

# PERSONALISED LEARNING CHECKLIST

How confident are you on this?

**Paper 3: Modern depth study**  
**Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39**



## Key topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918–29

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

## Key topic 2: Hitler’s rise to power, 1919–33

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 reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch			
Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28, party reorganisation, Mein Kampf and the Bamberg Conference			
The growth of unemployment, the failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment and the growth of support for the Communist Party			
The reasons for growth of Nazi Party support			
Political developments in 1932, including the roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher			
The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933			

## Key topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39

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, the death of von Hindenburg and Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance.			
The role of the Gestapo, SS, SD and concentration camps, and 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			

Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda, and Nazi use of media, rallies and sport including the Berlin Olympics			
Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film			
The extent of support for the Nazi regime, plus opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller			
Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss pirates			
<b>Key topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39</b>			
Nazi views on women and the family plus policies towards women, including marriage, family, employment and appearance			
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			
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.			
Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities			
The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish businesses, the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht			

<b>Exam skills</b>			<b>How confident are you on this?</b>		
<p><b>Question Type:</b> Below are the different types of exam question you will be asked in your GCSE exam paper on this topic.</p> <p><i>Every time you try a question tick and date your confidence level</i></p>			  		
Question no.	Marks	Question type			
1	4	Give two things you can infer from Source A about...			
2a OR 2b	12	Explain why..... You may use the following in your answer: 2 bullet points. You must also use information of your own.			
3a	8	How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into.....			
3b	4	Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about... What is the main difference between these views?			
3c	4	Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about... You may use Sources A to help.			
3d	16	How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about....			