**The Establishment and early years of Weimar, 1918–1924**

1. Name the two generals who led the OHL during the war? Hindenburg and Ludendorf
2. Who mutinied during November Revolution? The Navy
3. Which political party was declared the new Weimar Republic? SPD
4. What voting system was used in the new Constitution? PR
5. How did the new Constitution defend the rights of citizens? New Bill of Rights
6. Which article of the constitution gave the President the right to rule by decree? Art 48
7. Which article of the constitution gave the President the right to dissolve the Reichstag? Art 25
8. The Voting system often meant parties had to share power – what sort of government is this called? Coalition
9. Which article of the Treaty of Versailles pinned the blame on Germany? 231
10. Which area was demilitarised in the TofV? The Rhineland
11. What was the name of the territory given to Poland as access to the sea? Polish Corridor
12. Which territory was given to France? Alsace-Lorainne
13. Name two military limitations placed on Germany by the TofV. Army restricted to 100,000; 6 battleships; No subs; No tanks; No airforce
14. What was the name of the theory that suggested politicians had betrayed Germany? Stab in the back
15. What were the Weimar politicians who signed the Armistice nicknamed?
16. How much was reparation repayment? £6.6billion
17. What did the French do to trigger hyperinflation? Invade the Ruhr
18. What was the government’s response? Passive Resistance
19. Which class did poorly from hyperinflation? Middle Class / Pensioners
20. What sort of people did well from hyperinflation? People with debt/ loans / peasant farmers
21. What was the communist rising of 1919 called? Spartacists
22. What was the right wing attempt to sieze Berlin called in 1920? Kapp Putsch
23. What do Erzberger, Rathenau and Haase all have in common? All assassinated by the right wing
24. What rising took place in 1923?
25. Between Feb 1919 and Nov 1923 how many coalition governments were there? 10

**The 'Golden Age' of the Weimar Republic, 1924–1928**

1. Who ended passive resistance in the Ruhr in 1923? Stresemann
2. What was the name of the new German currency in Nov 1923? The Rentenmark
3. Who was the mastermind behind it? Schacht
4. Name the plan devised to organise new reparations repayments and a loan from the USA? Dawes Plan
5. What was this plan replaced by in 1929? Young Plan
6. What did Stresemann describe Germany as dancing upon?
7. Name four areas of cultural vibrancy in Weimar Germany? Cinema/film, art, poetry, theatre, literature, cabaret, architecture and design, music
8. Which parties dropped in popularity in the middle years? Extreme parties eg: NSDAP, KPD, DNVP
9. What were the new colours of the Weimar flag? Black red and gold
10. In what year was Hindenburg elected President? 1925
11. Who was Foreign minister from 1923-29? Stresemann
12. Which 1925 pact respected the western borders laid down in TofV? Locarno Pact
13. Which country did Germany sign the Rapallo Treaty with in 1922? USSR
14. What was Germany allowed to join in 1926? League of Nations

**The Collapse of Democracy, 1928–1933**

1. What event triggered the Great Depression? The Wall Street Crash
2. By 1932 what proportion of German workers were unemployed? 1/3
3. Why did the German economy collapse? USA withdrew loans
4. What method/tool did Chancellors post 1930 use to keep control of politics? Art 48
5. Name three chancellors of the period 1928-32? Muller, Bruning, Von Papen Schleicher,
6. Who ran against Hindenburg in the 1932 Presidential election? Hitler
7. What form of communication did the Nazis master at this period to gain electoral support? Propaganda
8. At which conference did Hitler reunite the two wings of the Party? 1926 Bamberg Conference
9. In which year did the Nazis successfully fight two elections? 1932
10. What event did Hitler use as an excuse to crush the communists? Reichstag Fire
11. Which law gave Hitler the power to make law without the approval of the Reichstag? The Enabling Act

**The Nazi Dictatorship, 1933–1939 (A-level only)**

1. What is the crushing of the SA in June 1934 more commonly known as? Knight of the Long Knives
2. Who was the leader of the SA purged in this event? Ernst Rohm
3. How/When does Hitler become Fuhrer? Upon Hindenburg’s death
4. Who controlled the SS? Himmler
5. Who controlled the SD? Heydrich
6. What was the name of Germany’s secret State police? Gestapo
7. What is the word for the German’s peoples’ community? Volksgemeinschaft
8. What is the word used to describe the co-ordination of all aspects of German society in pursuit of Nazi policies? Gleichschaltung
9. Which protestant group opposed Nazis over church policy? Confessional Church
10. What was signed between Nazi Germany and the Vatican in 1933? The Concordat
11. Which Bishop of Munster opposed the Nazis? Cardinal Galen
12. Who was the Nazi’s economics minister? Schacht
13. Who became minister for the Four Year Plan? Goring
14. What was the Reichs Labour Service introduced to combat? Unemployment
15. What was the name of the People’es Car? Volkswagen
16. Name a female and male youth organisation? Pimpfen, German maiden’s league, Hitler Youth
17. What does Kinde, Kirch, Kuche stand for? Children, Church and Kitchen
18. What is the DAF? German Labour Front
19. What programme encouraged German workers to enjoy holidays and leisure time? Strength Through Joy.