



Summer Term 1 Learning Journey for GCSE History

Paper 3: Weimar Germany 1918-1929

Key Topic Two; Hitler's rise to power 1919-1933

Ad Astra

How does this unit link to prior learning?

Previously studied World War One and its impact on Germany in year 9. We have also developed the skill of examining the difference between interpretations.

What will you be learning about?

This section of the course will focus on the early years of the Weimar Republic. You will examine the origins of the republic after WWI and the early political and economic challenges it faced. You will then assess the impact of Gustav Stresemann and his reforms in Germany.

Links to British Values

Importance of democracy and tolerance by examining extreme ideas and why they may appeal to certain groups in society.

We will develop our learning each week by focusing on:

1. Hitler's early years and the development of the NSDAP	RAG	5. The Great Depression and growth in support for communism	RAG
2. The causes, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch		6. How did the Nazis become so popular?	
3. The Nazi Party, 1923-28		7. How did Hitler become Chancellor of Germany?	
4. Skills Assessment: Interpretations – How far do you agree questions			

Key vocabulary

Bamberg conference	Cabinet	Chancellor	Communists	Fuhrerprinzip	Gauleiter	German Workers party
Great depression	Manifesto	Mass rally	Mein Kampf	Nationalist	Propaganda	Putsch
Radical	Schutzstaffel	Sturmabteilung	Von Bruning	Von Papen		

How will this help you in the future?

KS4

Knowledge will help give context to the superpower relations unit we will study next. The skills consolidate those developed in the Western front and Medicine unit.

Beyond LHS

Many A level history course focus on Nazi Germany. It also links to politics and sociology.

Source evaluation skills will also support you in evaluating sources in everyday life e.g. post on social media.



Glossary

Bamberg Conference

A meeting held by Hitler in 1926 to strengthen his control over the Nazi Party and ensure members followed his ideas.

Cabinet

A group of senior government ministers who help run the country and make decisions.

Chancellor

The head of the German government during the Weimar Republic.

Communists

People who support a political system where wealth and property are shared equally. They were strong opponents of the Nazis.

Fuhrerprinzip

The idea that everyone must obey Hitler (the leader) without question.

Gauleiter

A regional leader in the Nazi Party who was responsible for controlling a local area.

German Workers Party

The early political party that Hitler joined in 1919, which later became the Nazi Party.

Great Depression

A worldwide economic crisis starting in 1929 that caused massive unemployment and poverty, helping the Nazis gain support.

Manifesto

A document that sets out a political party's ideas, aims, and beliefs.

Mass Rally

A very large public meeting used by the Nazis to show strength and spread their messages.

Mein Kampf

A book written by Hitler while in prison, outlining his political ideas and plans for Germany.

Nationalist

A person who strongly supports their country and believes it should be powerful and important.

Propaganda

Information used to influence people's opinions, often by presenting biased or misleading ideas.

Putsch

A German word meaning an attempt to take power by force (e.g. the Munich Putsch in 1923).

Radical

Someone who supports extreme or major changes in politics or society.

Schutzstaffel (SS)

An elite Nazi organisation originally set up to protect Hitler, later responsible for security and enforcing Nazi rule.

Sturmabteilung (SA)

Also called the Stormtroopers; a paramilitary group that used violence to support the Nazis and disrupt opponents.

Von Bruning

Chancellor of Germany from 1930–1932 who tried to deal with the Great Depression but lost support.

Von Papen

Chancellor of Germany in 1932 who later became Vice-Chancellor under Hitler.