



Year 11 History: Edexcel GCSE History
Weimar and Nazi Germany
Key Topic Two; Hitler's rise to power 1919-1933

Ad Astra

How does this unit link to prior learning?

Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Power and control in medieval society.	Political, economic and social History 1800-1900.	Antisemitism Nationalism and Fascism	Medicine through time

What will you be learning about?

This section of the course will focus on the rise of Hitler and the early years of the Nazi party. You will examine Hitler's early life and his role in the German Army after WWI. You will then move on to examine how he became leader of the Nazi party and then, ultimately, the leader of the Germany in January 1933.

Key Focus

The key focus for this exam paper is your ability to interpret historical interpretations and assess how far the evidence supports interpretations about Weimar and Nazi Germany.

We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:

	RAG		RAG
1. Hitler and the Nazi's: the early years		6. How did the Great Depression affect Germany.	
2. The Munich Putsch 1923		7. The growth in Nazi support for the Nazis.	
3. The consequences of the Munich Putsch		8. Why was Hitler asked to become Chancellor in 1933?	
4. Assessment on the Munich Putsch			
5. The Nazi Party and the lean years 1924-29			

How will this unit help you in the future?

Year 11

Weimar and Nazi Germany – you will be use your skills of explanation to explain the reasons why a number of key events happened.

You will also be able to explain how a sequence of events link together.

Scan for further support



Key Word Glossary

Early Nazi Party

German Workers Party: The original name of the Nazis founded in 1919. Adolf Hitler joined this party and eventually transformed it into the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP or Nazi Party).

Nationalist: Individuals or groups with strong patriotic feelings for their nation.

Manifesto: A public declaration of the intentions, motives, or views of a political party or movement. The Nazi Party had its own ideological manifesto outlining its goals and beliefs.

atrocities.

SA (Sturmabteilung): also known as the Stormtroopers, the SA was the paramilitary part of the Nazi Party responsible for disrupting political opponents and organizing rallies.

Nazis 1924-29

Gauleiter: A regional leader within the Nazi Party responsible for overseeing and coordinating party activities in a specific district or region.

SS (Schutzstaffel): Originally formed as a paramilitary organization within the Nazi Party, the SS later became an elite and powerful force responsible for various security, intelligence, and brutal enforcement tasks.

The Bamberg Conference: Party meeting organised by Adolf Hitler in 1926, to reassert his leadership of the Nazi party following his release from prison.

Führerprinzip: Idea developed that the Nazi party should be totally obedient to Hitler. No other views or ideas were allowed.

Support for the Nazis.

Communists: Members or supporters of the Communist Party. In Weimar Germany, the Communists were often in opposition to the Weimar government and the rising Nazi Party.

Mass Rally: Large-scale public gatherings organized by political parties, often for propaganda purposes. The Nazis, under Hitler, were known for organizing massive rallies to showcase their strength and promote their ideology.

Propaganda: Information used to promote a particular point of view. The Nazis used propaganda to control public opinion and manipulate perceptions.

Munich Putsch

Putsch:

A German term for a coup or attempted overthrow of the government. The most notable example in the context of Weimar Germany is the Beer Hall Putsch of 1923 led by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party.

Mein Kampf: A book written by Hitler containing his ideas for Germany.

Great depression and its impact

The Great Depression:

A severe worldwide economic downturn that began in the late 1920s and greatly impacted Germany. It contributed to social unrest and political instability, creating an environment conducive to the rise of extremist movements like the Nazis.

Radical: extreme or revolutionary political and social change. The Nazi Party, under Hitler, pursued radical policies that fundamentally transformed German society.

Hitler become Chancellor

Cabinet: The body of government ministers, led by the head of government (chancellor in the Weimar Republic), responsible for making policy and laws.

Chancellor: The head of government in Germany. During the Weimar Republic, the chancellor was the highest-ranking official in the executive branch.

Von Brüning: Chancellor of Germany 1930-32. He belonged to the centre party. He made cuts to benefits to help cope with the Great Depression and lost support of the Reichstag.

Von Papen: Chancellor of Germany 1932 but lacked support in the Reichstag. Also vice chancellor under Hitler 1933-34.