

## Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918 - 1939 knowledge test

### Unit 1: The Weimar Republic 1918 - 29

1	Give one reason why the Kaiser abdicated	Failure of the war No support from army Forced to by allies
2	What was the nickname given to the government for signing the armistice?	November Criminals
3	Name one way Germany was effected by the first world war	2 million died 4 million wounded Government's debt trebled to 150 billion marks Food shortages because of naval blockade
4	Who was the first President of the Weimar Republic?	Ebert
5	What was the name of the government set up before the Weimar Republic was established	The Council of People's Representatives
6	Name a group or person Ebert gained support from in the first months of the Weimar Republic	Civil servants General Groener Leaders of industry (Hugo Stinnes) Trade Union
7	Why was the Weimar Republic called the Weimar Republic?	Politicians setting up the republic after the first elections had to meet in Weimar rather than Berlin because of violence and unrest in Berlin
8	Who was Head of the Weimar Republic?	President
9	Who was head of the government of the Weimar Republic?	Chancellor
10	Name a strength of the Weimar constitution	Democratic Proportional representation meant every party had a fair share of seats and no one person had too much power.
11	Name a weakness of the Weimar constitution	Led to coalitions Hard to make decisions Weak and reliant on army
12	Give a reason why the German people hated the Treaty of Versailles.	Loss of land Felt like a dikat High reparations War guilt Cuts to army Stab in the back
13	What was proportional representation?	Percentage of votes = percentage of seats
14	Which group tried to seize power in January 1919?	Spartacists
15	Which group helped the government beat them?	Freikorps
16	Who led the Spartacists	Karl Liebknecht Rosa Luxemburg
17	What was the name of the attempt to seize power by the Free Corps in 1920?	Kapp Putsch
18	Name a Weimar politician who was assassinated between 1919 and 1923	Hugo Haasse Matthias Erzberger Walther Rathenau
19	Why did the French and Belgians invade the Ruhr in 1923?	Germans stopped paying reparations
20	What was the name for the strike the German people did in protest?	passive resistance
21	How many Germans were killed by the occupying soldiers?	132

22	How many soldiers did the French have to invade the Ruhr?	750,000
23	What percentage of coal, iron and steel reserves were in the Ruhr?	80%
24	What caused hyperinflation?	Printing of money to pay strikers
25	What was the price of a loaf of bread in 1923?	200,000 billion marks
26	Name a negative effect of the hyperinflation	People couldn't afford to buy basics There were shortages of food People lost their savings
27	Who benefited from hyperinflation?	People with loans People who had good they could sell Foreign visitors
28	What was the name of the new currency introduced to solve hyperinflation?	Rentenmark
29	name a way the Dawes plan helped Germany economically	Reduced the amount of reparations to be paid Loaned Germany \$25 billion
30	What agreement extended reparations payments for another 59 years?	Young Plan
31	Why did the French agree to leave the Ruhr	Germany agreed to a policy of fulfilment
32	What did the Locarno Pact do?	Agreed borders Permanently demilitarised the Rhineland
33	What group was Germany allowed to join in 1926	The League of Nations
34	What did the Kellogg-Briand Pact agree?	Promised that countries would not use to war to achieve foreign policy aims.
35	Name a consequence of Stresemann's work	Improved Germany's economy Made Germany dependant on US loans Made people more confident in WR and less likely to vote for extremist parties
36	Name an area which improved standard of living for Germans between 1924 - 29.	Unemployment rates dropped Wages and work conditions improved Housing improved War veterans and widows were paid pensions Education improved
37	Name a way in which the rights of women improved under the Weimar Republic	They could vote They could join the government They had equal rights with men They had equal marriage They had equal rights at work
38	Name ways life for women improved under the Weimar Republic	More went to work They wore new fashions, make up and jewellery They smoke and drank
39	Name a way culture changed during the weimar republic	Art Architecture Cinema

## Unit 2: Hitler's rise to power 1919 - 1933

1	When did Hitler join the German Worker's Party	September 1919
2	Name an idea from the Twenty-Five Point Programme:	Get rid of treaty of Versailles Pure blood within race = Aryans and no Jews More land and territory for Germans
3	How did Hitler build a following of supporters	his appeal as a public speaker
4	When did Hitler become leader of the Nazi party	July 1921
5	Give a name of someone who Hitler surrounded himself with to help him during his early rule of the Nazi party	Hess Goering Streicher Rohm Ludendorff
6	What was the name of the Nazi private army set up in 1921?	SA
7	Why did the Nazis attempt their putsch in November 1923?	Disliked the Weimar Republic Copied Mussolini Angry at Hyperinflation
8	Who was the leader of the Bavarian government who was held at gunpoint?	Kahr
9	Give a reason why the Munich Putsch failed	Lack of support from Bavarian leaders Lack of support from army Hitler was shot at and injured
10	How long did Hitler spend in prison after the putsch?	9 months
11	How did the Nazis change tactics after the Munich Putsch?	Tried to get into power politically
12	What was the name of Hitler's book	Mein Kampf
13	How many members did the SA have by 1930	400,000
14	When was the SS set up?	1930
15	When was the Bamberg Conference?	1926
16	How many seats in the Reichstag did the Nazis have in 1928?	12
17	What was the world economic event that happened in 1929 made more people vote from extremist parties?	Wall Street Crash
18	How many people were unemployed in Germany by 1933	Six million
19	Which Chancellor failed to deal with unemployment during 1930 - 32?	Bruning
20	Which parties particularly gained support after the Wall Street Crash	KPD (communist) Nazis
21	Give a reason why people voted for the Nazis during the Depression:	Hitler's promises Personal appeal of Hitler Policies that appealed to different sections of German society Fear of communists
22	What percentage of votes did Hitler gain when he lost the election for president against Hindenburg in March 1932	30%
23	What percentage of votes did Hitler gain when he lost the election for president against Hindenburg in April 1932	36%
24	Name a policy of Brunings that lost him support	Ban of SS and SA He wanted to force landowner to sell their land for housing for the unemployed
25	When did Von Papen become Chancellor?	30th May 1932
26	Why was Von Papen sacked?	The Nazis were gaining more power in elections

27	Who became Chancellor in December 1932?	Von Schleicher
28	Why was Hitler given the job of Chancellor	Von Papen and Hindenburg thought he could be controlled
29	What date was Hitler made Chancellor?	30th January 1933

### Unit 3: Nazi control and dictatorship 1933 - 39

1	When was the Reichstag Fire?	27th February 1933
2	Who was blamed for the Reichstag Fire?	Van der Lubbe (dutch Communist)
3	What powers did the Decree for the Protection of the People and State give Hitler	Imprison political opponents Ban communist newspapers
4	How many seats did the Nazis gain in the March elections?	288
5	Which political party did the Nazis join with to get a majority in the Reichstag?	Centre / Nationalists
6	What power did the Enabling Law give Hitler?	Make his own laws without reichstag
7	What groups did Hitler ban after the Enabling Act?	Trade Unions Political Parties Local Government
8	Who was arrested on the Night of the Long Knives?	Rohm Von Papen
9	When did Hindenburg die?	August 1934
10	To whom did the army swear an oath to?	Hitler
11	Name an organisation used by Hitler to control his police state?	SS SD The Gestapo
12	Who was the leader of the SS?	Himmler
13	How many people were in concentration camps by 1939?	150,000
14	When and where was the first concentration camp set up?	Dachau 1933
15	What groups of people were placed in concentration camps?	Prostitutes Homosexuals Jews Political prisoners
16	Name something brought under Nazi control to help the Nazis control the legal system	Judges Law courts
17	Who was in charge of propaganda?	Goebbels
18	Name a form of propaganda used by the Nazis	The Press Radios Rallies Sport Arts Architecture Music Literature Film
19	How many household had radios by 1939?	70%
20	Where were mass rallies famously held?	Nuremberg
21	What event was held in Germany in 1936?	Olympics
22	When did the Nazis hold a mass book burning?	May 1933
23	How many films did the Nazis produce	1300
24	Name an individual with the Protestant church that opposed the Nazi party	Niemoller
25	Name a youth group that opposed the Nazis	The Edelweiss Pirates The Swing Youth

## Unit 4: Life in Nazi Germany 1933 - 39

1	Name the 3 things women were expected to do under Nazi rule	Kinder Kirche Kuche
2	What did the law for the encourage of marriage offer couples?	loans
3	How many children did a women have to have to be awarded a mother's cross	Bronze = 4 Silver = 6 Gold = 8
4	What programme encouraged single women to breed with SS officers?	Lebensborn
5	What were children taught in History lessons?	German history
6	What became compulsory for children in 1935?	Hitler Youth
7	What was the name of the group for young girls	The League of German Maidens
8	Name a way the Nazis reduced unemployment:	job creation e.g autobahns invisible unemployment labour service rearmament
9	Give a way workers were controlled.	DAF Strength through joy Controls on wages Control on work hours Beauty of Labour
10	What was 'Strength through Joy'?	organised activities in free time for workers
11	Why did the Nazis persecute the Jews?	Hated them racially Blamed them for war
12	Name another group persecuted by the Nazis	Slavs Gypsies Homosexuals Disabled
13	When was a boycott of Jewish businesses held?	30th March 1933
14	Describe a term of the Nuremburg Laws:	Banned marriage to aryans No longer a citizen No longer able to vote
15	What was the name given to the week of violence against the Jews in November 1938?	Kristallnacht