

The BIG Story of Weimar and Nazi Germany

The Weimar Republic in Crisis 1919 -23

The 'Golden Age' 1924 - 1929

The Nazi rise to power 1929 - 1934

Nazi Germany 1933 -1939

Success ↑
Disaster ↓

1918 1921 1924 1929 1934 1939

November 1918, Armistice

Jan 1919: The Spartacists
Communists led by Rosa Luxemburg lead uprising, Weimar Republic forced to use right-wing group (Freikorps) to put it down

June 1919

March 1920

1923: French Invasion of Ruhr

1924: The Dawes Plan

1923: The Munich Putsch

1923: Hyperinflation

1923: Stresemann becomes Chancellor



1929: The Wall Street Crash caused the Great Depression

July to Nov 1932: Political crisis in Germany

30th Jan 1933

1925



May - July, 1933
The Nazis ban Trade Unions, meaning workers under control
All political parties are banned, except the Nazi. This effectively ends democracy in Germany and ends political opposition to Hitler

June 1934, Night of the Long Knives

March 1933: Enabling Act

27th Feb 1933

1935: Nuremberg Laws

1935: Lebensborn Programme

1936: Reich Church

August 1934: President Hindenburg Dies

1939
All Jewish businesses are now closed down and confiscated by the Nazis

1938: Kristallnacht

1937: Attendance at Hitler Youth compulsory


1936: The Berlin Olympics



Tasks

- Fill in the missing events for each white box
- Highlight the box to show if it is related to the following:
 - Threats to the Weimar Republic,
 - Hitler's rise to power
 - Life in Hitler's Germany
- Use the "fortune chart" to chart the success of the two German governments over time

The Weimar Republic
 The Nazi Party



Key Rules of Germany

First Chancellor

Golden Age Chancellor

Famous President

The Fuhrer

