

## Home learning activities

Years 7, 8 & 9

Subject
History
Year Group
9
Unit of work
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Paper 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Germany: Democracy and dictatorship          Conflict and tension: The First World War</p>
Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watch <b>all</b> GCSE pod Germany clips. Make notes/ create revision notes on each clip.</li> <li>• Create a timeline of key events from WWI. Split your timeline into three sections: causes of the war, events of the war, end of the war.</li> <li>• Knowledge Organiser work:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Read through Section 1 and Section 2.</li> <li>○ Copy Section 3: Keywords x3</li> <li>○ Copy Section 4: Key people x3</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Answer all practice Questions in Section 5</li> </ul>
Where do you complete the work?
Study books
What to do if you finish the work? (Extension activity)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watch the film "Hitler: Rise of Evil" (available on youtube) Make notes on the key reasons why Hitler was able to rise to power.</li> </ul>
These websites might help:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBC bitesize → History → AQA → Norman England</li> <li>• Youtube</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.schoolhistory.co.uk">www.schoolhistory.co.uk</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.johndclare.net/">https://www.johndclare.net/</a></li> </ul>

### Munich Putsch-Section 1

A. In 1924 Bavaria was an area of strong support for the Nazis. Hitler believed that with the support of the people, army and police, the Nazi's could seize power. He saw the Weimar government as too weak to lead Germany.

B. The Munich Putsch is what this attempt to seize power is called. A beer hall in Bavaria was stormed by the Nazis. No one was allowed to leave including Kahr, the leader of Bavaria. Hitler believed his hostages would hand the government over to him.

C. He then made a crucial mistake, allowing Kahr and the other leaders to leave and they then alerted the authorities.

D. This was the end of the Putsch as the army and the police were ordered to crush the revolt. Fourteen Nazis were killed, and Hitler was arrested.

E. While this is a failure in the short term, in the long term it had consequences that would lead to future Nazi successes. The trial made Hitler an international celebrity. He was given a five-year sentence but released after nine months. While in prison he wrote Mein Kampf a book that would become a bestseller. Most importantly he realised that if he wanted to seize power the Nazi's would need to do it legally, in a way that was not seen as stealing it.

### Reasons for Hitler's Rise to Power-Section 2

Once Hitler was released from jail he was ready to transform the Nazi party, using his new ideology of obtaining power as legitimately as possible. The Nazi's had little support during the 'Golden Years' of Stresemann, but in 1929 that would all change and votes would begin to increase for the Nazi's.

Use the acronym **FLOOD** to remember reasons why his votes increased:

**Flexible promises:** The Nazis made flexible promises; They would give the unemployed jobs, they would ignore the Treaty of Versailles, they would build up the army and they would make Germany great again.

**Leadership:** Hitler was a strong leader because he was a charismatic, powerful public speaker. He identified with his audience and was relatable. He had been a war hero and felt just as the people did; that Germany had been stabbed in the back. He gave people a sense of hope that things would get better under the Nazi's.

**Organisation:** Under the guidance of Goebbels the Nazi's used propaganda extensively. They made use of loudspeakers, posters and rallies to make themselves seen and heard. Hitler used planes to speak around Germany allowing him to reach a large audience in a short amount of time, and to return quickly to reinforce his messages. The Nazis had donations from rich businessmen which allowed them to fund these events. The SA also marched in their uniforms in the streets giving people a sense of security. The Weimar Republic wasn't keeping them safe, it was the Nazi's. This was also the case with soup kitchens. While people starved and received no help from the government, the SA were out administering food through Nazi funded soup kitchens.

**Opposition:** The middle classes, businesses and farmers feared the Communists, as the Nazi's rose to power, so did the communists and people were looking for any solution other than the current government. Because many feared the communists there was only one party big enough to stop them from gaining power and that was the Nazi's. many supported them to avoid the communists. Hitler also helped this fear along by having undercover SA members attend communist meetings and start fights, making the communists look dangerous and unorganised. In addition, the Communists and the Social Democrats (the two other big parties) did not work together to stop the Nazis, this division meant that opposition to the Nazi's in the Reichstag was weak. There was so much disagreement and infighting in the Reichstag that the Nazi's were able to grow and expand unchallenged.

**Depression:** After the Wall Street Crash, Germany was badly hit because they no longer had US loans, this meant the government could not continue to invest in the German infrastructure or economy. Unemployment reached six million people by 1933, the worst it had ever been, and it continued to climb. The government did little because they were worried about hyper-inflation which had happened the last time Germany had an economic crisis. Germans thought the old political parties were doing nothing, which was generally the case as no one could agree on solutions. Hindenburg used Article 48 more than 100 times in one year to pass legislation that would help solve the great depression. Desperate times call for desperate measures, the people of Germany had had enough and were looking to extremists like the Nazis and the Communists to save them from the ineffective Social Democrats.

### Key Words-Section 3

You will be expected to know what each of these are and have found the definitions for each.

**Propaganda-** A way of controlling public attitudes. Propaganda uses things like newspapers, posters, radio, and film, to put ideas into people's minds and therefore shape attitudes.

**Putsch-** A violent uprising intended to overthrow existing leaders.

**Article 48-** An emergency law that allows the President to push through legislation when the Reichstag does not agree.

### Key People-Section 4

**Josef Goebbels-** Hitler's henchmen, he oversaw propaganda.

**SA-** The Brown Shirts, Nazi unofficial army under the control of Ernst Rohm.

**President Hindenburg-** President of the Weimar Republic

**Von Papen-** Chancellor of Germany, leader of the Catholic Centre Party

**Von Schleicher-** Chancellor of Germany.

### Practice Questions- Section 5

#### **How convincing is the interpretation about Hitler's leadership of the Nazi party? (8 marks)**

*Source A: From Hitler and I, by Otto Strasser, published in 1940. Strasser was a leading member of the Nazi Party in its early years. Here he remembers a conversation with Hitler in 1925.*

I remember one of my first conversations with him. It was nearly a quarrel. 'Power!' screamed Adolf. 'We must have power!' 'Before we gain it', I replied firmly, 'let us decide what we propose to do with it. Our programme is too vague; we must construct something which will last.' Hitler, who even then could hardly bear contradiction, thumped the table, saying sharply, 'Power first! Afterwards we can act as events occur.'

#### **1. Explain why the Beer Hall Putsch (Munich) failed. (9 marks)**

#### **2. Why did support for the Nazi Party increase so much in the years 1929–32? (12 marks)**

You may use the following in your answer:

- Hitler's appeal
- The SA

You must also include information of your own

#### **3. 'Rising unemployment was the main reason why votes for the Nazi Party increased from 1928 until July 1932.' Do you agree?**

#### **Explain your answer. (16 marks)**

*You may use the following in your answer:*

- *The Wall Street Crash*
- *Nazi Party ideas*

*You must also include information of your own.*

#### **4. A Photograph of a Nazi Rally in Nuremberg 1933. What can you learn about Nazi methods of Propaganda? (4 marks)**

