

# Revision Guide

## Germany 1890 - 1945: Democracy and Dictatorship

### Topic List

#### **Part 1: Germany and the growth of democracy**

- Kaiser Wilhelm II
- Germany before WW1 - the difficulties of ruling Germany
- Impact of the First World War
- Weimar Republic
- Treaty of Versailles
- Spartacist Rising and Kapp Putsch
- Hyperinflation
- Munich Putsch
- Stresemann
- Golden Age

#### **Part 2: Germany and the Depression**

- Wall Street Crash and the Great Depression
- Growth of Nazis Party
- How did Hitler become Chancellor?
- How did Hitler become Dictator?

#### **Part 3: The experiences of the Germans under the Nazis**

- Terror
- Propaganda
- Economy
- Religion
- How were Jewish people affected?
- Nazis Culture



# What was Germany like before WW1?

Knowledge



What was Germany like before 1870?

What happened in 1871?

What happened to Alsace Lorraine?

How was industry growing?

## Government



Who was the Kaiser in Germany?

What did the Kaiser want to achieve?

What was the Kaiser required to do in job?

What was the Reichstag?

How did the Kaiser limit the Reichstag's power?

What does dictator mean?

## Empire

What land in Germany try to take?

What does Weltpolitik mean?

What had Germany achieved by the beginning of the 1900's?

Why was Britain worried?

Why was France worried?

Why was Russia worried?



## Navy Laws



Why did the Kaiser want to have a large navy?

Who was in charge of the Germany navy?

When was the First Navy Law?

What was the First navy Law?

When was the Second Naval Law?

What was the Second Naval law?

Why would Britain be worried about this?

## Threats to the Kaiser

Who benefitted form the Kaiser's rule?

Who were unhappy with the Kaiser's rule?

Why were people joining Trade Unions?

Why was this a threat to the Kaiser?

What party was growing in strength?

Why?

Why was this a threat to the Kaiser?



# What was Germany like before WW1?



Question 4

Let's practice using this information with an exam question!

**Describe two problems faced by Kaiser Wilhelm II's government in ruling Germany up to 1914. (4 marks)**

*One problem faced by Kaiser Wilhelm II's government was...  
This meant that...*

*Another problem faced by Kaiser Wilhelm II's government was...  
This meant that...*



**7/8/9 Challenge! Make sure you BRIEFLY EXPLAIN the problem you have IDENTIFIED.**

## Advice

- You must describe two problems
- You need to use specific evidence
- It takes **5 minutes** to answer the question.



## Challenge Practice Question

Question 4

Let's practice using this information with an exam question!

**Describe two ways in which the Kaiser increased Germany's strength by 1914 (4 marks)**

*One way the Kaiser increased Germany's strength was...  
This meant that...*

*Another way the Kaiser increased Germany's strength was...  
This meant that...*



**3/9 Challenge! Make sure you BRIEFLY EXPLAIN the problem you have IDENTIFIED.**



# What was the impact of WW1 on Germany?

☐

Political

☐

Economic

☐

Social

Before the war Germany had been politically stable. It was a rich nation where not many people went against the Kaiser.	War pensions would cost the government a fortune	Women worked in factories during the war. Some Germans thought that this would damage traditional family values.
The war left 60,000 war widows and 2 million children without fathers	People felt betrayed by the government for signing the armistice. They labelled the Government 'November Criminals.'	German workers had restrictions placed on their wages
German factories were making guns, bullets and shells. They were not selling goods abroad to make money.	Germany had borrowed money from abroad to ay for the war. They would need to pay it back	National income was about one third of what it had been in 1913.
There were huge gaps between the living standards of the rich and the poor.	Stresses of war led to a revolution in October - November 1918 and the abdication of the Kaiser	People were suffering from starvation because of the blockade. It resulted in riots against the government in 1915.
Germany was left virtually bankrupt	The war crated deep divisions in German society	Industrial production was about 2/3 of what it had been in 1913

What shortages did the Blockade cause in Germany?

What happened in 1915 on Germany's homefront?

Why did the Kaiser abdicate?

Who took over as leader of Germany?

What party did he belong to?

What did the new government do?

Why did the people of Germany feel that they had been stabbed in the back by the Weimar Government?



# What was the impact of WW1 on Germany?

Let's practice using this information with an exam question!

## Question 5

**In what ways were the lives of people in Germany affected by WW1 (8 marks)**

*One way...  
This meant that*

*Another way  
This meant that*



**7/8/9 Challenge! Think about the INTERRELATIONSHIP between the factors you are writing about**

### Planning Advice

Before beginning a question like this you could make a short list of all the different ways in which the war impacted on ordinary people.

Can you put these into categories such as political/ economic/ social.

These rough notes could be used to create a plan to help you structure your answer properly.



### Timings

This question should take about **10 minutes** to answer.

### Remember

- Try to use the words in the question.
- Describe what effect the war had on Germany
- Then you must explain how it affected the lives of people in Germany.

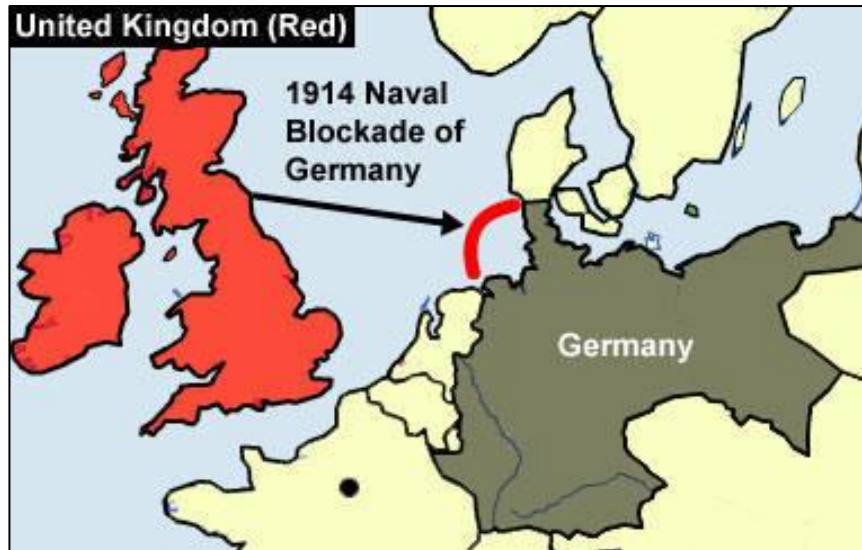


### Keywords

#### Keywords

- Patriotic
- Mutiny
- Abdicate
- November Criminals

Application



# Challenges to the Government

## Knowledge

### New Weimar Government

When was the Weimar Government set up?

How was the government more democratic?

Why was this advanced compared to other countries? (Think women's rights)

What was Proportional Representation?

What are the problems with Proportional Representation?

What did the President do?

What did the Chancellor do?

What was Article 48?

What was the problem the Article 48?

	Why did they challenge the government?	What happened?	Was it successful? Explain why?
Spartacists Uprising 1919			
Kapp Putsch 1920			



Overall which was the biggest challenge to the Weimar government? Why?

# Challenges to the Government

Let's practice using this information with an exam question!

**Describe two political challenges made to the Weimar Government between 1919 - 1920 (4 marks)**

*One problem faced by... was...*  
*This meant that...*

*Another problem faced by... was...*  
*This meant that...*



**7/8/9 Challenge! Make sure you BRIEFLY EXPLAIN the problem you have IDENTIFIED.**

Question 4



## Timings

This question should take about **5 minutes** to answer.

## Challenge Practice Question

Question 4

**Describe two problems with the Weimar Constitution. (4 marks)**

*One problem with the Weimar Constitution was...*  
*This meant that...*

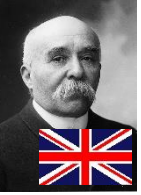
*Another problem with the Weimar Constitution was...*  
*This meant that...*



**7/8/9 Challenge! Make sure you BRIEFLY EXPLAIN the problem you have IDENTIFIED.**



# Treaty of Versailles



What did Lloyd George want to achieve? Why?



What did Clemenceau want to achieve? Why?



What did Woodrow Wilson want to achieve? Why?

Label everything you can see in the source to show German reaction to the Treaty



A German newspaper, July 1919.  
It was called 'Clemenceau the Vampire.'

Land

Knowledge

Army

What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

Money

Blame





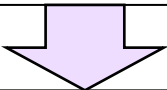
# Problems in 1923

**Invasion of the Ruhr**

Why did the French invade the Ruhr?

Why was the Ruhr an important area for the Germans?

What was Passive Resistance?



**Hyperinflation**

Why would Passive Resistance effect Germany?

Why did Germany print more money?

What was the problem with Hyperinflation?

**How were the following groups affected by Hyperinflation?**

**Workers**



**Pensioners/ People with savings**



**People in debt**



**Business Owners**



## Munich Putsch 1923

## Knowledge

**Why did Hitler think it was the right time for a take over?**

**What happened?**

**Why did the uprising fail?**

**Short term impact**

**Long term impact**



**Overall why was the Munich Putsch important?**

## Annotate the two sources on the Munich Putsch

**Interpretation A:** Adapted from an official biography of Adolf Hitler, published by the Nazi Party in 1934.

Hitler shouted, 'Close the ranks!' and linked arms with his neighbours. The body of the man with whom Hitler was linked shot up into the air like a ball, tearing Hitler's arm with him, so that it sprang from the joint and fell back limp and dead. Hitler approached the man and stopped over him. Blood was pouring from his mouth. Hitler picked him up and carried him on his shoulders. 'If I can only get him to the car,' Hitler thought, 'then the boy is saved.'

**Interpretation B:** Adopted from Hitler by the historian Joachim Fest (1973). Fest grew up in ordinary German family who resisted the Nazi regime. This extract converts what happened to Hitler the day after the Munich Putsch.

(During the short gun battle) Hitler (was pulled) down, wrenching his arm out of joint amidst, the hail of bullets while all were dropping to the ground. Ludendorff stalked upright, trembling with rage, through the police cordon. The day might possibly have ended differently had a small band of determined men followed him: but none wanted. Hitler scrambled up from the pavement and took (off), leaving the dead and the wounded. In the midst of the general chaos he managed to escape. A few years later he concocted the story that he had carried a child out of the firing line to safety.

Let's practice using this information with an exam question!

Question 1

**How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about what happened at the Munich Putsch? (4 marks)**

*One way that Interpretation B differs from interpretation A is. .  
Interpretation B suggests that  
However interpretation A suggests that*

*Another way that Interpretation B differs from interpretation A is. .  
Interpretation B suggests that  
However interpretation A suggests that*

### Advice

- You **must quote from the source and explain what it means**
- You can not write about author or date in this question.
- You must explain the differences
- It takes **5 minutes** to answer this question.



**Why might the authors of Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about what happened at the Munich Putsch? (4 marks)**

*Interpretation A is made by... in...  
This would affect the source because...  
Whereas Interpretation B was made by... in...  
This would affect the source because...  
They are different because...*



Question 2

### Advice

- You must look at **who made the sources/ when/ why**
- You must explain why it would make the interpretations different.
- It takes **5 minutes** to answer this question



# Stresemann 1923 - 1929

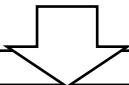
	Positives	Negatives
Rentenmark 1923		
Dawes Plan 1924 		
Locarno Pact 1925		
Germany can join League of Nations 1926		
Kellogg Briand Pact 1928		
Young Plan 1929 		

How far had Stresemann created a 'Golden Age' in Germany?

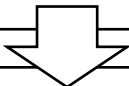


## Knowledge

How had the Weimar Culture given more freedoms to people?



How had building become more modern?



Why did people criticise the Weimar Culture?

## Annotate the two sources on the Golden Age

**Interpretation A:** From *Germany* by Jon Nical and Robert Gibson (1985), this was written by a German poet who lived in Berlin in the 1920's.

Theatres, opera and concert houses were filled to capacity. European artists from Paris, London and Rome who came to Berlin were excited by it and didn't want to leave. The atmosphere was electric.

**Interpretation B:** Adopted from a letter written by Professor William Mallard of the Berlin school of Art, to the Nazi Minister of Science and Art in 1933, about the changes to German art in the 1920's.

In recent years, developments in art have led to chaos. The (experimental ideas) that have been foisted on German art must be taken care of, everything that encourages subversion must be thrown out, just as the new government has already done in political and economic life.

Let's practice using this information with an exam question!

## Question 1

**How does Interpretation B different from Interpretation A about Weimar art? (4 marks)**

*One way that Interpretation B differs from interpretation A is. .  
Interpretation B suggest that  
However interpretation A suggests that*

*Another way that Interpretation B differs from interpretation A is. .  
Interpretation B suggest that  
However interpretation A suggests that*

Advice

- You must **quote from the source and explain what it means**
- You can not write about author or date in this question.
- You must explain the differences
- It takes **5 minutes** to answer this question.



**Why might the authors of Interpretation B different from Interpretation A about what Weimar art? (4 marks)**

*Interpretation A is made by... in...  
This would affect the source because....  
Whereas Interpretation B was made by... in...  
This would affect the source because...  
They are different because...*

## Question 2

Advice

- You must look at **who made the sources/ when/ why**
- You must explain why it would make the interpretations different.
- It takes **5 minutes** to answer this question





# How did Hitler become Chancellor in January 1933?

## Knowledge

What are your top three most important reasons why Hitler became Chancellor? Put them onto the podium.



Explain the most important reason below - try to link it to another factor to prove why it is the most important.

12

	What happened?	How did it help Hitler to become Chancellor?
The Depression		
Failure of Weimar Government		
Appeal of Hitler		
Nazi Methods		
Fear of Communism		
Political Deal		

# How did Hitler become Chancellor in January 1933?

Which of the following was the more important reason why the Nazis became more popular:

- The appeal of Hitler and the Nazi Party
- The Economic Depression

Explain your answer with reference to both (12 marks)

## Question 6

The appeal of Hitler and the Nazi Party was important because...  
This helped the Nazis to become more popular because....

However, the economic depression was also important because...  
This helped the Nazis to become more popular because....

Overall the most important reason why the Nazis became popular was...

Application



### 7/8/9 Challenge:

- Try to discuss the links between the factors.
- You must explain and evaluate their impact/consequences. What changed as a result?

### Planning Advice

Before beginning a question like this you could make a short list of all evidence that you could use for each bullet point.

Remember a good answer to this type of question will have something to say about each bullet point.

In your conclusion you may explain which point is the most important and why. Link them together.



### Timings

This question should take about **15 minutes** to answer.

### Remember

- Try to use the words in the question.
- You must write about the two bullet points. You DO NOT have to discuss any other factors
- Use precise evidence
- Explain why it helped the Nazis to get votes



### Keywords

#### Keywords

- Wall Street Crash
- Propaganda
- Rallies
- Unemployment
- Failure of Weimar Government

# How did Hitler become a Dictator?

	What happened?	How did it help Hitler to become Dictator?
Reichstag Fire		
Enabling Act		
Banning Trade Unions		
Banning Political parties		
Night of the Long Knives		
Death of Hindenburg		

## Knowledge

What are your top three most important reasons why Hitler became Dictator? Put them onto the podium.



Explain the most important reason below - try to link it to another factor to prove why it is the most important.

# How did Hitler become a Dictator?

Which of the following was the more important reason why Hitler became a dictator by 1934:

- The Reichstag Fire
- The Night of the Long Knives

Explain your answer with reference to both (12 marks)

## Question 6

The Reichstag Fire was important because...  
This helped Hitler become a Dictator because....

However, the Night of the Long Knives was important because...  
This helped Hitler become Dictator because...

Overall the most important reason why Hitler became a dictator was...

Application



### 7/8/9 Challenge:

- Try to discuss the links between the factors.
- You must explain and evaluate their impact/consequences. What changed as a result?

### Planning Advice

Before beginning a question like this you could make a short list of all evidence that you could use for each bullet point.

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### Timings

This question should take about **15 minutes** to answer.

### Remember

- Try to use the words in the question.
- You must write about the two bullet points. You DO NOT have to discuss any other factors
- Use precise evidence
- Explain why it helped Hitler to become a dictator



### Keywords

#### Keywords

- Communists
- Van Der Lubbe
- SA
- SS
- Ernst Rohm
- Army



# How Effectively did Nazis Control Germany: Terror?

Knowledge

## Informers

What did they do:

How would this be used to control people?

## SS

What did they do:

How would this be used to control people?

## Police and Courts

What did they do:

How would this be used to control people?

## Concentration Camps

What did they do:

How would this be used to control people?

## Gestapo

What did they do:

How would this be used to control people?



Himmler's web  
of Terror

Overall what was the most effective use of Terror?  
Why?

Challenge: Why did people not fight back?

# How Effectively did Nazis Control Germany: Terror?

Let's practice using this information with an exam question!

**In what ways would the behaviour of ordinary Germans be affected by the police state. (8 marks)**

One way...  
This meant that

Another way  
This meant that

## Question 5



**7/8/9 Challenge! Think about the INTERRELATIONSHIP between the factors you are writing about**

### Planning Advice

Before beginning a question like this you could make a short list of all the different types of terror that was used.

Explain why this would help to control/ put fear into people.

These rough notes could be used to create a plan to help you structure your answer properly.



### Timings

This question should take about **10 minutes** to answer.

### Remember

- Try to use the words in the question.
- Describe the different methods of terror
- Then you must explain how it affected the behavior of ordinary Germans

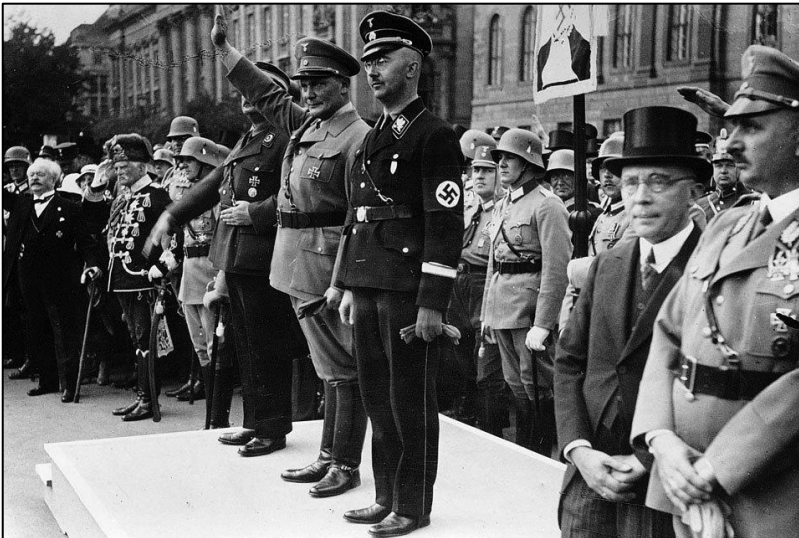


### Keywords

#### Keywords

- Gestapo
- SS
- Concentration camps
- Himmler
- Control
- fear

Application



# How Effectively did Nazis Control Germany: Terror?

## Opposition to the Nazis

	What did they do to challenge the Nazis?	Were they effective Opposition?
Political	Communists:	
Religion	Neimoller:	
Army	July Bomb Plot:	
Young	Swing Movement:  White Rose Group:  Edelweiss Pirates (look at the Young section in knowledge organsier)	

Overall why was there so little opposition against the Nazis?

# How Effectively did Nazis Control Germany: Terror?

Annotate the two sources on the Youth.

**Interpretation A:** Adapted from 'The Secret against Hitler,' by Fabian von Schlabrendorff. Schlabrendorff was a German army officer who was part of the group that tried to assassinate Hitler in July 1944. After the war he became a Christian minister and worked as a judge.

As a university student I read Nazi books which had ridiculous race theories and attacked Christian beliefs. Our anti - Nazi opposition in Germany was based on our Christian faith. It was not started by army generals worried about military defeat. We had a clear conscience about trying to assassinate Hitler.

**Interpretation B:** Adapted from 'Account Rendered - No attempt at justification,' the memoirs of Melita Maschmann, 1963. In this extract she remembers the July 1944 bomb plot, Maschmann joined the League of German Maidens (BDM) in 1933 aged 15. Later she worked as head of publicity for the BDM and after the war remained committed to the Nazi beliefs.

We despised the motives of the Germans who tried to assassinate Hitler. We believed they must have been criminals or madmen. The opposition activities of the White Rose student group and Hans and Sophie Scholl disturbed us. We had failed to persuade them to join our cause, or make National Socialism attractive

Application

## Question 3

Let's practice using this information with an exam question!

**Which interpretation do you find more convincing about opposition to Hitler? (8 marks)**

Interpretation A is convincing because ...

I know that. . .

However Interpretation A is less/not convincing because

I know that. . .

Interpretation B is convincing because ...

I know that. . .

However Interpretation B is less/not convincing because

I know that. . .

Overall the most convincing is...

It is the most convincing because....



**7/8/9 Challenge!** Sustained judgement needed! Can you say at the start which interpretation you find the most convincing. Try to interweave this judgement throughout your answer. Make sure you end your answer with a **SUPPORTED CONCLUSION**

### Advice

- You must quote from the source
- You must explain why the source is true supporting it with your own knowledge.
- You can **NOT** write about the author/ time period
- You must reach a conclusion on which is the most convincing
- Spend **10 minutes** on this question..





# How Effectively did Nazis Control Germany: Propaganda?

Knowledge

## Rallies

How was it used:

Why was this effective in controlling people?

## Films

How was it used:

Why was this effective in controlling people?

## Books

How was it used:

Why was this effective in controlling people?

## Newspapers

How was it used:

Why was this effective in controlling people?

## Olympic

How was it used:

Why was this effective in controlling people?

## Music

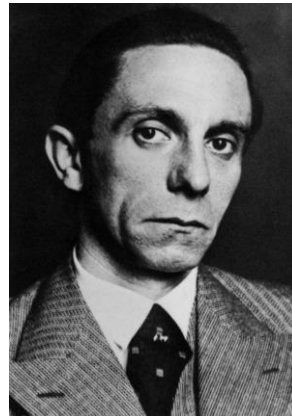
How was it used:

Why was this effective in controlling people?

## Radio

How was it used:

Why was this effective in controlling people?



Goebbels: Leader of Nazi Propaganda

## Art

How was it used:

Why was this effective in controlling people?

# How Effectively did Nazis Control Germany: Propaganda?

Knowledge

## Women

Annotate this picture in as much detail as possible to show how Hitler's ideal German family.



## Young People

What was the Hitler Youth?

What was the League of German Maidens?

Why was the Hitler Youth effective?

Why was it effective?

How did Hitler control education?

How were the Edelweiss Pirates dealt with?

Why did they need to indoctrinate students?

Was Opposition from the youth that threatening to the Nazis?

What benefits did Hitler give women to change their lives?

**Challenge:** Do you think this would have been effective? Explain why

# How Effectively did Nazis Control Germany: Propaganda?

Annotate the two sources on the Youth.

Question 3

**Interpretation A:** From Account Rendered by Melita Maschmann (1964). Maschmann joined the League of German Girls in March 1933. She was arrested after the war as a Nazi Party Member and was sent to prison.

I remember with more pleasure the weekend outings, the hikes, sports, campfires and youth hosteling. Occasionally there would be field exercises with neighbouring groups. I began to play truant from school as work for the Hitler Youth took up more and more of time and energy. I would often leave the house at 5:00 am and only arrive at school for the second or third lesson.

**Interpretation B:** Adopted from an account by a young German, Arna Klonne, whose parents were teachers and had access to banned books. In his account he remembers his time in the Hitler Youth during 1940.

When I was older, I became a Hitler Youth leader. I found the need for absolute obedience unpleasant. The Nazis preferred people not to have a mind of their own. In our troop the activities consisted almost entirely of endless military drill. Even if sport or shooting practice or a singsong was planned, we always had to drill first.

Let's practice using this information with an exam question!

**Which interpretation do you find more convincing about the Hitler Youth clubs?**

Interpretation A is convincing because ...  
I know that. . .  
However Interpretation A is less/not convincing because  
I know that. . .

Interpretation B is convincing because ...  
I know that. . .  
However Interpretation B is less/not convincing because  
I know that. . .

Overall the most convincing is...  
It is the most convincing because....



**7/8/9 Challenge!** Sustained judgement needed! Can you say at the start which interpretation you find the most convincing. Try to interweave this judgement throughout your answer. Make sure you end your answer with a **SUPPORTED CONCLUSION**.

**Advice**

- You must quote from the source
- You must explain why the source is true supporting it with your own knowledge.
- **You can NOT write about the author/ time period**
- You must reach a conclusion on which is the most convincing
- Spend **10 minutes** on this question..



Application

# How Effectively did Nazis Control Germany: Economy?

Keyword	Definition
Volkswagen	
New Plan	
Rearmament	
DAF	
Autobahns	
Reich Food Estate	
Beauty of Labour	
Blood and Soil	
Strength through Joy	
Conscription	
Reich Entailed Farm Law	



What did Schacht do?



What did Robert Ley do?



Workers



Army



Farmers

Using three colours highlight the keyword table to match them into the different groups.



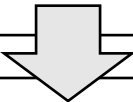
Put the groups into order of who benefitted the most; Workers, army and Farmers.



Explain the group that benefitted the most below - try to link it to another group to prove why.

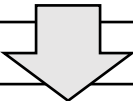
# Impact of WW2 on Germany

What was Goering's aims for the economy under the Four Year Plan?



What did he do to achieve this?

What was Total War and why was it introduced in 1935?



Why was the economy not able to survive the war?

# Religion

# Knowledge

	How did Hitler try to control Religion?	How successful was Hitler in dealing Challenges?
Catholic Church	<p>What was the Concordat?</p> <p>Why did the Pope agree to it?</p>	<p>How did Hitler go against the Concordat?</p> <p>What was the church's response?</p>
Protestant Church	How did Hitler try to change the church?	<p>What did Neimoller set up?</p> <p>How successful was this?</p>
German Faith Movement	What was the German faith movement?	How successful was it?

Why was it important for Hitler to get control over Religion?

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# How Effectively did Nazis Control Germany: Economy?

Which of the following groups were more affected by Nazi policies:

- Farmer and agricultural workers
- Industrial and factory Workers

Explain your answer with reference to both (12 marks)

The farmers were affected because...  
This helped farmers because....  
However, there were problems because...

However, the industrial workers were also affected because/  
This helped the Industrial workers because...  
However, there were problems because....

Overall the group that was most affected by Nazi policies were...

Question 6

Application



## 7/8/9 Challenge:

- Try to discuss the links between the factors.
- You must explain and evaluate their impact/consequences. What changed as a result?

## Planning Advice

Before beginning a question like this you could make a short list of all evidence that you could use for each bullet point.

Remember a good answer to this type of question will have something to say about each bullet point.

In your conclusion you may explain which group is most affected and why. Link them together.



## Timings

This question should take about **15 minutes** to answer.

## Remember

- Try to use the words in the question.
- You must write about the two bullet points. You DO NOT have to discuss any other factors
- Use precise evidence
- Explain how each of the groups were affected



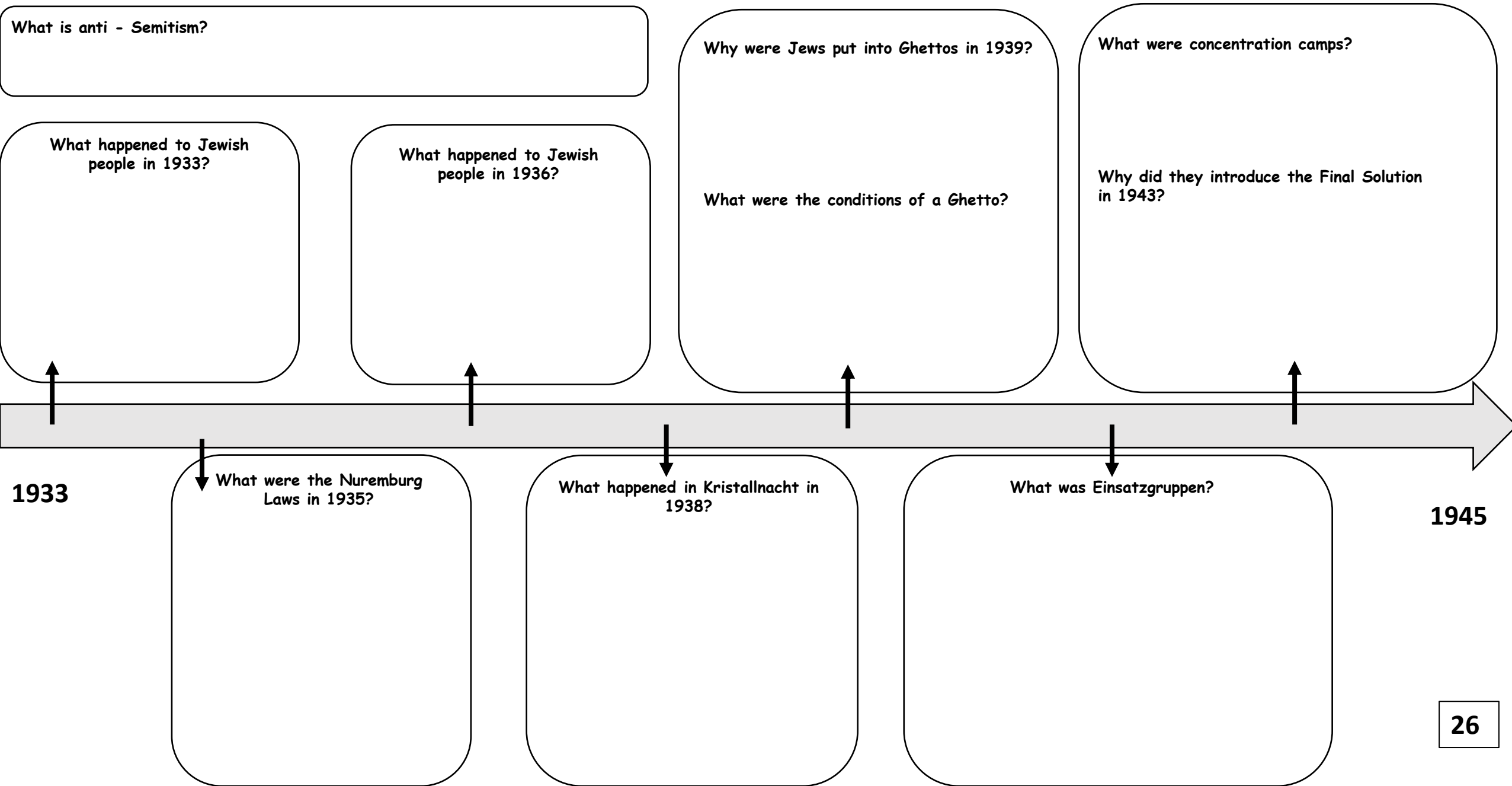
## Keywords

## Keywords

- Reich Food Estate
- Blood and Soil
- DAF
- Robert Ley
- Strength through Joy
- Beauty of Labour

# How were Jewish people affected in Germany?

## Knowledge



# How were Jewish people affected in Germany?

# Knowledge

Why was Kristallnacht a turning point?

Why was 1943 another turning point?

What was the most effective resistance shown by the Jewish people?

Why was resistance limited?

	What happened?	How effective was it in challenging the Nazis?
Jewish Partisan Group		
Uprisings in the Ghettos		
Uprisings in the camps		

# How were Jewish people affected in Germany?

## Question 4

Let's practice using this information with an exam question!

**Describe two problems facing Jewish people living in Germany during the years 1933 to 1939. (4 marks)**

*One problem is. . . This was...  
This meant that. . .*

*Another problem is. . . This was...  
This meant that. . .*



**7/8/9 Challenge! Make sure you BRIEFLY EXPLAIN the problem you have IDENTIFIED.**

### Advice

- You must describe two problems
- You need to use specific evidence
- It takes **5 minutes** to answer the question.



## Question 4

Let's practice using this information with an exam question!

**Describe two examples of armed resistance by Jews to the Nazis. (4 marks)**

*One example of armed resistance is. . . This was...  
This meant that. . .*

*Another example of armed resistance is. . . This was...  
This meant that. . .*



**9 Challenge! Make sure you BRIEFLY EXPLAIN the problem you have IDENTIFIED.**

Application

	What did the Nazis do?	Why was this different to the Weimar Culture? Link to Stresemann.
Chamber of Culture		
Cinema		
Music		
Theatre		
Literature		
Art		
Design of Buildings		
Sport		



# Nazis Culture

## Question 5

Let's practice using this information with an exam question!

**In what ways were art and culture used by Nazis? Explain your answer. (8 marks)**

One way...  
This meant that

Another way  
This meant that



**7/8/9 Challenge! Think about the INTERRELATIONSHIP between the factors you are writing about**

### Planning Advice

Before beginning a question like this you could make a short list of all the different types of changes the Nazis made to art and culture. (Cinema, music, architecture...) Explain why this was used by the Nazis - what were they hoping to achieve?

These rough notes could be used to create a plan to help you structure your answer properly.



### Timings

This question should take about **10 minutes** to answer.

### Remember

- Try to use the words in the question.
- Describe how the Nazis used art and culture
- Then you must explain how it was used by the Nazis



### Keywords

#### Keywords

- Bauhaus
- Goebbels
- Mein Kampf
- Chamber of Culture
- Olympic Games

Application

