



The
Appleton
School

KS4 HISTORY

Edexcel

PAPER 3: WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY

PERSONAL LEARNING CHECKLISTS

2022

History Paper 1: Weimar and Nazi Germany

RAG Rate each section in the first column

Red = Not at all confident – needs major revision focus, Amber = requires more revision until confident. Green = Confident.

Use remaining columns to colour code when you have revised and tested your knowledge and understanding over several weeks.

Key Idea	Key Knowledge to understand	RAG					
KT1: The Weimar Republic 1918-29							
THE ORIGINS OF THE REPUBLIC, 1918-19	The legacy of the First World War						
	The abdication of the Kaiser						
	The armistice and revolution in Germany						
	The setting up of the Weimar Republic						
	The strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution						
THE EARLY CHALLENGES TO THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC, 1919-23	Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic e.g. 'stab in the back' theory and terms of the Treaty of Versailles						
	Causes, events and consequences of the Spartacist Uprising						
	Causes, events and consequences of the Kapp Putsch						
	The role of the Freikorps						
	Causes, events and consequences of hyperinflation						
	Causes, events and consequences of the occupation of the Ruhr (1923)						
THE RECOVERY OF THE REPUBLIC, 1924-29	Reasons for economic recovery: Stresemann and the Rentenmark, Young Plan, and Dawes Plan						
	Reasons for recovery: Stresemann and the Locarno Pact, the League of Nations and the Kellogg Briand Pact. And their impact on domestic policies						

CHANGES IN SOCIETY, 1924-29	Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment and insurance						
	Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure						
	Cultural changes: developments in architecture, art and the cinema						
KT2: Hitler's rise to power, 1919-33							
EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAZI PARTY, 1920-22	Hitler's early career: joining the German Worker's Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919-20						
	The early growth of the Nazi Party and key features						
	The Twenty-Five Point Programme						
	The role of the SA						
THE MUNICH PUTSCH AND THE LEAN YEARS, 1929-32	The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch						
	Reasons for limited support of the Nazi Party, 1924-28						
	Party reorganisation and Mein Kampf						
	The Bamberg Conference of 1926						
THE GROWTH IN SUPPORT OF THE NAZIS, 1929-32	The growth of unemployment - its causes and impact.						
	The failure of the Weimar Governments to deal with unemployment						
	The growth of support for the Communist Party (KPD)						
	Reasons for the growth in support of 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 role of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher						
	The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in January 1933						
KT3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39							
THE CREATION OF A DICTATORSHIP, 1933-34	The Reichstag Fire and the consequences						

	The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions						
	The threat from Rohm and the SA and the Night of the Long Knives						
	The death of Hindenburg						
	Hitler becoming Fuhrer, the army and the 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, the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film						
OPPOSITION, RESISTANCE AND CONFORMITY	Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda						
	Censorship						
	Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936						
KT4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39							
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 German 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						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the standard of living, especially, especially of German workers. 						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour 						
THE PERSECUTION OF MINORITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities. 						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The persecution of the Jews 						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boycott of Jewish shops (1933) 						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nuremberg Laws 						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kristallnacht 						