

## Germany in Transition unit – quick fire revision quiz!

### 1918 – 1934: Weimar Government, rise and consolidation of Hitler's power

Question	Answer	Correct 1 <sup>st</sup> go?	Correct 2 <sup>nd</sup> go?	Correct 3 <sup>rd</sup> go?
Who ruled Germany prior to / through WWI?	By Kaiser Wilhelm II.			
What was a key condition of peace in 1918?	That Germany becomes more democratic.			
How did the government of Germany change in 1918?	Kaiser abdicated and fled Germany. Weimar Government established.			
How did critics of the Weimar Government refer to them after peace was agreed in 1918?	As the November Criminals.			
What was signed in 1919?	Treaty of Versailles.			
What were the 4 main 'areas' of the Treaty of Versailles?	<b>L</b> and restrictions <b>A</b> rmey reduced (+ other military) <b>M</b> oney – reparations enforced <b>B</b> lame – Germany to accept responsibility for starting WWI = Guilt clause			
How did critics of the Weimar Government respond to the Treaty of Versailles?	Hated it, especially the guilt clause.			
Which rebellion happened in 1919?	Sparticist Uprising			
Which rebellion happened in 1920?	Kapp Putsch			
Which rebellion involved the Germany army and Friekorps?	Kapp Putsch			
What is a 'putsch'?	Attempt to take power by force			
What prompted the Ruhr Crisis?	Germany not being able to pay France reparations.			
When was the Ruhr Crisis?	1923			
What did France attempt to take (in place of money for the reparations)?	Coal			
What did the Ruhr Crisis lead to?	Hyperinflation			
What happens to the value of money in a time of hyperinflation?	Its value significantly decreases			
What event was Hitler involved in in November 1923?	Munich Putsch (sometimes called the Beer Hall Putsch)			
Which Chancellor of Germany tried to deal with the problems of the Weimar Government in the 1920s?	Gustav Stresemann			
Which agreements were focused on re-negotiating reparations?	Dawes Plan Young Plan			
What was the Retenmark?	New currency for Germany			

Which agreements were focused on improving the reputation of Germany in Europe?	Locarno Pact Membership of the League of Nations Kellogg-Briand Pact			
What can be seen as the 'foundation' of Germany's economy in the late 1920s?	Loans from the USA			
What event meant that the US was no longer in a position to loan money to Germany?	The Wall Street Crash (Oct 1929)			
What did the Wall Street Crash lead to?	The Great Depression			
Why did the Wall Street Crash have a significant impact on Germany?	Loss of loans Loss of trade			
What impact did the Great Depression have?	Businesses close – unemployment – homelessness – government cannot fund things like unemployment benefit. EXTREME POVERTY			
How do the election results for the Nazis change during the Great Depression?	Significant increase			
What messages do the Nazis promote during the Great Depression	Criticise the Weimar Government Present Hitler as strong leader Make promises – work and bread etc			
By Nov 1932 what position have Hitler and the Nazis reached in elections?	Largest political party in the Reichstag, but not majority and Hitler is not yet Chancellor			
Which 4 people are involved in the 'political scheming' story?	Hitler Von Papen Von Schleicher Hindenburg			
When was Hitler made Chancellor of Germany?	30 <sup>th</sup> January 1933			
What did Hitler call once he was made Chancellor, and why?	An election for March. He hoped to achieve a majority in the Reichstag			
What event happened before the election, and when did this take place?	The Reichstag Fire, 27 <sup>th</sup> Feb 1933			
Who was blamed for the Reichstag Fire?	A Dutch Communist, Marinus van der Lubbe. It was claimed the fire was a communist plot / attack against Germany.			
What law did Hitler persuade Hindenburg to make following the Fire?	The Decree for the Protection of the People and State			
Who did the Nazis join with to achieve a majority?	The National Party			
What law did the Nazis pass in March 1933?	The Enabling Bill (Act, Law)			

What did the Enabling Bill do?	Banned all political parties other than the Nazi party. Banned Trade Unions. Gave the Nazis control of the media. Destroyed the Weimar Government and established Germany as a dictatorship.			
What was the SA?	The official paramilitary of the Nazi Party. Played a key role in the Nazi rise to power.			
Who was the leader of the SA?	Ernst Rohm			
What did Hitler claim the SA was doing?	Plotting to overthrow him / the Nazis			
When did the Night of Long Knives happen?	30 <sup>th</sup> June 1934			
How many were killed on the Night of Long Knives?	Over 400 – leaders of the SA and other political opponents of Hitler			
What is the Night of Long Knives sometimes referred to as?	The Blood Purge			
When did Hindenburg die?	2 <sup>nd</sup> August 1934			
What did Hitler do after Hindenburg's death?	Joined together the role of President and Chancellor to create the title of Fuhrer			
How did Hitler confirm the title of Fuhrer with the public?	Held a referendum to ask if they agreed with the change			
What was the result of the referendum?	Over 90% in favour			
What were the army expected to do in August 1934?	Swear a personal oath of loyalty to Hitler			
How did the army oath benefit Hitler?	Removes potential for opposition from the army			