecil <i>Ridolfi</i>	Papers that incriminated Catholic nobles <i>Throckmorton</i> <i>Babington</i>
Hung, drawn and quartered <i>Babington</i>	Involvement of Mary, Queen of Scots All of them!	List of Catholic sympathizers <i>Throckmorton</i>	Fotheringhay Castle <i>Babington</i>	Earl of Northumberland and Earl of Westmoreland <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>
Italian banker from Florence <i>Ridolfi</i>	Murder Elizabeth and launch a Spanish invasion <i>Ridolfi</i>	Surveillance <i>Babington</i>	1583 <i>Throckmorton</i>	60,000 men <i>Babington</i>
Catholic North of England <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>	6 Catholics prepared to assassinate Elizabeth <i>Babington</i>	The rebels take Barnard Castle in Durham <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>	Execution of Mary <i>Babington</i>	5,400 rebel forces <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>
Young Englishman as go-between <i>Throckmorton</i>	Council of the North set up in response <i>Revolt of the Northern Earls</i>	Involvement of the Pope All of them had his support	Increased threat from Spain All of them but especially <i>Babington</i>	Act of Parliament in 1585 made helping a Catholic priest a crime <i>Throckmorton</i>

How far did Stresemann solve the problems of the Weimar Republic?

Describe the plans Stresemann put in place to help Germany.

Explain how the plans helped restore Germany.

Evaluate how successful these plans were in solving the problems Germany faced.

currency
reparations
moderate
taxation

confidence
treaty
loans
stability



h r h u

t y i i e o l f p r n a h

e i a p s v s n s s a r t e i c

a a o i t e r r p s n

p t o c u c a n o i



Ruhr

Hyperinflation

Passive Resistance

Reparations

Occupation

You can remind yourself of the problems Germany faced in 1923 by reading p23-24 of the online textbook. You could also watch the GCSEPod on the [Occupation of the Ruhr](#)



Who was Gustav Stresemann?

- In August 1923, President Ebert appointed Gustav Stresemann as his new chancellor (German prime minister) and foreign secretary.
- Stresemann resigned the chancellorship in November 1923, but remained as foreign secretary until 1929.
- Follow the [link](#) to watch a video on Stresemann and his reforms.





What did Stresemann have to do?

1. Stresemann's most important work was in economic and foreign policy. However, his main objective was to make the political situation in Germany more stable.

2. He hoped that by stabilising the economy and regaining respect for Germany in foreign affairs, Germans would feel more content with the Weimar Republic.

3. This way, he hoped to unite most Germans behind moderate political parties, and reduce the support for extreme political parties like the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) and the Communist Party.



Task 2

Top secret dossier on the economic recovery in the Weimar Republic under Gustav Stresemann:

Department of Economics

RENTENMARK	DAWES PLAN	YOUNG PLAN
<p>What is the Rentenmark?</p> <p>Reason for introduction?</p> <p>How was the value of the Rentenmark kept steady?</p> <p>Who controlled the currency from August 1924?</p> <p>Any drawbacks?</p>	<p>Why was it called the Dawes Plan?</p> <p>Terms of the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>How did Stresemann get France to leave the Ruhr?</p> <p>Improvements following the Dawes Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>Drawbacks to the Dawes Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<p>Why was it called the Young Plan?</p> <p>Terms of the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>Drawbacks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>Reasons why it benefitted Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • <p>Was the Young Plan favoured by German people? How do you know?</p>

- Complete your information sheets on Stresemann's economic and foreign policies.

- You can either use the next few slides or if you are confident simply follow the link to the online textbook (slide 3) and read p27-31

Top secret dossier on the foreign relations recovery in the Weimar Republic under Gustav Stresemann:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LOCARNO PACT	LEAGUE OF NATIONS	KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT
<p>Signatories of the pact:</p> <p>Terms of the pact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • <p>Why did Stresemann see Locarno as a success?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>Opposition:</p>	<p>Description of the league of Nations:</p> <p>Why was Germany excluded?</p> <p>Why were Germany allowed to join in Sept. 1926?</p> <p>Benefits of membership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>Opposition to membership:</p>	<p>Date and number of signatories:</p> <p>Reasons for its name:</p> <p>Aim of Kellogg-Briand Pact:</p> <p>Reasons why it benefitted Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • <p>Opposition:</p>



Economic Recovery: The Rentenmark 1923



November 1923, Stresemann set up new state-owned bank, the **Rentenbank**. This issued new currency – the **Rentenmark**.

The supply of these notes was strictly limited. Their value was tied to the price of gold and they were backed by German industrial plants and agricultural land. Therefore the currency had real value – people trusted it.

Later, in August 1924, a newly independent national bank, the **Reichsbank**, was given control of this new currency.

It was renamed the **Reichsmark** and was backed by Germany's gold reserves. German money was now trusted at home and abroad, and hyperinflation was at an end.

This was a much stronger basis for the recovery of German businesses and improvements to employment. Unfortunately, it could not bring back the losses of those people ruined by hyperinflation.



Economic Recovery: The Dawes Plan 1924



- An American banker, Charles Dawes, had been asked to solve the problem of Germany not paying reparations. In April 1924, Stresemann agreed to the Dawes plan. Under this plan:
 - Reparations were reduced to £50 million per year
 - US banks agreed to give loans to German industry – around \$25bn
- As a result of this plan:
 - The French agreed to leave the Ruhr
 - German industrial production doubled between 1923 and 1928
 - Employment, trade and income from taxes increased.
- However, some opposed the plan:
 - The extreme political parties were furious that Germany had to pay reparations at all.
 - The economic recovery depended on American loans.



Foreign Relations: The Locarno Pact, 1925



- December 1925, Stresemann signed the Locarno Pact. This was a treaty between Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium.
- The key thing about Locarno was that, unlike Versailles, it was agreed by Germany, on equal terms with the other main powers – it was not imposed upon Germany.
 - Germany accepted its new 1919 border with France, and France promised peace with Germany.
 - Germany and the Allies agrees that the Rhineland would be permanently demilitarised (made free of troops).
 - The five powers agreed to open talks about German membership of the League of Nations.
- Stresemann saw this as a triumph:
 - It made war in Europe less likely. Stresemann was even given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1926.
 - Germany was also being treated as an equal. This was a boost to the prestige of the Weimar Republic and increased the confidence of many Germans in the moderate political parties who supported Stresemann.
- But not all political parties in Germany agreed – some extreme parties resented that the hated Versailles borders had been confirmed.



Foreign Relations: The League of Nations 1926



- At the end of WWI, the Allies had formed the League of Nations.
 - This was an international organisation in which powerful countries discussed ways of solving the world's problems without resorting to war.
 - Germany had been excluded from the League of Nations.
 - However, in September 1926 Stresemann persuaded the other great powers to accept Germany as a member.
- This was a boost to Stresemann and the moderate parties as:
 - They hoped it would allow more cooperation between Germany and the great powers.
 - It gave Germans more confidence in the Weimar Republic.
 - But not all political parties in Germany agreed – some saw the League of Nations as a symbol of the hated Treaty of Versailles and wanted nothing to do with it.



Foreign Relations: The Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928



- In August 1928, Germany and 61 other countries signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
- This promised that countries would not use war to achieve their aims.
- This was a step forward for Germany:
 - It showed that Germany was now included amongst the main powers, not dictated to.
 - It showed that the Weimar Republic was a respected, stable state (country).
 - It was a boost to the reputation of the Weimar Republic in eyes of the German people and showed that moderate political parties could be trusted to make Germany strong.
- But not all political parties in Germany agreed – the pact did nothing to remove the terms of the Treaty of Versailles which still restricted German strength with reparations, lost land and military restrictions.



Economic Recovery: The Young Plan 1929



- Stresemann made further progress with reparations when he agreed the Young Plan. This was set up by a committee of the Allies headed by an American banker, Owen Young. Under the plan:
 - Reparations were reduced from £6.6billion to £2billion
 - Germany was given a further 59 years to pay.
- As a result of this plan:
 - Taxes for ordinary German people could be reduced.
 - Lower taxes meant more spending power – this boosted German industry and created employment.
 - The French agreed to leave the Rhineland.
 - Increased the confidence of Germans in the Weimar Republic.
- However, some opposed the plan:
 - The payments were still £50 million a year and stretched out to 1988.
 - Hitler said this was ‘passing on the penalty to the unborn.’



Task 3: Stresemann had solved the problems of Weimar Germany

Agree	Disagree

Use the information on [BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/government/1918-1933) to help you with this table, as well as the textbook / this PowerPoint 

Task 4: Source Analysis

Source B

A right-wing cartoon published in 1923. The figure behind the curtain represents the USA. Wall Street was the US financial centre. The caption says 'Here is your enemy'.



- Annotate your copy of the source with the key features you can see.
- Who do you think produced the source?
- Is the source supportive of Stresemann and his reforms? How do you know?



Task 5: Read the interpretations and sources carefully and answer the questions.

Read the interpretations and answer the questions in the right column. These are the type of questions you need to ask when analysing interpretations.	
<p>Interpretation 1 From <i>Weimar and Nazi Germany</i>, F. Reynoldson, 1996</p> <p>From 1924-1929 the Weimar Republic was much stronger than it had been just after the war. Led by Stresemann in the Reichstag, the different parties managed to work together. The extreme parties such as the Nazi's gained fewer seats in the elections. The German people were better off and more contented. The Weimar Republic looked safe.</p>	<p>1. What was Germany like after the war?</p> <p>1. How did the different parties work together?</p> <p>1. How were the German people better off in the years 1924-1929?</p>
<p>Interpretation 2 From <i>Weimar and Nazi Germany</i>, E. Wimlott, 1997</p> <p>German prosperity was built on quicksand foundations. The Weimar economy was dependent upon high-interest American loans, which usually had to be repaid or renewed within three months. In times of depression, US money lenders could demand rapid repayment. Moreover, unemployment never fell below 1.3 million. Although big business grew in the 1920s, small firms struggled and many went bankrupt.</p>	<p>1. What loans were the Weimar economy dependant on?</p> <p>1. What was the danger of the US calling in its loans?</p> <p>What social effects do you think Germany would experience if the US went through a depression?</p>
<p>Source A From a speech by Stresemann, 1929</p> <p>The economic position is only flourishing on the surface. Germany is in fact dancing on a volcano. If the short-term loans are called in by America, a large section of our economy would collapse.</p>	<p>Which Interpretation does this source influence? Explain why.</p>
<p>Source B From a German journalist, written in 1930</p> <p>In comparison with what we expected after Versailles, Germany has raised herself up to shoulder the terrific burden of this peace in a way we would have never thought possible. So that today after 10 years we may say with certainty 'Even so, it might have been worse.' The stage of convalescence from Versailles is a very long road to go and we have travelled it surprisingly quickly.</p>	<p>Which Interpretation does this source influence? Explain why.</p>

