













YEAR 10 – Edexcel GCSE History (9-1)
Paper 3: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918 - 1939















1. The Weimar Republic 1918-29

1.1 The origins of the Republic, 1918-29	😊	😐	😞
• The Impact of World War One			
• The German Revolution, 1918-19			
• The Abdication of the Kaiser			
• Creation of the Republic			
• Weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution			
• Strengths of the Weimar Constitution			
1.2 Early Challenges to the Republic, 1924-29	😊	😐	😞
• The Armistice and Revolution, 1919			
• The Treaty of Versailles (Diktat) and the 'Stab in the Back' Theory, (Dolchstoss)			
• Challenges from the Left and Right Inside the Reichstag			
• The Spartacists Uprising, 1919			
• The Kapp Putsch, 1921			
• The Role of the Freikorps			
• The Challenges of 1923: The Causes of the Invasion of the Ruhr			
• The Challenges of 1923: The Impact of the invasion of the Ruhr			
• The Challenges of 1923: Inflation and Hyperinflation			
1.3 The Recovery of the Republic, 1924-29	😊	😐	😞
• The Role of Gustav Stresemann			
• The Rentenmark, 1923			
• The Dawes Plan, 1924			
• The Young Plan, 1929			
• The Locarno Pact, 1925 and its impact on Foreign Relations			
• Joining the League of Nations, 1926			
• Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928			
1.4 Changes in Society, 1924-29	😊	😐	😞
• Changes in the Standard of Living: Unemployment and unemployment insurance			
• Changes in the Standard of Living: Work and Wages			
• Changes in the Standard of Living: Housing			
• Role of women at work, politics and leisure			
• Cultural Changes in the Weimar Republic: Architecture, Art, Cinema			













2. Hitler's Rise to Power, 1919 - 33

2.1 Early Development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22			
• Hitler's background and life story			
• Joining the German Worker's Party (DAP) and Setting up the Nazi Party (NSDAP)			
• The Twenty-Five Point Programme			
• The role of the SA or 'Brownshirts'			
• Hitler's personal appeal			
• Party Leadership (Hess, Goering, Streicher, Rohm)			
2.2 The Munich Putsch and Lean Years, 1919-33			
• Reasons for the Munich Putsch			
• Key events of the Munich Putsch			
• Consequences of the Munich Putsch			
• Reasons for limited support of the Nazis, 1924-29			
• Party reorganisation			
• Mein Kampf and its impact			
• Bamberg Conference, 1926			
2.3 Growth in Nazi Support, 1929 - 32			
• Causes of Unemployment			
• Wall Street Crash/The Great Depression			
• Impact of Unemployment			
• Failure of Weimar Government to deal with unemployment			
• Growth of support for Communism			
• The appeal of Hitler and the SA			
• The appeal of the Nazis to different sections of society			
• Propaganda			
2.4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-33			
• Political development 1932			
• Role of Hindenburg			
• Role of Brüning			
• Role of von Papen			
• Role of Von Schleicher			
• How Hitler became Chancellor			

3. Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39

3.1 The Creation of a Dictatorship, 1933-34			
• The Reichstag Fire, 27 th February 1933			
• The Enabling Act, March 1933			
• Banning of other parties and trade unions			
• Threat from Rohm and the SA			
• Night of the Long Knives, 30 th June 1934			
• Death of Hindenburg			
• Hitler becomes Fuhrer			
• Armies 'Oath of Allegiance'			
3.2 The Police State			
• The Role of the Gestapo, SS and SD			
• Concentration Camps			
• Nazi control of the legal system, judges and courts			
• Nazi policies towards Catholic and Protestant Churches			
• Reich Church			
• Condordat			
3.3 Controlling and Influencing Attitudes			
• Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda			
• Censorship			
• Use of the media: the press and the radio			
• Nazi use of rallies and sport			
• Berlin Olympics, 1936			
• Nazi Control of the Arts			
• Architecture, Literature, Film			
3.4 Opposition, resistance and conformity			
• How much did people support the Nazis?			
• Opposition from the church			
• Pastor Niemoller			
• Opposition from the young			
• Edelweiss Pirates			
• Swing Youth			

4. Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39

4.1 Nazi policies towards women			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi views on women and the family 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Law for the Encouragement of Marriage, 1933</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divorce Laws 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Mother's Cross</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Lebensborn</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and employment 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appearance of women 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How effective were Nazi policies towards women? 			
4.2 Nazi policies towards the young			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nazi Youth Movement: <i>Pimpfe, Deutsche Jungvolk, Hitler Jugend</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hitler Youth 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The League of German Maidens 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did Nazi youth groups achieve Nazi aims? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi control of the young through education, the curriculum and teachers 			
4.3 Employment and living standards			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of the Labour Service (RAD) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autobahn scheme 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rearmament 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invisible unemployment 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changes to the standard of living of workers in Nazi Germany: unemployment, wages, prices and consumption of luxuries 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Labour Front: <i>Strength through Joy</i> and <i>The Beauty of Labour</i> 			
4.4 The persecution of minorities			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi racial beliefs and policies: Eugenics, Racial Hygiene, Anti-Semitism 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals, people with disabilities 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The persecution of the Jews: <i>The Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses, 1933</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nuremburg Laws, 1935: <i>The Reich Law on Citizenship, The Reich Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The events and aftermath of <i>Kristallnacht</i>, 9-10 November 1938 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the German people 			