



Year 10 History: Edexcel GCSE History
Weimar and Nazi Germany
Key Topic One; Early Challenges to the
Republic

Ad Astra

How does this unit link to prior learning?

Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Importance of castles to William	Narratives – the suffrage movement	The Cold War	Medicine through time

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 challenges it faced. You will then assess the impact of Gustav Stresemann and his reforms in Germany.

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:

Week One

How was Germany affected by the War?
What were the strengths and weaknesses of the new Weimar Constitution?

Week Two

Why was the Treaty of Versailles so unpopular?
Political problems from the left and the right
Exit Ticket One

Week Three

What were the challenges presented during 1923?
How successful was the German economic recovery?

Week Four

How successful was the German recovery in foreign relations?
How confident are you at answering interpretation questions?

Exit Ticket Two

Week Five

How much did German society change during the 1920s?

Were the 1920s Germany's Golden Age?

Week Six

The Weimar Republic, 1918-29
Assessment
Question 3 (a-d)

Key Vocabulary

Republic	Abdicate	Kaiser	Constitution	Left Wing	Right Wing
Putsch	Treaty of Versailles	Hyperinflation	Golden Age	Spartacists	Freikorps

How will this unit help you in the future?

Year 11

Weimar and Nazi Germany – you will 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.

<p>EQ: How was Germany affected by the War?</p> <p>Kaiser: The German Emperor, often referring to Kaiser Wilhelm II.</p> <p>Chancellor: The head of government, such as the German Chancellor</p> <p>Reichstag: The German parliament.</p> <p>Trade union An organization representing workers' interests</p> <p>SPD: Social Democratic Party of Germany.</p> <p>Socialism: A political and economic ideology advocating for public ownership and equal distribution of resources.</p> <p>Patriotic: Having strong love and support for one's country.</p> <p>Democratic: Based on the principles of popular sovereignty and individual rights.</p> <p>Mutiny: An organized rebellion against authority, often in the military.</p> <p>Abdicate : To formally relinquish a position of power.</p> <p>November Criminals: A term used to blame politicians for Germany's defeat in World War I.</p>	<p>EQ: How significant were the economic problems in 1923?</p> <p>Inflation An increase in the general price level of goods and services.</p> <p>Hyperinflation Extremely high and typically accelerating inflation.</p> <p>Passive resistance Nonviolent opposition to authority or policies.</p>
<p>EQ: What were the strengths and weaknesses of the new Weimar Constitution?</p> <p>Armistice: A formal agreement to cease fighting in a war.</p> <p>Republic: A state in which supreme power is held by the people or their elected representatives.</p> <p>Spartacus League: A left-wing revolutionary group during the Weimar Republic.</p> <p>Communism: A political and economic ideology advocating for a classless society.</p> <p>Freikorps : Paramilitary groups formed after World War I.</p> <p>Weimar Republic: The democratic government of Germany from 1919 to 1933.</p> <p>Left wing : A political position advocating for progressive and socialist policies.</p>	<p>EQ: How successful was the German economic recovery?</p> <p>Liberal : A political ideology advocating for individual freedoms and limited government interference.</p> <p>Rentenmark: A temporary German currency introduced in 1923.</p> <p>Dawes Plan: A plan to address Germany's reparations after World War I.</p> <p>Young Plan : A further plan to address Germany's reparations in 1929.</p>
<p>EQ: Why was the Treaty of Versailles so unpopular?</p> <p>Treaty Of Versailles: a peace treaty agreed by the allies in 1919. It that restrictions on Germany after WWI.</p> <p>Reparations: Payments made by a defeated nation after a war.</p> <p>Dolch stoss: Stab in the back myth.</p> <p>Diktat: Dictated and forced on someone.</p>	<p>EQ: How successful was the German recovery in foreign relations?</p> <p>Locarno Pact: A series of agreements aimed at securing European borders and relations.</p> <p>Kellogg-Briand Pact: An international treaty renouncing war as a means of settling disputes.</p> <p>Coalition : A government formed by multiple parties working together.</p>
<p>EQ: How significant were the political problems after World War One?</p> <p>Putsch: A violent attempt to overthrow a government.</p> <p>Foreign Minister : The head of a country's foreign affairs department.</p>	<p>EQ: How much did German society change during the 1920s?</p> <p>Culture The customs, arts, and social institutions of a particular group.</p> <p>Avant – garde Experimental and innovative art, music, and literature.</p> <p>Bauhaus A renowned German art school known for its modernist approach.</p>