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Key dates in the Weimar Republic 1918-1929	
1914-1918	WWI fought
Oct-Nov 1918	Revolution in Germany
9th Nov 1918	Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated
11th Nov 1918	Armistice signed to end WWI
Jan 1919	Spartacist Uprising
June 1919	Treaty of Versailles signed
March 1920	Kapp Putsch
1923	The French invaded the Ruhr
1923	Peak of Hyperinflation
1924-1928	Political and economic recovery of the Weimar Republic
1924	Dawes plan
1925	Locarno Pact
1926	Germany joined the League of Nations
1928	Kellogg-Briand Pact
1929	Young Plan

Kaiser Wilhelm King of Germany until he was forced to abdicate	Ebert First President of the Weimar republic	Stresemann Led the Weimar Republic through its 'Golden Age'
Luxemburg Leader of the Spartacists	Hindenburg President of the Weimar Republic from 1925	

Key terms	
Abdication	When the Kaiser gave up control of Germany
Weimar Republic	The name for the new German government which was set up in 1918. The President and Chancellor were in charge
Armistice	Signed to end the war on 11 th November 1918
'Stab in the back'	The belief that Germany would have won WII but was tricked and 'stabbed in the back' by the new politicians
Constitution	The laws and rules of a country. Strengths – democratic and fair, no one person or group had too much power Weaknesses – coalition governments were needed, weak in times of crisis
Challenges from left and right	Left – Spartacists uprising 1919 – communists attacked Berlin but were stopped by the Freikorps after a week. The leaders were killed Right – Kapp Putsch 1920 – a revolution by the Freikorps. Berlin was seized but it was stopped by a general strike. Kapp was put in prison
Treaty of Versailles	The peace Treaty to end WWI – seen as a diktat (dictated peace) – LAMB Land – 13% of German land was lost, all colonies lost, Alsace-Lorraine lost Army – army reduced to 100,000 men, no air force, 6 ships, no submarines Money - Germany had to pay £6.6 billion in reparations Blame – Germany had to accept blame for starting WWI (article 231)
Invasion of the Ruhr	When Germany failed to pay the first reparation payment, France invaded . This led to massive economic problems for Germany
Hyperinflation	When prices rose in Germany extremely quickly so that money lost its value and became worthless
Economic recovery	1924-1929 – a new currency introduced (Rentenmark) to end hyperinflation , Dawes and Young Plan signed to help pay reparations . Wages increased and there were fewer strikes . However farmers still suffered .
Political recovery	1924-1929 there was lots more political stability . Coalition governments remained but there was less extremist support. A number of treaties were signed with foreign countries including the Locarno Pact and he Kellogg-Briand Pact
Women in Weimar	Women had the right to vote , more social freedoms (they could smoke and drink) and better rates of employment
Culture in Weimar	Architecture eg. <i>The Bauhaus movement</i> . Cinema eg. <i>The film Metropolis</i> . Art eg. <i>Otto Dix</i> . Literature and Theatre . All helped view 1924-1929 as a golden age

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