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| **Topic** | **Content** | **Red** | **Amber** | **Green** |
| **The** **Weimar** **Republic** **1918-29** | The Legacy of WW1, Abdication, Armistice and Revolution,1918-19 |  |  |  |
| The Weimar Republic: Strengths and Weaknesses |  |  |  |
| Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic: ‘stab in the back’ theory and Treaty of Versailles |  |  |  |
| Political Threats – Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps and Kapp Putsch |  |  |  |
| The Challenges of 1923: hyperinflation and the Invasion of the Ruhr |  |  |  |
| Reasons for economic recovery: Stresemann, Rentenmark, Dawes and Young Plan |  |  |  |
| The impact of Stresemann on foreign affairs: Locarno, League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. |  |  |  |
| Changes in the standard of living; wages, housing and unemployment insurance |  |  |  |
| Changes in the position of women, politics and leisure |  |  |  |
| Cultural changes: architecture, art and the cinema |  |  |  |
| **Hitler’s** **Rise** **to** **Power** **1919-33** | The Early Years of the Nazi Party 1919-20 |  |  |  |
| The early growth and features of the Party. The 25 Point Programme and role of SA |  |  |  |
| The reasons for, events of and consequences of the Munich Putsch |  |  |  |
| Reasons for limited support for the Nazis, 1924-28: Party reorganisation, Mein Kampf and Bamberg Conference of 1926 |  |  |  |
| The growth of unemployment causes and impact. Weimar governments reactions. Communist growth |  |  |  |
| Reasons for the growth in support of the Nazi Party: Appeal of Hitler, propaganda and work of SA |  |  |  |
| Political developments in 1932: Hindenburg, Bruning, von Papen and von Schleicher |  |  |  |
| The role of Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor |  |  |  |
| **Nazi** **Control** **and** **Dictatorship** **1933-39** | The Reichstag Fire and the Enabling Act |  |  |  |
| The threat from Rohm and the SA. The Night of the Long Knives and the death of Hindenburg. Fuhrer and Army Oath |  |  |  |
| Role of the Gestapo, SS, SD and concentration camps |  |  |  |
| Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts |  |  |  |
| Nazi policies towards Catholics and Protestants |  |  |  |
| Goebbels, censorship, media, rallies and sport |  |  |  |
| Nazi control of culture and the arts |  |  |  |
| Opposition to the regime: Churches and Niemoller. Swing Youth and Eidelweiss Pirates |  |  |  |
| **Life** **in** **Nazi** **Germany** **1933-39** | Nazi views on women and the Family |  |  |  |
| Nazi policies towards women: marriage, family, employment and appearance |  |  |  |
| Nazi aims and policies towards the young: Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens |  |  |  |
| Nazi control of youth through education, curriculum and teachers |  |  |  |
| Nazi policies to reduce unemployment: labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment |  |  |  |
| Changes in the standard of living: The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour |  |  |  |
| Nazi racial beliefs and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, gypsies, homosexuals and those with disabilities |  |  |  |
| The persecution of the Jews: Boycotts, the Nuremberg Laws and Krystallnacht |  |  |  |

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