

# Year 11 History Learning Outcomes

## Unit 1: Weimar and Nazi Germany

### **The origins of the Republic, 1918–19**

- The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19
- The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution.

### **The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23**

- Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the ‘stab in the back’ theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Challenges to the Republic Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch.
- The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.

### **The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29**

- Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment.
- The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann’s achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

### **Changes in society, 1924–29**

- Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance.
- Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure.
- Cultural changes, including developments in architecture, art, literature and the cinema.

### **Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22**

- Hitler’s early career: joining the German Workers’ Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20.
- The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA.

### **The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29**

- The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch.
- Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and Mein Kampf. The Bamberg Conference of 1926.

### **The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32**

- The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. The growth of support for the Communist Party.
- The reasons for growth of support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.

### **How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33**

- Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher.
- The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933.

### **The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34**

- The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions.
- The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance.

### **The police state**

- The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps.
- Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts.
- Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat.

### **Controlling and influencing attitudes**

- 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.

### **Opposition, resistance and conformity**

- The extent of support for the Nazi regime.
- Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller.
- Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss pirates.

### **Nazi policies towards women**

- Nazi views on women and the family.
- Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance.

### **Nazi policies towards the young**

- Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of Maidens.
- Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers.

### **Employment and living standards**

- Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment.
- Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour.

### **The persecution of minorities**

- Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities.
- The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht.