

Life in Germany, 1918-1939

Weimar Germany, 1918-1923

- Kaiser's abdication
- Armistice (November Criminals)
- Spartacist Uprising, Jan 1919 (LEFT WING)
- Weimar Constitution (Article 48 and Proportional Representation)
- Treaty of Versailles, June 1919
- Kapp Putsch, March 1920 (RIGHT WING)
- Invasion of the Ruhr, passive resistance and Hyperinflation, 1923
- Munich Putsch, 1923

The Golden Years 1924-29

- Stresemann's economic policies: Rentenmark, Dawes Plan (1924) and Young Plan (1929)
- Stresemann's international policies: Locarno Pact (1925), League of Nations (1926) and the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)
- Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance
- Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure
- Cultural changes: developments in architecture, art and the cinema

Hitler's rise to power, 1918-1933

- The early years of the NSDAP (Nazi Party): 25 Point Programme, the SA (1920) etc.
- Impact of the Munich Putsch: Mein Kampf, reorganisation, and the SS (1925)
- The Bamberg Conference, 1926
- The 'Lean Years' 1925-1933
- Support from big business
- Hitler's personality and propaganda

Chancellor/Dictator

Chancellor (by Jan 1933):

- Great Depression + rising unemployment
- 'Hunger Chancellor'
- Nazi propaganda ('Work and Bread')
- The Political Deal

Dictator (by August 1934)

- The Reichstag Fire, Feb 1933
- Banning the KPD (Communists), Mar 1933
- The Enabling Act, Mar 1933
- Banning of other parties and trade unions, May and June 1933
- The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives, June 1934
- The death of von Hindenburg, Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance, Aug 1934

Nazi Police State

- Gestapo
- SS
- Concentration camps (Dachau opens in Germany in 1933) – NO EXTERMINATION CAMPS UNTIL 1941
- Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts
- Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship, Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936
- Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film
- Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat (1933)
- Opposition from the Churches, including Pastor Niemöller and Bishop Galen
- Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates
- Nazi belief in the Aryan race
- Women: 3 KS, Mother's Cross and Marriage Loan
- Nazi aims and policies towards the young; the Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens
- Education: timetable, curriculum and teachers

Nazi Economy

- New Plan, 1934
- 4 Year Plan, 1936
- RAD (National Labour Service)
- Autobahns
- 'Invisible Unemployed'
- Nazi Trade Union
- KDF - Strength Through Joy
- SDA - Beauty of Labour

Nazi Persecution

Jews:

- Boycott of Jewish shops, 1933
- Book Burning, 1933
- Nuremberg Laws, 1935
- Kristallnacht, 1938
- Ghettos, 1938
- Einsatzgruppen, 1939

Minorities:

- Gypsies
- Homosexuals
- Disabled