

<p>What did the Allies insist upon before they made peace with Germany in World War One?</p>	<p>What did Germany do in order to try to make Germany more democratic at the end of World War One?</p>	<p>Who was the first leader of the Weimar Republic?</p>
<p>Name three ways in which World War One continued to have an impact on Germany after the war.</p>	<p>What was the Treaty of Versailles?</p>	<p>What were the German people hoping for from the Treaty of Versailles?</p>

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<p>Would not make peace with Germany unless the country was made more democratic</p>	<p>Removed the Kaiser from power & formed a new democratic government – Weimar Republic and Germany got a new constitution</p>	<p>Friedrich Ebert</p>
<p>Killed & injured millions of Germans. Food scarce – Farming had been disrupted & British blockades halted trade. Soldiers arrived back from the war and couldn't find jobs. People starving. Political upheaval – New democratic gov. Country in debt. War left people bitter</p>	<p>A peace treaty forced upon Germany by the Allies at the end of World War One.</p>	<p>A fair settlement. Believed that the Allies would help Germany to rebuild following WWI as all countries had suffered.</p>

Name three of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles

Name the five main problems that were faced by the Weimar government between 1918-1923

Why were the German people so outraged by the Treaty of Versailles?

Who did the German people blame for the signing of the Treaty of Versailles?

Why was the Republic so unpopular with many Germans?

What is a constitution?

<p>Lost 13% of land (People & natural resources lost) Demilitarise the Rhineland Overseas colonies given to Allies War Guilt Clause – Full blame for WWI Reduce army (100,000) Pay Allies reparations Navy cut (15,000 & 6 battleships) No airforce</p>	<p>Defeat in WWI Treaty of Versailles Political Violence Invasion of the Ruhr Hyper-inflation</p>	<p>Did not feel they started the war – Had to sign & accept blame. Did not feel they had lost war – Weimar gov. to blame & army had been ‘stabbed in the back’ Hated paying reparations – Country bankrupt already. Loss of territory – Some Germans living outside Germany</p>
<p>Weimar government. Believed they had stabbed the army in the back & made a cowardly decision</p>	<p>Impact of the Treaty of Versailles. Weimar Constitution</p>	<p>A set of rules that says how a country is governed.</p>

Name two weaknesses that the new constitution gave the Weimar Republic.

Why were some people opposed to the Weimar constitution?

Name two extreme left wing parties that tried to take power before 1923.

Name two right wing parties that tried to take power in the early 1920s

In what year was the Munich Putsch?

Why did the French invade the Ruhr in 1923?

<p>Clause 48 – Rule by decree (Gov. became reliant on this in 1930s)</p> <p>Proportional representation – Many smaller parties in Reichstag leading to chaotic coalition governments.</p>	<p>They believed that democracy would lead to weak government.</p>	<p>Spartacist League Communists</p>
<p>Freikorps Nazi Party</p>	<p>1923</p>	<p>Germany failed to make reparation payments in 1922 as they couldn't afford to pay. French seized the Ruhr to take what was owed to them in form of raw materials & goods.</p>

<p>How did the German government respond to the French invasion of the Ruhr in 1923?</p>	<p>What did the invasion of the Ruhr lead to?</p>	<p>Name three affects of hyperinflation.</p>
<p>How did the people in Germany react to hyperinflation in 1923?</p>	<p>Who became the Chancellor of Germany in 1923?</p>	<p>Name 5 main problems that Stresemann faced when he became Chancellor in 1923.</p>

<p>Told workers to go on strike as a protest against the invasion. The government paid the workers which cost them money.</p>	<p>Hyperinflation</p>	<p>Wages taken home in wheelbarrow. Money used to light fires. Major food shortages. People who had savings lost everything. People in debt gained – Loans worth less so easier to pay off. Prices for goods went up whilst queuing</p>
<p>Hyperinflation led to political riots & violence. There were rebellions in the Rhineland & Berlin</p>	<p>Stresemann</p>	<p>Hyperinflation Invasion of Ruhr Germany not trusted by other countries Reparations to pay Needed to rebuild German economy Political stability</p>

How did Stresemann try to solve the problem of hyperinflation?

Which group in society did not benefit from the introduction of a new currency?

How did Stresemann deal with the French invasion of the Ruhr?

How did Stresemann try to solve the problem of lack of trust by other countries?

What evidence is there to show that Stresemann's decision to sign the Locarno Pact was a good solution to building trust between Germany & other countries?

Why did some people in Germany believe the Locarno Pact was a weak solution?

Introduced a new currency – Rentenmark. Accepted by German people & brought inflation under control.

People who had lost their savings – Did not get them back & blamed the Weimar government

Called off strikes & promised to pay reparations so the French left the Ruhr. Industries started production again.

Signed Locarno Pact with France & Britain in 1925. Promised not to invade each other. Germany accepted it would not get back land lost in Treaty of Versailles

Stresemann won the Nobel Peace Prize

Seen as giving in to the French again, as Stresemann had already agreed to restart paying reparations.

<p>How did Stresemann deal with the reparations payments that Germany had to pay?</p>	<p>How did Stresemann try to rebuild the German economy?</p>	<p>Which groups in Germany benefitted from Stresemann's attempts to rebuild the economy?</p>
<p>What were the problems with how Stresemann chose to rebuild the German economy?</p>	<p>How did Stresemann try to tackle political instability?</p>	<p>What was the problem with how Stresemann dealt with political instability in Germany?</p>

<p>Signed the Dawes Plan (1924) which reorganised reparations payments – Gave Germany longer to pay. Young Plan (1929) – Cut them to £31,000 million</p>	<p>Received loans from the USA to rebuild Germany. Many US firms set up factories in Germany. Set up labour exchanges & unemployment benefits. Built 3 million new homes.</p>	<p>The poor & unemployed</p>
<p>Germany reliant on the USA for loans. Wages didn't rise for everyone – Farmers lost out. Unemployment was still high. Rich people had to pay higher taxes.</p>	<p>Formed a coalition with other moderate parties so the Reichstag could govern more effectively.</p>	<p>Depended on Stresemann. What would happen if he wasn't around?</p>

What were the achievements of the Weimar government?

Name three ways in which Germany underwent a cultural revolution in the period 1923-1929?

Why did some people in Germany not approve of the cultural revolution in Germany between 1923-1929?

Democratic republic that represented everyone.
All Germans had equal rights.
Stresemann slowly rebuilt the economy – Industry was at pre-war levels by 1928.
Wages rose.
Culture flourished

Art – Berlin became cultural capital of Europe.
Cinema – Golden age
Theatre – Portrayed the time.
Aim to bring theatre to working people.
Cabaret – Nightclubs & dancing. Sex discussed openly & sung about.

Not all areas of Germany were affected or interested. Some thought it represented a moral decline.