**IGCSE History**

**The development of dictatorship 1918-1945**

**Units 1-4:**

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| 1914 | Germany enters the war |
| Early November 1918 | German troops forced to retreat, Germany faced threats of military occupation |
| 25/10/1918 | naval commanders at Kiev ordered soldiers to fight, leading to mutiny |
| 6/11/1918 | soldiers/workers councils established in some German cities |
| 10/11/1918 | Council of People's Representatives took control in Germany |
| 11/11/19 | the armistice was signed |
| 1/1/1919 | First elections for Weimar Parliament held |
| 5/1/1915 | Spartacists launch revolt |
| 15/1/1915 | Rosa Luxemburg shot by the Freikops |
| January 1920 | terms of Treaty of Versailles announced, and the Kapp Putch is launched by the Freikops as a result |
| 1922 | Germany fail to pay reparations in late 1922, and then again in December 1922 |
| January 1923 | French and Belgian troops occupy the Ruhr |

**Unit 2:**

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| 1924-29 | the recovery of Germany |

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| 1923 | The temporary Rentenmark introduced by stresemann to attempt solving hyperinflation.  USA sends Charles Dawes to Germany to help resolve economic problems. |
| 1924 | Permanent reichsmark and reichsbank replace Rentenmark.  The Dawes plan was agreed among the Germany and the allies.  Key points of Dawes plan:  .USA loaned 800 million marks to Germany.  .Reparations lowered to 1000 million marks first 5years. After this increases to 2500 million.  .Allies agree to review payment rate over time, taking account Germany’s economic situation and ability to pay.  .French withdraw troops from the Ruhr.  .missed payments dealt with Allies together  .Allies given some control over reichsbank. |
| 1925 | The Locarno pact, seven treaties involving seven countries(allies and Germany involved), to make Germany, France and other bordering countries to be diplomatic with their borders.  .Germany accepts its new western borders  .Germany acknowledges that Alsace-Lorraine is now .French  .French do not occupy the Ruhr again  .Future conflicts must be resolved peacefully. |
| 1926 | Stresemann convinces great powers to allow Germany to join the League of Nations |
| 1928 | Kellog-Briand pact, 62 countries, including Germany, USA and France signed.It made countries promise to not use military force to settle disagreements.  Allowed Germany to be included in main powers once again  Weimar Republic now respected  Gave German public more confidence that the Weimar could be trusted |
| 1929 | Young plan. Germany still had difficulties paying reparations despite the Dawes plan.  .The total reparations reduced to around 8billion dollars  .Payments to be made over 59 years, 473 million dollars per year  . Germany only obliged to pay a third of annual sum now. |
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**Unit 3:**

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| 1919-1933 | Hitlers rise to power |

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| 1919 | German workers party found. A group of people that shared Hitlers views and ideas. |
| 1920 | Hitler became leader and renamed the GWP to National socialist. |
|  | Hitler founded the SA.They were hitlers private army he used for attacks,threats and overall illegal activity. |
| 1923 | Munich Putsch.Hitler and the Nazis stormed the beer hall. It was a failure but Hitlers name was now known. |
| 1924 | Hitlers trial.He used his trial give short speeches and share his ideas which gave him a lot of sympathy,made him more popular and shorten his sentence. |
| 1929 | Wall street crash. Economic crash that lead to the USA cutting off their funds to Germany and asking for their money back. |
| 1930 | Great Depression. People were desperate and hungry and looking for someone to blame but also someone to save them Hitler have them both. |
| January 1933 | Hitler became chancellor. Hitler finally had power and was able to manipulate the president and a majority of Germany. |
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**Unit 4:**

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| The Reichstag fire | On the evening of 27 february 1933, The Reichstag building was destroyed by fire. A Dutch communist called Marinus Van der Lubbe confessed to starting the fire. He was later executed by the Guillotine. |

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| The march 1933 election | After becoming chancellor Hitler called an election for a new Reichstag.He wanted more seats for Nazi party members. He made the Reichstag look like a communist threat. As a result, the communists were arrested or executed. |
| The Enabling act | In the weeks after the election, Hitler worked hard to l  He used emergency powers to ban the Communists. The nationalist party supported him and he got the support of the centre party. He got the majority he needed. After a debate the vote was taken and the Enabling Act was passed. |
| Night of the long knives | 30 june 1934 Hitler launched the night of the long knives where members of the SS arrested members of the SA and executed many of them. Hitler also took revenge on old enemies and possible rivals by executing them. |
| Hitler becomes Fuhrer | On 2 August 1934 , President Hindenburg died aged 84. Hitler took this opportunity to increase his power and combine chancellor and president to become the Fuhrer. The army had to swear an oath to HIM instead of Germany. |
| Methods of Control: |  |
| Terror and police state | Under Hitler the law was whatever the Nazis saw right. Hitler's rule was a totalitarian.  The SS was responsible for arresting political prisoners and for running concentration camps |
| Censorship | Newspapers and radio stations were censored by the Nazis to only spread positive messages about the Nazi belief. All artists musicians and writers had to join the Reich Chamber of Commerce and if their work was unsuitable they would be left out with no work. |
| Propaganda | The Nazis used propaganda to spread positive messages about their belief. They would have posters and writing about the supremacy of the Aryan race and the inferiority of the Jews and other races. They would also spread how evil communism was. |
|  | They also showed the importance of women to stay home and have babies and the roles of men and women in society. |
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**Units 1 and 2 Key People:**

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| ***Kaiser Wilhelm II*** | **The last German Emperor and King of Prussia. He abdicated on 9 November 1918 shortly before Germany's defeat in World War I** |
| **Friedrich Ebert** | **German politician of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the first President of Germany from 1919** |
| **Matthias Ezerberger** | **Ebert’s representative who signed the armistice to end World War One** |
| **Rosa Luxemburg** | **Polish communist and anti-war activist who led the spartacist Putsch** |
| **Karl Liebknecht** | **co-founder with Rosa Luxemburg of the Communist Party of Germany which split away from the SPD. He led the spartacist** |
| **George Clemenceau** | **Georges Clemenceau was the senior French representative at the Versailles settlement . He was determined to meals Germany pay for the French destruction** |
| **Thomas woodrow Wilson** | **Woodrow Wilson was president of America when the Versailles Treaty was signed. Unlike Georges Clemenceau he believed that a more moderate approach was needed to Germany after her defeat in World War One** |
| **Lloyd George** | **Lloyd George was the major British politician present at the Treaty of Versailles and while at Versailles it was Lloyd George who tried to play the middle role between the total retribution of George Clemenceau and the seemingly mild rebuke of America’sWoodrow Wilson**. |
| **Wolfgang Kapp** | **An East Prussian nationalist who the Friekorps declared as the new leader of the Weimar Republic and led the Kapp Putsch** |
| **Gustav Stresemann** | **Gustav Stresemann was a German chancellor in 1923 and foreign secretary 1923-1929 who massively contributed to the end of hyperinflation and improved the economy** |
| **Charles Dawes** | **Charles Dawes was sent by the USA to Germany to help resolve the economic problems . He led the Dawes Plan restoring the German economy** |
| **Kellogg-Briand** | **The US Secretary of State and the French foreign minister who wrote the Kellogg-Briand pact** |
| **Calvin Coolidge** | **The US President who signed the Kellogg-Briand pact** |

**Units 3 and 4 Key People:**

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| Adolf Hitler | Hitler was the leader of the Nationalist Socialist German Workers’ Party (Nazi) and the first dictator of Germany. He rose to power as chancellor in 1933 and established a totalitarian regime up until 1945. He is the instigator for WW2 and the Holocaust. |

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| Erich Ludendorff | He was a German general who was involved in key battles during the First World War. He led the Munich Putsch alongside Adolf Hitler. |
| Paul Von Hindenburg | Former German general who led Germany on the Eastern front during World War 1. He then became president of Germany from 1925 until his death. |
| Franz Von Papen | He was a chancellor of Germany and Vice Chancellor under Adolf Hitler |
| Marinus van der Lubbe | A dutch communist who caused the Reichstag fire. He was put on trial and executed on January 9 1934 |
| Ernst Rohm | The Head of the SA (stormtroopers).He was a possible rival to Hitler and for that and a few other reasons, he was executed in the Night Of the Long Knives. |
| Joseph Goebells | He was appointed as the Minister of Enlightenment and Propaganda. He used Propaganda to manipulate people and promote Nazi Beliefs. |
| Pope Pius XI | The head of the Catholic Church. He made a stand against Hitler and criticized the Nazis. |