Stewards Academy

History KS3 Year 8 Spring 2 Blended Learning Booklet

The Rise of Hitler and the Nazi Party

Name:

Form:

Aim to complete one lesson each week. Write out the title and LI and then complete the tasks.

All video links are online using the ClassCharts link.

The Knowledge Organiser has all the key information and vocabulary to help you with this unit.

Upload all work onto ClassCharts for feedback.

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Big Picture – Year 8 Overview
History Department

Next Year

The Holocaust — UNIT 6

- **Liberation and resistance** — Students can explain how the Death Camps were liberated and what took place in the Warsaw Ghetto.
- **Concentration camps and death camps** — Students can explain how Nazi death camps operated and the understand the brutality of them.
- **Anti-Semitism under the Nazi's** — Students understand how the Nazi's eliminated basic human rights for Jewish people in Germany and countries they invaded
- **Jewish life before the Nazi's** — Students understand what Jewish communities were like before the Nazi's

World War Two — UNIT 5

- **The War in Europe** — Students understand the invasion of Poland, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. They can also explain why D-Day was such an important event in World War Two.
- **The War in the Pacific and the end of the War** — Students can explain how the Pacific theatre of War was different to Europe and how the Atomic bomb changed warfare forever.
- **World War Two Assessment**

Interwar Years — UNIT 4

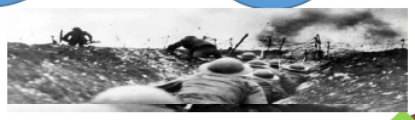
- **Nazi's consolidate power** — Students understand how the Nazi Party gained power in Germany.
- **Early Nazi Party** — Students can explain how the Nazi party began and how the Munich Putsch impacted the Party.
- **Weimar Germany** — Students can explain what Weimar Germany was and why it failed.

Suffragettes — UNIT 3

- **World War One Hall Assessment**
- **Origins of the Suffragettes** — Students understand why the Suffragette movement was needed for women.
- **Tactics and punishments of the Suffragettes** — Students can explain the tactics used by the Suffragettes and the tactics/punishments used against them.
- **Women get the vote** — Students can explain how the First World War helped get the vote for women.

World War One — UNIT 2

- **Battle of the Somme** — Students can explain why the Battle of the Somme was a failure for the British Army.
- **Weapons and Trench Warfare** — Students understand how warfare changed dramatically during the First World War.
- **Soldiers of the First World War** — Students can explain how soldiers were recruited into the army, what life in the trenches was like and how they lived day to day.



Causes of the First World War — UNIT 1 — Year 8

- **The Assassination** — Students explain why the Assassination of Franz Ferdinand was a tinderbox moment in causing World War One
- **What was the most important cause of WW1? Assessment**
- **Kaiser Wilhelm II** — Students understand how Kaiser Wilhelm was a cause of World War One
- **The Arms Race** — Students can explain how the Arms Race worsened the tension that created World War One.
- **Alliance System** — Students can explain the two different Alliances and the countries that make them up.

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ZOOM IN...
MY LEARNING JOURNEY:

Subject: History *Year: 8* *Unit: 4*

AIMS

1. To understand the state of Germany after WW1.
2. To understand how Weimar Germany was different to pre-war Germany.
3. To understand what communism is
4. To understand what facism is
5. To understand how Hitler and the Nazis rose to power

DEVELOPING COURAGE

•C To have the confidence to share opinion with class

•O To have the opportunity to work on extended writing.

•U Able to work as a class together to discuss issues.

•R Being resilient when set an extended writing task.

A Learning to appreciate the past

G Being generous with Historical detail in writing

E Finish a History essay.

PREVIOUS LEARNING

- - Why men joined the army.
- Trench Warfare.
- Weapons of WW1.
- The Battle of the Somme
- How women got the vote

WHAT WE KNOW/ REMEMBER

Germany's experience of WW1

UP NEXT

How the rise of the Nazi party led to WW2 and the major events of WW2.

CAREERS

- Journalist reporting on events
- Archaeologist
- History Teacher

RECOMMENDED READING

- Dan Snow History Hit
- BBC Bitesize
- History Learning Site

PERSONAL OBJECTIVES

- .....
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Weimar Germany and the Rise of the Nazis 1919-1933

1. Terms of the Treaty of Versailles 1919

Germany was punished by the Versailles peace treaty which included the following terms:

1) Germany paid £6.6 billion in reparations to the allied powers.

2) Germany's army was reduced to 100,000 men.

3) Germany lost all its colonies which affected trade.

4) The German navy could only have six battleships.

5) The Rhineland was demilitarised. This area acted as a buffer between France and Germany.

2. Weimar Government

The Weimar government took over ruling Germany after the Kaiser abdicated.

The Weimar government signed the Treaty of Versailles and was blamed immediately for accepting the terms.

German people saw the reparation payments as unfair.

As Germany grew poorer due to the Wall St Crash, German people started to look towards extreme parties like the Communists and the Nazis.

Paul Von Hindenburg

President of Germany 1925-34

Adolf Hitler

Leader of the Nazi Party and German Chancellor

1933-45

3. The Wall Street Crash and Great Depression

The Wall St Crash led to a collapse of the US economy.

Germany had relied on American money and now the USA could no longer afford to help Germany.

Across Germany businesses were forced to close and many lost their savings. Unemployment grew rapidly:

1929 1.3 million **1932 5.1 million**

4. Hitler's steps to power

1. The Weimar government failed again - January 1933
2. The Reichstag fire - February 1933
3. The Emergency Decree was given to Hitler by Hindenburg.
4. Election March 1933 - Nazis gain 43.9% of the vote.
5. The Enabling act was passed which meant Hitler could pass laws without permission from anyone else - April 1933

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Lesson One - The Treaty of Versailles

L/I: To understand how the First World War ended.

Starter – List five things you can remember studying about the First World War, below:

-
-
-
-
-

Task One:

How would you punish a country, that lost a war?

TREATY SIGNED; WAR OVER

The Evening World. FINAL EDITION

PRICE TWO CENTS. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919. 14 PAGES PRICE TWO CENTS.

WILSON LEAVES PARIS; SAILS SUNDAY

GERMANS PLEDGED TO ACT IN GOOD FAITH

CITY'S BELLS RING TIDINGS AS PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED; FLEET JOINS IN CELEBRATION

BEST DAY IN HISTORY SINCE BETHLEHEM, SAYS SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

TREATY SEVERE ON GERMANY, SAYS WILSON, BUT IMPOSES NOTHING SHE CANNOT DO

President in an Address to the American Public Says It Furnishes a Charter for a New Order and Ends Rule of Selfish Groups

GUNS BOOM, PLANES FILL AIR; FRENCH CROWDS CHEER PEACE

GERMANS PLEDGED TO ENFORCE TREATY; NO RESERVATION

WILSON, STARTING FOR HOME, BIDS FRANCE GOODSPEED

Mueller Signs for Germans at 3.12, Bell a Minute Later—Wilson's Name Comes Next, Followed by Lloyd George and Clemenceau.

Soldiers Break Ranks and Join in the Demonstrations of Joy—Chinese Refuse to Attend Ceremony and Gen. Smuts Signs Under Protest.

VERSAILLES, June 28 (Associated Press).—The World War was formally ended to-day by the signing of the Peace Treaty with Germany.

The special meeting in the Hall of Mirrors began at 3.10 o'clock. The treaty was signed by Dr. Hermann Mueller at 3.12 o'clock (9.12 New York time) and by Johannes Bell at 3.13 P. M. They were followed by the American delegates, headed by President Wilson, and then by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The representatives of the minor powers, signed in alphabetical order.

Read through:

The end of the war

1917

- America joins the war on the Triple Entente's side.
- Russia leaves the war.

1918

- Germany tries to push back Britain, France and the USA, but fail.
- The Kaiser abdicates on November 9th.
- An **Armistice** is signed on November 11th to stop the war. The Triple Alliance loses World War One.

Armistice

An agreement signed by both sides, to end the war.

Task Two – Complete the spider diagram below, using the following video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2A6HQtPWatc

What happened after the First World War?

Read through the punishments given to Germany by the British, French and Americans, at the end of the First World War:

The terms of the Treaty of Versailles

Guilt – Germany had to take full responsibility for the war. Article 231.

Army – Army is restricted to 100,000 men. No tanks, no submarines, no aircraft.

Reparations – Germany had to pay a £6,600,000,000 damages bill.

Land – Germany lost a lot of land to Britain and France, including Alsace and Lorraine.

League of Nations – This is set up to make sure a World War never happens again.

Task Three – Using the terms of the Treaty of Versailles above, answer the following question:

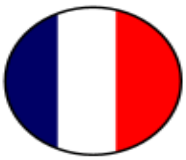
Were these punishments too harsh on Germany? Were others to blame for the war? Explain your answer

Main task – Answer Questions 1 and 2 below, plus the Extension if you can.

Question 1 – In a sentence, explain what each country wanted after the war.
Question 2 – Who benefited the most? You must explain your answer.

The USA wanted countries to talk more to each other before resorting to war. The Americans believed in all people having the right to rule themselves (Self Determination).

France and Germany had been enemies since 1870 when Germany defeated them and took Alsace-Lorraine. France wanted Germany powerless to attack them in future. They also wanted Germany to pay for all the damage cause by the war.



Britain and its empire was threatened by the German Navy. Although people in Britain felt that Germany should be punished, the Prime Minister, David Lloyd-George realised that Europe needed a strong Germany for all to be prosperous.

Extension: Was the main purpose of the treaty to punish Germany, or to make sure they could never fight a war again?

Lesson Two – Weimar Germany

L/I: To understand how pre-war Germany was different to post war Germany.

Use Box One on your Knowledge Organiser and last lessons notes, to complete the starter task below:

Terms of the Treaty of Versailles 1919

Germany was punished by the Versailles peace treaty which included the following terms:

1) Germany paid how much in reparations?

2) Germany's army was reduced to?

3) What did Germany have taken from it, that impacted trade?

4) How many battleships was the German Navy limited to?

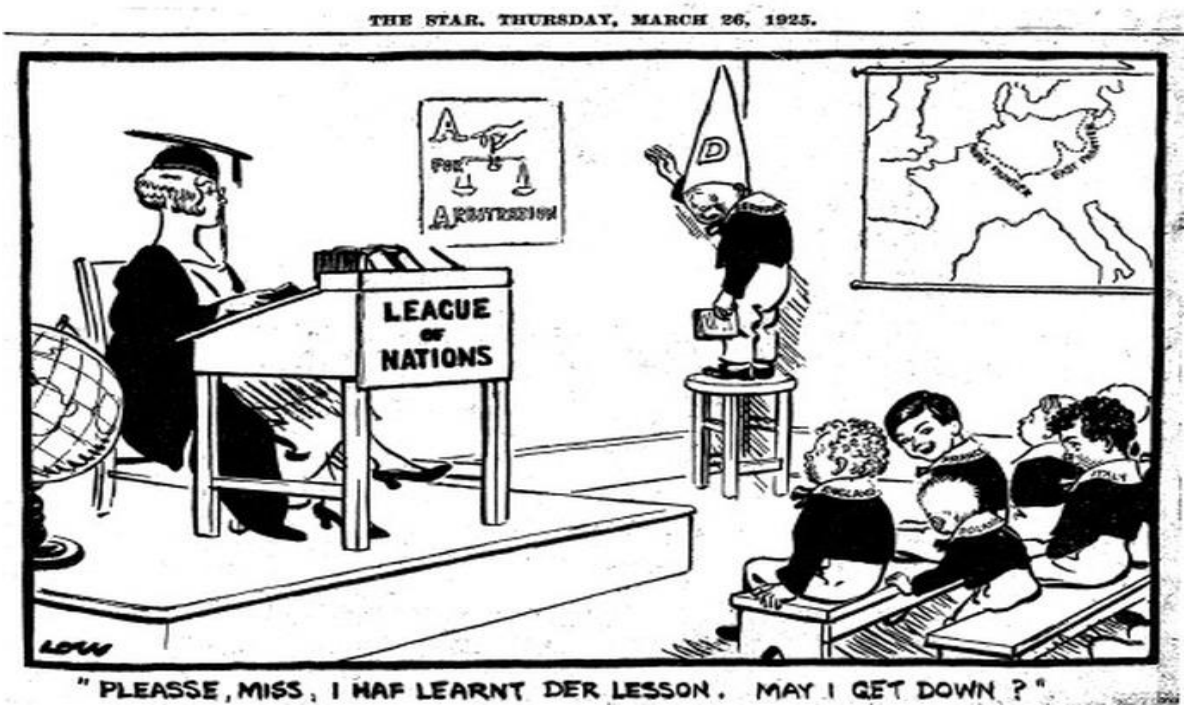
5) What was the area that was demilitarised and why was this important?

Task One - Read through the following DART and highlight/underline the answers to the questions below:

Weimar Germany and the Hyperinflation Crisis of 1923

Weimar Germany:

- The government was formed in Weimar in February 1919.
- The Weimar government had to be set up after the Kaiser abdicated (left the throne).
- The Weimar government was a democracy and people had lots of freedom that they never had before. Berlin became a hotspot for artists and intellectuals.
- Before the Weimar Republic was set up, Germany was a very old-fashioned country with very old and backwards views. It was also completely ruled by the Kaiser.
- Weimar Germany faced a tough start, with many people fighting against the new government at home in Germany, and countries abroad thinking Germany was a joke now that it had lost the war. This can be seen in this British cartoon below:



The Hyperinflation Crisis of 1923:

Due to Germany signing the Treaty of Versailles, the Weimar Government was obliged to pay reparations to the victors of World War One. In 1922, the Weimar Government stated that it would not be able to pay the next three years' instalments because of economic hardship. The French believed that the Weimar Government could pay and that it was testing international patience.

In January 1923, the French and Belgian armies sent 60,000 soldiers into the Ruhr region of Germany. The French aimed to extract the unpaid reparations and took control of key industries and natural resources. The Weimar Government instructed the Ruhr workers to go on strike, instead of helping the French.

This worsened the economic crisis in Germany. Government income from the Ruhr, one of Germany's most industrialised areas, was down. The Government started to print more money to pay the striking German workers in the Ruhr.

A woman uses money to start a fire as it is worthless, and gas is expensive.

December 1918	0.5
December 1921	4
December 1922	163
January 1923	250
March 1923	463
June 1923	1,465
July 1923	3,465
August 1923	69,000
September 1923	1,512,000
October 1923	1,743,000,000
November 1923	201,000,000,000

This caused Hyperinflation. The inflation rate rose so dramatically that the German currency lost virtually all value. Paper money was practically worthless (e.g. a loaf of bread which cost 250 marks in January 1923 had risen to 200,000 million marks by November 1923).

Results of hyper-inflation:

- Any German with savings lost the most, as their money lost its value.
- The elderly suffered greatly as their income was fixed.
- Wealthier people who were paid monthly were also affected, as the value of their money would decrease a great deal before they were paid again.
- There was a rise in crime as Germans became desperate.

In 1924, the crisis was ended by the Dawes Plan and the work of Gustav Stresemann who worked out the plan. A new currency, the Rentenmark, was created, which restored value to German money by completely scrapping the old currency. The situation had been resolved, but the German economy was now dependent on loans from the USA.

1. How was Weimar Germany different to the Kaiser's Germany before the war?
2. What did the French and German armies do in 1923 to Germany?
3. How did the German government react?
4. What was Hyperinflation?
5. What were the consequences of Hyperinflation?
6. How was the issue solved for Germany?

Main Activity:

In what ways had Germany changed, after the First World War? Use as many examples as possible from the lesson.

You can use the following in your answer:

- *More free and democratic*
- *Faced the issue of Hyperinflation*
- *Was joke by other countries*

Lesson Three – The Munich Putsch

L/I: To understand what the Munich Putsch was and what the consequences of it were.

Use Box Two on your Knowledge Organiser and last lessons notes, to complete the starter task below:

KO H/W Quiz Two

Weimar Government

Explain the Weimar government using the key words below.

- *Kaiser abdicated.*
- *Treaty of Versailles*
- *reparation*
- *Wall St Crash*

Read through:

The Nazi Party

- Wanted to scrap the Treaty of Versailles.

- Wanted Germany to be the strongest nation in the world.

- Believed Germany should have won WW1 but was betrayed by politicians Jews.

- Were extremely racist. Blamed Jews for all of Germany's problems.

- Wanted a strong leader, Hitler, to be leader of Germany.

Task One – Answer the two questions below using the information above. For the Extension, look back at what big Crisis took place in Weimar Germany during 1923

1. Why might the Germans like the ideas of the Nazis after the First World War?

2. What type of person in Weimar Germany would you expect to support the Nazi party? Why?

Extension

Why might Hitler think 1923 was the perfect time to start a Revolution?

Read through the following and watch the video, too:

The Munich Putsch

- On the night of November 8th 1923, Hitler interrupted the beer hall meeting between a group of **nationalists** and forced them to rebel with him.
- An important nationalist, was later released by a famous WW1 general, **Ludendorff**, where he decided to call the army.
- On the morning of the 9th November, the Nazi's marched on Munich, but were stopped by police. 16 Nazis were killed.
- Hitler fled, but was later arrested.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ui248lRdI4Q

Main Activity – Read through the short-term failures and the long-term successes at the end of this BBC Bitesize page and answer the question below:

Was the Munich Putsch a complete failure for the Nazi's? Explain what it did for the Nazi party – The positives and the negatives.

Lesson Four – Why did people vote for the Nazis?

L/I: To explain why German people voted for the Nazis.

Use Box Three on your Knowledge Organiser, to complete the starter task below:

KO H/W Quiz Three

The Wall Street Crash and Great Depression

What country did the Wall Street Crash happen in?

Why did the Wall Street Crash affect Germany so much?

What were the affects of the Wall Street Crash in Germany?

How many people were unemployed in the following years?

1929 = **1932 =**

Read through and watch the video:

The weakness of Weimar Germany

1919 – Politicians signed the Treaty of Versailles and then created the Weimar government.

1919 – The **Stab in the Back rumour** is created. People begin to believe the politicians of the Weimar government, along with German Jews, made Germany lose the war.

1919/1920 – The Weimar government is attacked twice.

1923 – Hyperinflation occurs in Germany. Money becomes worthless.

Disaster for Germany!

The Wall Street Crash of 1929

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=62DxELjuRec

When the Wall Street Crash happened in 1929, the USA demanded all the money they had given to Germany be given back. This made 6 million Germans people become unemployed and put Germany back in a bad situation!

Task One – Answer the question below, for each poster used by the Nazi's

Source A

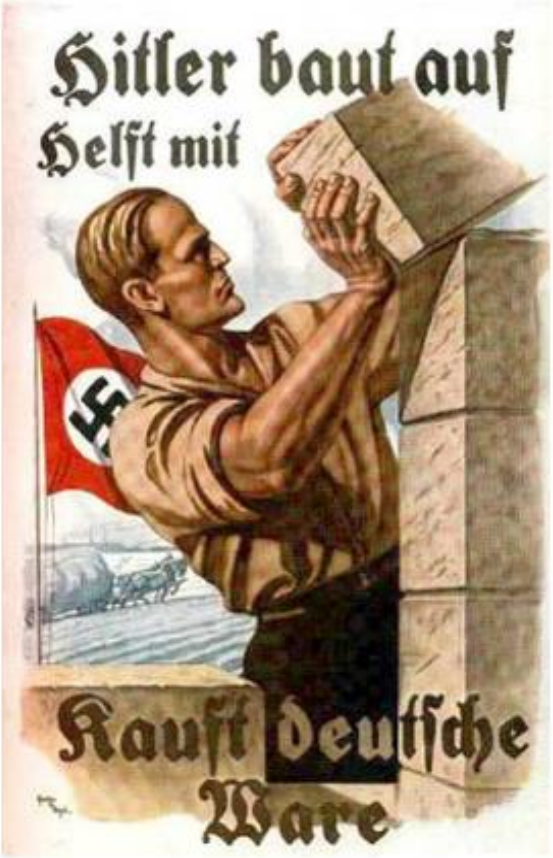
"No one shall go hungry!
No one shall be cold!"

Why would this poster convince people to vote for the Nazis?

Source B

"Hitler is building. Help him. Buy German goods."

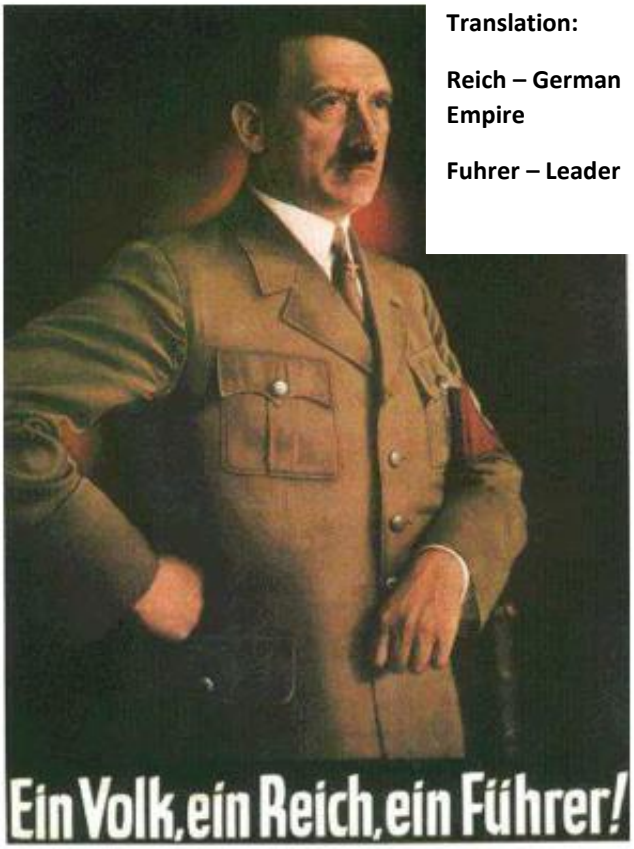
Why would this poster convince people to vote for the Nazis?



Source C

"One People,
One Reich,
One Führer."

Why would this poster convince people to vote for the Nazis?



Translation:

Reich – German Empire

Fuhrer – Leader

Main task – Answer the question below. Answer the Extension if you can.

Which poster do you think was most effective in convincing Germans to vote for the Nazis? Give your reasons.

Source A

Source B

Source C

Extension – What poster might have appealed to the poor the most? Explain why.

Lesson Five – Nazi Germany

L/I: To understand how life changed in Nazi Germany, from Weimar Germany.

Activity One – Read through the DART below and then answer the questions

Hitler and the Nazi's gain full power in Germany

In the July 1932 Election, the Nazis won more votes than any other party. Hitler was offered the position of Vice Chancellor. He refused as he did not want to be associated with a failing Government. In January 1933, Hitler accepted full Chancellorship. This came after von Papen convinced Hindenburg that he could keep Hitler under control in his position of Vice Chancellor.

On 27 February 1933 the Reichstag building, which was home to the German Parliament, was burned down. The communists were blamed for the fire because a Dutch communist, called Van der Lubbe, was found in the building as it burned.

Hitler used the fire to the Nazi Party's advantage in two ways:

- He expelled the communists from Parliament and imprisoned many communist leaders. This stopped them campaigning prior to the March elections.
- He announced that the country was in danger from the communists during the election campaign. This encouraged many to vote for the Nazis, who were anti-communist.

Both these actions helped the Nazis to win more seats in the election of 5 March 1933, giving them a majority. The Reichstag fire was so beneficial to the Nazis that it has been suggested they started it themselves.

In February 1933, the Nazis take control of the German police system and in March the first concentration camps are established for political prisoners. On the 23rd March 1933, The SA intimidates all the remaining non-Nazi Reichstag members to give Hitler the powers to make his own laws. This is known as the enabling act. On The 14th July 1933, all political parties, except the Nazi Party, are banned, which

On the 19th August 1933, President Hindenburg dies of old age. Hitler unifies the offices of President and Chancellor and became head of the German army. He takes the title of Führer and has complete dictatorial powers. Within hours of Hindenburg's death, all members of the armed forces had to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler.

Complete Hitler's steps to power:

1. ***The Weimar government_____. January 1933***
2. ***The _____fire. February 1933***
3. ***The _____was given to _____ by Hindenburg***
4. ***Election March 1933 - Nazis gain _____of the vote.***
5. ***The Enabling act was passed which meant Hitler could _____ _____April 1933***

Task Two – Read through the following and answer the questions below:

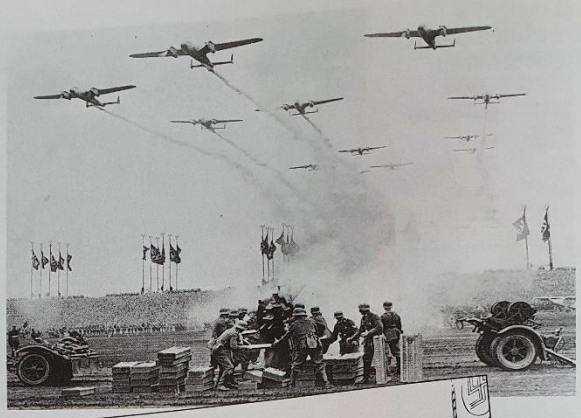
What was life like in Nazi Germany?

Once in power, Hitler moved quickly. He soon made the Reichstag give him the power to pass laws without consulting it. All opposition parties were banned, as were trade unions. The Gestapo (secret police) was used to round up opponents, such as Communists, who were imprisoned in 'concentration camps'. The Nazis took over control of the press and radio, and they controlled what was taught in schools. Jews were persecuted. To start with, the Nazis made laws to limit their freedom, and encouraged attacks on Jewish homes and businesses. Gradually the persecution increased, until in 1941 the Nazis started to send Jews to 'extermination camps'. Between 1941 and 1945 six million Jews were murdered.

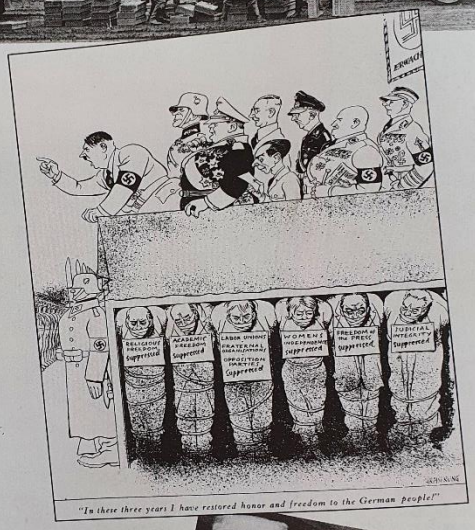
In 1933 Hitler and the Pope signed a Concordat. The Pope recognised Hitler's government and Hitler said he would allow the Catholic Church in Germany to be independent

Under Hitler, German industry was improved so that the country could make everything it needed. This provided jobs for everyone and unemployment soon fell. The army, navy and airforce were also built up very rapidly. Hitler did not bother to keep his REARMAMENT plans a secret, even though they were against the Treaty of Versailles. He held a huge meeting in 1935 which he called 'The Proclamation of Freedom to Rearm Rally'.

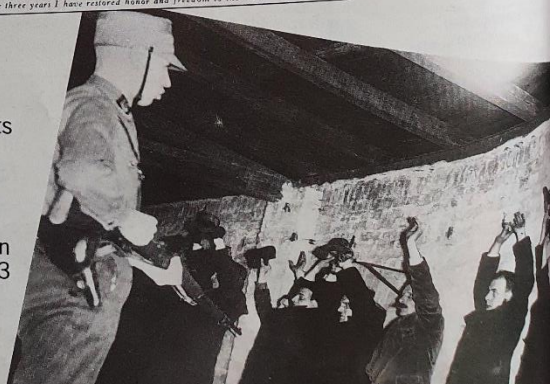
Sources 13–18 show you the kind of country that Hitler created.



SOURCE 14
A display by the army and airforce in 1938



SOURCE 15
An American cartoon published in 1936



SOURCE 13
A photograph of political opponents of the Nazis (Communists and trade unionists) being rounded up during the election campaign of 1933

1. **Who were the Gestapo? What were they used to do?**

2. **What did the Nazi's do to press, radio and schools?**

3. **What did the Nazi's do to the Jews of Germany?**

4. **Under Hitler, what happened to the German army, air force and Navy?**

Task Three – What was lifelike in Nazi Germany for young people? Use the information on BBC Bitesize to help you answer the question
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z897pbk/revision/3

Main Activity:

Explain in your own words how the Nazi's gained power in Germany and explain what they changed in Germany once they took power.

Use as much information as possible, from today's lesson, to answer the question.