

Revision Summary

Germany between the wars is a tricky subject — make sure you know about the long-term consequences of the Versailles Treaty, and the reasons for the weakness of the Weimar government. Most difficult of all, you've got to be able to give clear arguments for why Hitler was able to come to power and why no-one tried to stop him. Don't forget that you need to give both sides of the case. Remember, if you can't answer all the questions, go over the section again and keep trying until you can answer every one first time. And there's no point in cheating by looking back — that won't help you in the Exams.

- 1) What was the name of the first President of the Weimar Republic?
- 2) To which party did he belong?
- 3) Why was the government based at Weimar?
- 4) What is the correct name for the German Parliament?
- 5) Name the force which was started to keep the peace in Germany.
- 6) Give four reasons for discontent in Germany after World War I.
- 7) Write brief notes on the Spartacist Revolt and the Kapp Putsch.
- 8) Give three results of the French occupation of the Ruhr in 1923.
- 9) Which party was responsible for the Munich Putsch? Who was its leader?
- 10) Write a paragraph outlining the work of Gustav Stresemann.
- 11) Name six groups of people who supported the Nazis. Give reasons why they did.
- 12) Name four important Nazis apart from Adolf Hitler.
- 13) Name the military force which was set up to support the Nazis.
- 14) Who beat Hitler in the Presidential elections of April 1932?
- 15) Who was appointed Chancellor at the time of the November 1932 Reichstag elections?
- 16) Write short notes on the importance of the Reichstag Fire.
- 17) What did Hitler's Enabling Bill allow him to do in March 1933?
- 18) Write a paragraph on the importance of the Night of the Long Knives.
- 19) What title did Hitler give himself on the death of Hindenburg in 1934?
- 20) What was a Gau?
- 21) Which Nazi was put in charge of propaganda? Write about some of the methods he used.
- 22) Which organisation did teachers in Nazi Germany have to join?
- 23) What was the SS? What was the Gestapo?
- 24) Name two achievements of the Nazi programme of Public Works.
- 25) Write brief notes about the 'Strength through Joy' programme.
- 26) Name the leading Nazi who was put in charge of the Luftwaffe.
- 27) What organisation did workers have to join instead of Trade Unions?
- 28) Name the black athlete who won four medals at the Berlin Olympics in 1936.
- 29) What were the Nuremberg Laws? What did they do?
- 30) Describe what happened on the 'Night of Broken Glass'.
- 31) Which Churchman spoke out against the Nazis and was arrested?
- 32) In what ways did the Nazis make sure that young people followed their cause?
- 33) Give eight reasons why the German people followed the Nazis.
- 34) List the main events of Hitler's Foreign Policy 1933-39.
Give arguments for and against his policies.

Revision Summary

It to get decent marks for the Second World War you're going to have to learn everything. Doing these revision summary questions is a really good start. Try answering them, write our answers down, so you can check back in the section and see if you were right. If any are wrong you need to learn those facts again. When you can answer all the questions without even thinking, then you really know your stuff.

When did Britain declare war on Germany? Give the exact date.

What things were done to prepare for the air raids.

Who were Germans, Austrians and Italians put in internment camps?

What was the part of the war up until spring 1940 called the Phoney War?

Who became British Prime Minister after Neville Chamberlain?

When did France surrender to Hitler?

What was Operation Sealion?

What were three advantages the RAF had over the Luftwaffe.

When did Hitler call off the Blitz? What did he want to do instead?

What's a U-boat?

What are five foods which were rationed during the war.

What are three reasons why U-boat attacks were less of a threat in 1943 than they were in 1940?

If you were a 40 year old man in 1941, working in a newsagents, was there a chance you would be called up?

How many men were there (roughly) in the Armed Services?

What are three ways in which women contributed to the war effort.

What was the name of the government department in charge of spreading news and propaganda during the war?

What did ENSA stand for (officially)?

What did Churchill mean by "total war"?

What are the 3 really important battles in 1942, that changed everything.

What's a 'mulberry'?

How many soldiers were landed on the beaches in the first week of the Normandy landing?

When was Berlin captured?

What kind of government was elected just after the war?