






## Describe the effects of Hyper-inflation in Germany (9)

Although the question starts with the work describe you need to EXPLAIN to get to the top level. You need to talk about the losers – that is the negative effects AND the positive effects for some.

### THOSE THAT LOST OUT:-

<p>Pensioners found that their pensions became worthless.</p>  <p>Pensioners</p>	<p>Reason</p> <p>They were on a fixed income so the higher inflation got the more they lost out.</p> <p>Basically prices were rising faster and faster so they could afford less and less until they could not afford the basics like food and fuel for heating their homes</p>
<p>People with savings found that they lost all value.</p>  <p>Savers</p>	<p>Reason</p> <p>These people relied on the interest they earned on their savings to live on or they were going to rely on when they retired. This money fell in value and the little interest it earned meant the value of the money they had soon became worthless.</p>
<p>Wages could not keep up with the rate of inflation and many people could not afford necessities such as bread.</p>  <p>Workers</p>	<p>Reason</p> <p>These people still had jobs and were earning a wage. The problem was that their wages were not keeping pace with the price increases. So if they took 50 marks home one week and 60 the next they had more money to spend but in the meantime the price of a loaf of bread could have risen from 1mark to 10 marks. This was happening with all products and made their pay rise worthless.</p>

### THE PEOPLE WHO BENEFITTED

<p>Farmers were pleased when the price of food went up.</p>  <p>Farmers</p>	<p>This group benefitted because everybody needed food and they had to buy it from farmers. Therefore they kept getting more and more money. Also, they owned land and this was always going to be worth money. As time went on its values was bound to increase and make farmers even better off.</p>
<p>Some people did benefit – especially businessmen who had loans which they could now pay off.</p>  <p>Businessmen and the Rich</p>	<p>Paying off loans became much easier as the amount loaned did not increase but the income businessmen received from selling their goods did. This was also true for farmers. <b>The down side of this is that banks lost money and could not make new loans.</b> Businessmen found they now owned machinery that would eventually increase in value and the same was true for the land they owned. Generally the richer you were the better off you were.</p>

## Describe why the Munich Putsch Failed?

The key here is to avoid just telling the story of what happened. Doing this will get you into Level 2 only – See below

<p><b>Level 2 (4 – 6)</b> Statements are developed with support from material which is mostly relevant.</p> <p>Student describes or narrates events of the Munich Putsch 1923. Links remain implicit (not that clear)</p>	<h3>Events</h3> <p><b>8 Nov 1923</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hitler interrupted the Beer Hall meeting, and forced Kahr, Lossow and Seisser at gunpoint to agree to support him.</li><li>• The SA took over the Army HQ (but NOT the telegraph office).</li><li>• Jews were beaten up, and the offices of the anti-Nazi <i>Munich Post</i> newspaper offices trashed.</li><li>• Kahr, released by Hitler, called in the police and army reinforcements.</li></ul> <p><b>9 Nov 1923</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Nazis marched on Munich.</li><li>• Stopped by police in Residenzstrasse, 16 Nazis were killed.</li><li>• Ludendorff was arrested.</li><li>• Hitler hid, then fled (he was arrested 2 days later).</li></ul>
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Level 3 is where you EXPLAIN (Yes explain not describe the failures)– See below:-

<p><b>Level 3 (7 – 9)</b> The answer shows understanding of the focus of the question and is able to support the points made with sufficient accurate and relevant detail.</p> <p><u>Student explains reasons for the failure of Munich Putsch</u></p>	<p><b>WAS A FAILURE BECAUSE:-</b> Poorly planned - Kahr allowed to leave building and the following day withdrew his support. Government responded quickly – They got the army to crush the revolt. When the Nazi marched to military base in Munich they were met with force. 16 of Hitler's men were killed and Hitler was arrested</p> <p><b>BUT A SUCCESS BECAUSE:-</b> Used the trial to his advantage - gained publicity - reported in press every day Rewarded with a lenient sentence and came out prepared to reform the Nazi party after writing Mein Kampf. On release set up Hitler Youth; Propaganda campaign Set up local branches of Nazi party to gain support SS set up in 1925 became his personal bodyguard <b>REALISED HAD TO COME TO POWER LEGALLY THROUGH THE BALLOT BOX</b></p>
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You need to put the Level 2 stuff in one paragraph and the Level 3 stuff in another paragraph.

Choose **one** and explain its importance in challenging the government of the Weimar Republic.

(9)

The Spartacist Revolt, 1919

The Kapp Putsch, 1920

## The Spartacist Revolt 1919.

Avoid just describing the event. You need to focus and explain its impact on the Weimar Government.

### The Spartacist Uprising

The Spartacists were a group of communists who believed that Germany should be run along the same lines as communist Russia. In Russia the communists seized power in Oct 1917. The Spartacists January 1919, started their own revolution by seizing important government buildings. Ebert, who lacked soldiers, asked the Freikorps to defeat the revolution.

On 6<sup>th</sup> January 1919, 100,000 communists demonstrated in Berlin and took over key buildings such as newspaper offices. The communists were inspired by the Spartacist League led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Chancellor Ebert and his defence minister, Gustav Noske, persuaded the 250,000 strong Freikorps (demobilised soldiers who had refused to give back their weapons) to put down the Spartacist uprisings. Thousands of communists were arrested or killed, mostly in Berlin. Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht were arrested on 15<sup>th</sup> January and were murdered by the Freikorps. The threat from the left was over.

**The above would get you about 4 marks because you are just describing the events.**

#### LETS DEAL WITH THE CONSEQUENCES

- Government had not been able to govern on its own authority.
- Relied on workers' strikes and the Freikorps to defeat political opponents.
- In the following elections of 6th June 1920, the SPD (Ebert's Party) fell by over half compared to the January 1919 elections.
- The Spartacist uprising made it impossible for the new government to meet in Berlin.
- The Spartacists organised strikes and riots in Berlin and therefore it was not believed to be safe for the new leaders to meet in the capital so they chose the quiet town of Weimar and drew up what is now known as the Weimar Constitution.
- The army also gave little support to the republic as Ebert promised not to change the army, it therefore remained as it had under the rule of the Kaiser, this made the republic appear weaker still to the German people.

## The importance in challenging the government of the Weimar Republic of the Kapp Putsch

Remember describing the Kapp Putsch will only get about 4 marks. 5 if you are lucky

- March 1920 Frikorps marched on Berlin to overthrow government.
- Planned to replace government with the Kaiser leading the new government.
- 12<sup>th</sup> March took over the government quarter of the city.
- President Ebert and government fled to Dresden
- However, the leaders of the German Army refused to put down the rebellion.
- Ebert urged German workers to go on strike. 12 million did so.
- All essential services were stopped (Gas; electricity; water; Transport)
- Kapp realised he could not govern and fled to Sweden

The above would get you about 4 marks because you are just describing the events.

### LET'S DEAL WITH THE CONSEQUENCES

- The support of the army could not be taken for granted
- There was not universal support for the Weimar Government
- The Government had limited means of dealing with uprisings of this nature
- Politicians were not necessarily safe in Berlin
- The army didn't openly support Kapp, nor did it rush to the aid of Ebert and the government.
- The increased unrest in Germany would eventually lead to the Beer Hall Putsch of 1923.

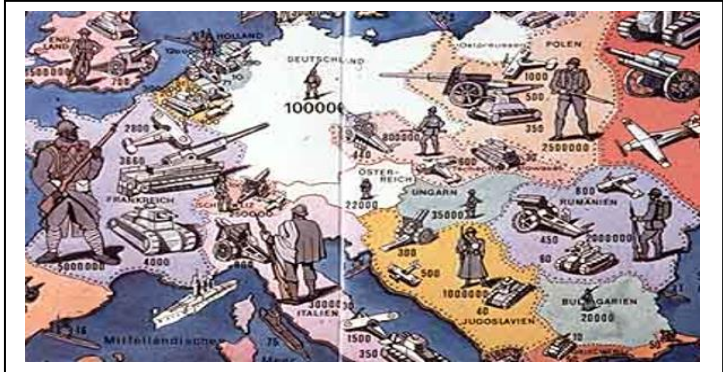
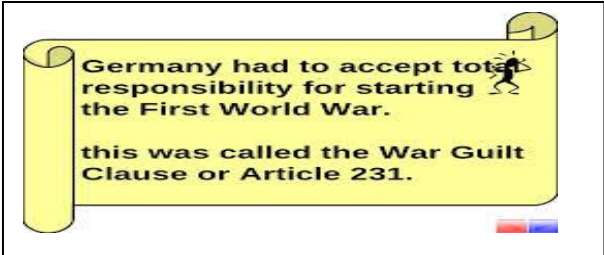


You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Hitler called the Treaty of Versailles 'The Dictated Peace'
- The Treaty of Versailles reduced the German Army to 100,000 men
- Germany had to pay reparations



L	=	Land
A	=	Army (military)
M	=	Money (Reparations)
B	=	Blame (War Quilt)

TERM	EFFECT
<p><b>LAND –</b>                      Lost 13% of land                      6 million German speaking people cut off from their own country.                      Germany split in two                      Rhineland could have no military in it                      All colonies taken away</p>	<p>Loss of land affected Germany's ability to produce some good likes coal.                      People felt betrayed being cut off from their own country.                      Greatly affected Germany's ability to rebuild after the war.                      Germany lost 50% of its Iron reserves and 15% of its coal reserves.</p>
<p><b>MILITARY –</b>                      Army - 100000 men                      Navy 15000 men                      No Tanks; No Submarines; No air force</p> 	<p>Germany was unable to defend itself and felt vunserable to attack.                      Look at the cartoon opposite. A weak Germany in Military terms is surrounded by enemies with many more weapons                      Conscription was banned (soldiers had to be volunteers).                      Germany was at the mercy of France, which invaded again in 1923 to take in kind the reparation payments that Germany's aid it could not pay.                      Yet the Treaty excluded Germany from the League of Nations – Germany could not defend itself by force, or through the League!</p>
<p><b>MONEY – REPARATIONS</b>                      The loss of the Saar reduced Germany's industrial strength.                      Loss of West Prussia took away Germany's richest farming land.                      Reparations did the greatest economic damage to Germany.                      Germany had to pay for all the damage of the war – a sum eventually set at £6,600 million – in instalments, until 1984.                      This ruined Germany's economy, damaged by the war, and led to the hyperinflation of 1923.</p>	<p>Remember economic might of Germany been stretched to limits during the war.                      She had reconstruct her own economy at the same time as paying Reparations.                      Germany had lost some of her most precious sources of Raw materials as her colonies, and some of the areas ceded to other countries, were rich sources of income.                      Further the casualties suffered during the war. Germany lost some 1.7 million men during the war, and a further 4.2 million are listed as being wounded.</p>
<p><b>BLAME WAR GUILT CLAUSE – 231 –POLITICAL EFFECTS</b></p> 	<p>German pride hurt by article 231                      Stirred up political protest – Germany given 15 days to sign the Treaty - Allowed no say in its final provisions. The Treaty became known as 'diktat' as Germany had no choice but to sign. This angered many political groups in Germany.                      Weakened Weimar Republic – many people believed the army had not been defeated and could have fought on so they blamed the Weimar Politicians for signing the Treaty. The army had been 'stabbed in the back' (Dolchstoss) by the 'November Criminals'.</p>

Describe the work of Stresemann in helping Germany to recover in the years 1924 -29 (9)

What Stresemann did Well	How it helped Germany	How it helped Germany	How it helped Germany
<p><b>Ended Passive Resistance and signed the Dawes Plan 1924 &amp; Young Plan 1929</b></p>	<p>Ending passive resistance meant Germany went back to work. Workers got paid and the German government got money in taxation and resumed paying Reparations. This was helped by the Dawes plan that gave Germany more time to pay these back.</p> <p>THESE TWO THINGS EASED THE BURDEN ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT AND HELPED BUILD CONFIDENCE IN THEM AT HOME AND ABROAD.</p> <p>1929 THE YOUNG PLAN – Reduced Reparations and meant that Germans knew that future generations would not be burdened with the repayments.</p>		
<p><b>New currency and Joining the League of Nations</b></p>	<p>The new Rentenmark was valued at 1 Rentenmark to 3 billion old marks. – People had money that was worth something and could return to a normal life knowing how much goods would cost.</p> <p>By 1936 Germany had gained the trust of Europe and was allowed to join the League of Nations. This meant:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germany was viewed as a trusted equal partner.</li> <li>• Countries were more willing to trade with Germany.</li> <li>• German people and Government felt less threatened</li> </ul>		
<p><b>e. Economic Growth</b> Germany borrowed 25,000 million gold marks, mainly from America. This was used to build roads, railways and factories. The economy boomed and led to prosperity. Cultural life also boomed (the Roaring Twenties).</p>	<p>More jobs = more money to spend for people = could take advantage of all the new culture:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• singer/actress Marlene Dietrich</li> <li>• architect Gropius the leader of the <i>Bauhaus</i> movement</li> <li>• artists Paul Klee and Otto Dix</li> <li>• writer Erich Maria Remarque who wrote 'All Quiet on the Western Front'</li> <li>• film-maker Fritz Lang</li> </ul>		
<p><b>But there were still problems Stresemann did not solve</b></p>			
<p><b>Economic Growth through Loans</b></p>	<p>Had to be paid back – Mainly to USA – Had to be paid back in 90 days if asked – This happened in 1929 with the Wall Street Crash</p>		
<p><b>Past Events – Treaty of Versailles 1923 – Occupation and Hyperinflation</b></p>	<p>People were still bitter about the Treaty of Versailles and the fact Germany still had to pay Reparations; accept blame for the War (Article 231) and had lost land where 6 million German speaking people lived. Stresemann was associated with the November Criminals who had stabbed Germany in the back. They still feared being occupied by others as they had been by the French and Belgiums and were worried about the uncertainty that more Hyperinflation would bring.</p>		

# In What ways did the Nazi Party try to increase its popularity in the years 1924-29? (9)

**THE QUESTION – This is about Nazi reorganisation and how it made them READY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF EVENTS LIKE THE WALL STREET CRASH**

What they did	The effect it had
<p><b>February 1925 – Nazi Party is relaunched</b></p> <p>In February 1925, the ban on the Nazi Party was lifted and Hitler decides to relaunch the party in response to the poor electoral performance.</p>  <p>A massive rally is held in a Munich Beer Hall to celebrate the party's relaunch.</p> <p>Brown shirts becomes the official party uniform.</p> <p>The Swastika was formally adopted as the party emblem. Its colours taken from the German flag under the Kaiser.</p>	<p>Nazi party had a distinct identity. Looked smart and everyone thought of them when they saw the Swastika. By taking the colours from the German flag under the Kaiser Nazi Party was associated with the glory days before the November Criminals Stabbed Germany in the back, signed the armistice and the hated Treaty of Versailles. – made them appeal to people who thought they would turn the clock back and bring glory to Germany again.</p>
<p><b>EFFECTIVE PUBLIC MEETINGS</b></p> <p>Public meetings were crucial in gaining support. The Nazi Party were the only political group in Germany that ran evening classes to train members in public speaking skills.</p> <p>The Nazis also arranged many visiting speakers at local level creating a network of effective local branches of the Nazi party.</p> <p>When they discovered a visiting speaker's message was particularly popular they would repeat it again and again.</p>	<p>This professional approach meant that whoever and wherever they spoke they did so with vigor and easily won the trust of people and this helped develop their network of interest groups who became easily wooed.</p>
<p><b>Reorganising the Nazi Party</b></p> <p>In 1926, the Nazi Party began to develop a series of interest groups to appeal to selected areas of society.</p>  <p>Such groups as the Nazi Students' League, Law Officers League and Teachers' League were formed to organise support in specific areas of society.</p>	<p>This made different sections of society think the Nazi Party was their party. It was interesting in them and concerned about their hopes and fears. <b>GREAT PROPAGANDA.</b> All these groups felt like the Nazi party and Hitler were talking and listening to them and them only</p>
<p><b>Winning over the working classes</b></p> <p>Linked to the interest groups, the Nazis tried to win over the classes in Germany by projecting different messages.</p> <p>For the working classes, the Nazis held many public meetings and discovered that their anti-Jewish messages were the most popular with the working classes. In these areas, anti-Jewish propaganda increased.</p> 	<p>This is a good example of playing on people's fears and prejudices. The working classes worried about losing jobs and the generally well off Jews were an easy target and that is why this group was fed more and more Anti-Jewish propaganda</p>
<p><b>SA and SS:-</b></p> <p><b>SA had 400,000 members by 1930 – Led by Rohm</b></p> <p><b>SS – New private security group established in 1925</b></p>	<p>Both the SA and SA were militaristic in outlook and clearly harked back to the glory days when Germany had a powerful military</p> <p>SA wore Brown Uniforms - restricted from beating people up as they had done prior to 1923 – Hitler realised this did not appeal to people</p> <p>SS – New security force for Hitler – Very striking in jet black uniforms – All members were the elite</p>
<p><b>Nazi Party Electoral Success:-</b></p> <p><b>DEC 1924 = 14 SEATS IN THE REICHSTAG</b></p> <p><b>1928 = 12 SEATS IN THE REICHSTAG</b></p> <p><b>SEPT 1930 = 107 (AFTER THE WALL STREET CRASH)</b></p>	<p><b>On the face of it the Nazi party were unsuccessful but what the above did was put the Nazis in poll position to take advantage of any situation as is clear from the election result in 1930. Their representation continued to rise.</b></p>




Describe the effects in Germany of the changes made to the armed forces by the Treaty of Versailles.

(9)

In this question you clearly need to describe the terms military terms:-

**PART 2: ARMY**

- *The German army was to be reduced to just 100,000.*
- *The navy was cut to 15,000 sailors and only six battleships.*
- *Germany was not allowed submarines, tanks or an air force.*



The demilitarisation of the Rhineland, which created a 'buffer zone' between Germany and France, was seen as ignoring German sovereignty.

### EFFECTS

Germany felt threatened – see cartoon below all her neighbours have huge military power while Germany's was limited;-



This fear was borne out by the invasion of the Ruhr by France and Belgium. Germany felt humiliated at being so weak. Also enhanced the hatred of the November criminals and the stab in the back myth.

<b>November Criminals</b>	<b>Stab in the Back</b>
<p>Armistice signed on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918. New government who signed on Germany's behalf labelled criminals for committing this crime against Germany by those who believed they were on the verge of winning the war.</p>	<p>New Weimar Government accused of "stabbing Germany in the back". by not supporting the continuation of the war effort.</p>



\*(b) 'The problems facing the Weimar government in 1923 were caused by the Treaty of Versailles'. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- The Weimar Constitution used proportional representation.
- 1922: Germany fell behind with reparations payments.
- 1923: A loaf of bread cost 100,000 million marks.

The answer to these type of questions is always YES AND NO. You have to deal with the problems they caused and those they did not. If you can produce a far reaching argument that runs through then you are going to score well

PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THE WEIMAR GOVERNMENT	Explanation
<h1 style="text-align: center;">The Army and Judges</h1>	<p><b>ARMY:-</b> had not been fully under government control during the early problems like the Kapp Putsch and this was again true in 1923 when Hitler attempted the Munich Putsch. They would not always do what the government wanted</p> <p><b>Judges:-</b> Right-wing – Most wanted to destroy the government. After the Kapp-Putsch, 700 rebels were tried for treason; only one (!) went to prison. After the Munich putsch, Hitler was treated very leniently</p>
<h1 style="text-align: center;">The decision to print money after the invasion of the Ruhr</h1>	<p>The economic effects of the occupation of the Ruhr were catastrophic. The loss of production in the Ruhr caused a fall in production elsewhere and unemployment rose from 2% to 23%. Prices rose out of control as tax revenues collapsed and the government financed its activities through the printing of money. By November prices were a billion times their pre-war levels. People were starving in some areas. This turned many against the government –</p> <p><b>Pensioners –</b> Fixed incomes</p> <p><b>Savers –</b> Lost everything they had worked hard for</p> <p><b>Workers –</b> Earning could not keep pace with inflation</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Weimar Constitution</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #f9a825; color: white;"> <p> <b>The Weimar Constitution</b></p> <p>Comprising</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">               An elected Reichstag which made the laws         </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">+</div> <div style="text-align: center;">               An elected president using Article 48 in an emergency         </div> </div> <p>Underpinned by</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">               A Bill of Rights, the vote by         </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">+</div> <div style="text-align: center;">               proportional representation         </div> </div> </div>	

## Problems caused by the Treaty of Versailles

### Reparations and Hyperinflation

Reparations – Far too high – £6.6 billion – Would have taken until 1984 to pay back.

The German people saw reparations as a national humiliation.

German began to fall apart, and there were revolutions in the Rhineland and (led by Adolf Hitler) in Bavaria.

When Germany could not pay France and Belgium invaded – Led to Passive Resistance – Printing of money and Hyperinflation

### Proportional Representation

Proportional representation turned out to be a disaster too. It led to the election of many tiny parties, all of whom squabbled amongst each other, so no government could get a majority in the Reichstag – so it could never pass the laws it wanted.

This led to chaos at times and loss of confidence in the Weimar government and it became even easier to see these politicians as the **NOVEMBER CRIMINALS** who had agreed to this constitution and stabbed the Army in back who had never surrendered and had thus been let down by these people.

### The Munich Putsch

Weimar weaknesses

- Constitutional flaws/ Left Wing opponents (the KPD)/ Right Wing opponents had all made the government weak and vulnerable.
- Invasion and inflation made the government **VERY** weak in 1923. Everybody was very angry with the government – there were Communist rebellions in Saxony and Thuringia.

**THE ABOVE WAS ONE OF THE REASONS HITLER FELT CONFIDENT ENOUGH TO TRY AND SEIZE CONTROL**

### Feeling of vulnerability

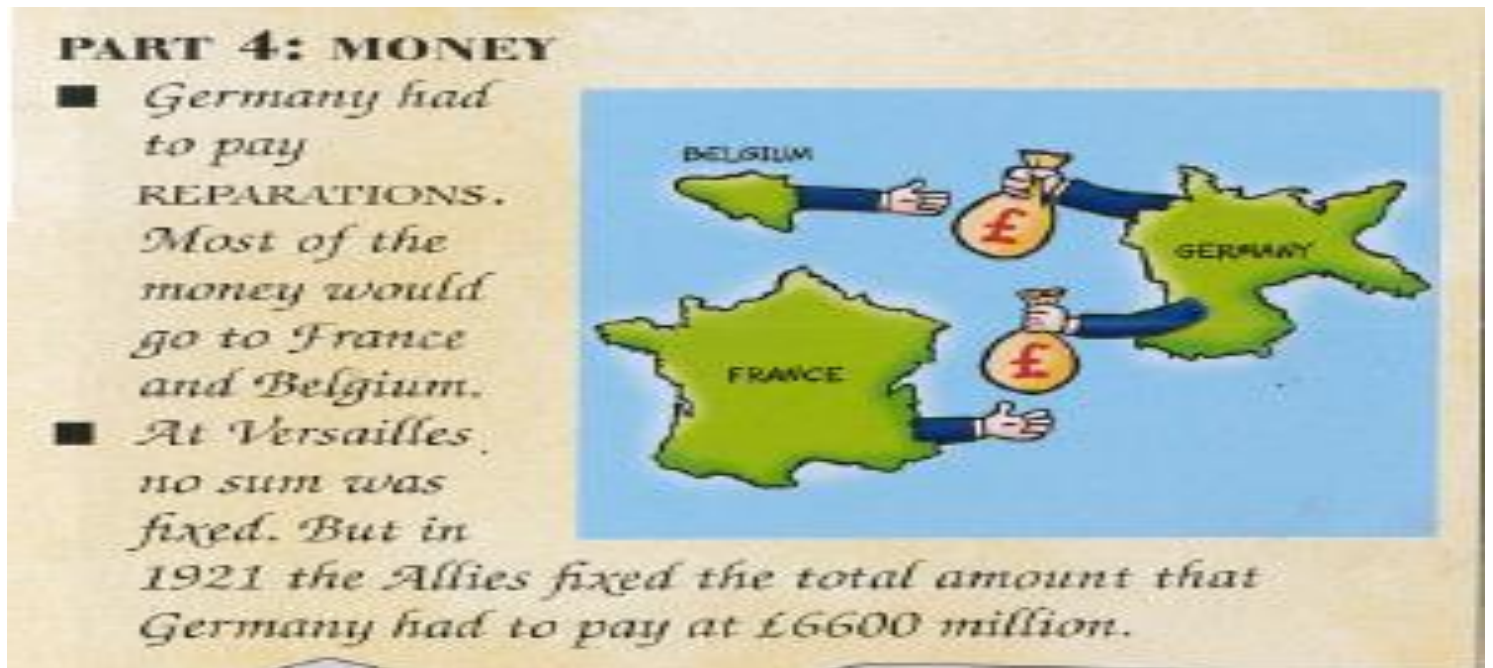
The Treaty of Versailles had restricted the German Army to 100,000 men; No submarines; Tanks or Air force.

The fact Germany could not defend themselves when invaded by the French and Belgium's made them feel more vulnerable surrounded as they were by their heavily armed neighbours on all sides.

Reparations

Loss of land

## REPARATIONS



Would have taken until 1984 to pay it off – This would have caused a lot of suffering for future generations. It certainly upset many Germans.

It led to the invasion of the Ruhr by the French and Belgium's in 1923 which led to passive resistance and ultimately hyperinflation and the losses suffered by savers and pensioners for example who lost virtually everything and made the Weimar Government more unpopular.

Germany lost a lot of very productive land in the Saar region which was the main producer of coal was given to France for 15 years. This made paying reparations harder.

Germany had to borrow money from the USA to rebuild its economy in the 1920s and this had to be paid back with interest and when the Wall Street crash occurred in 1929 it meant this all had to be paid back in 90 days.



## **LAND**

- **Germany lost 10% of its land, 12% of its population, 16% of its coalfields and half its iron and steel industry. (ECONOMICICALLY WEAKENDED GERMANY)**
- **Germany had less land, fewer people, less taxes and less power. (ECONOMICICALLY WEAKENDED GERMANY)**
- **In fact, all that power and wealth was given to Germany's enemies, who got stronger.**
- **The Saar coalfields were given to France for 15 years. (ECONOMICICALLY WEAKENDED GERMANY)**
- **This was also the case for the German empire, which was dismembered( GERMANY PRIDE)**
- **Germany's colonies were made 'mandates' of the League of Nations, but were looked after by France (Camerrooms), Britain (Tanganyika), Japan (islands in the Pacific), Australia (New Guinea) and New Zealand (Samoa). (GERMANY PRIDE)**
- **In addition, Germany was forbidden to unite with Austria (Anschluss), which was designed to *keep* Germany weak. (NATIONALISM HARMED)**