

## YEAR 11 CHECKLIST GERMANY (PAPER 1)

GERMANY 1890-1945: DEMOCRACY TO DICTATORSHIP	Revision complete?
How did Kaiser Wilhelm's personality and imperial ambitions affect Germany's political system? (Including Weltpolitik and 'a Place in the Sun')	
What problems did increased industrialisation and the growth of socialism cause for the Kaiser?	
What was the importance of the Navy Laws?	
What was the impact of WW1 on Germany? (including: Economic problems; Defeat; The end of the monarchy (abdication of the Kaiser))	
The Weimar constitution and the challenges it faced (Article 48, Proportional representation)	
What was the Ruhr Crisis and the impact of hyperinflation?	
What were the causes and consequences of unrest in Germany 1919 – 1923: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spartacists</li> <li>Kapp Putsch</li> <li>Munich Putsch.</li> </ul>	
How far did Gustav Stresemann improve the political situation in Germany 1924—1929? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>economic development</li> <li>the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan</li> <li>international agreements (Locarno)</li> <li>Weimar culture</li> </ul>	
Why did Hitler appeal to the German people? (including the Depression and the appeal of the S.A.)	
How did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elections 1930—1932</li> <li>The role of Hindenburg and Von Papen</li> </ul>	

How did Hitler consolidate power to become Der-Fuhrer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Reichstag Fire</li> <li>The Enabling Act</li> <li>Elimination of political opposition / banning of Trade Unions</li> <li>The Night of the Long Knives</li> <li>The death of Hindenburg and the Army Oath</li> </ul>	
What effect did Nazi policies have on the economy? Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public works schemes</li> <li>Conscription and re-armament</li> <li>Self-sufficiency</li> <li>Removal of minorities from the work-force (women and Jews)</li> </ul>	
What was the impact WW2 on Germany? (including bombing, rationing, labour shortages and refugees)	
What was life like for Women in Nazi Germany?	
What was life like for young people in Nazi Germany? (including the Hitler Youth and Education policies)	
How did the Nazis try to control the Church? (both Catholic and Protestant)	
How did the Nazis persecute the Jews and other minorities? (disabled, homosexual etc)	
What was the Final Solution?	
How did the Nazis control German culture? (Including the use of propaganda and the role of Josef Goebbels)	
How did Hitler use terror to control Nazi Germany? (S.S. Gestapo and Himmler)	
Who opposed the Nazi Regime and how? (White Rose, Edelweiss Pirates etc.)	

## YEAR 11 CHECKLIST CONFLICT AND TENSION (PAPER 1)

CONFLICT AND TENSION: 1918—1939	Revision complete?
What were the aims of the Big Three?	
What was the impact of the Treaty on Germany?	
What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles? (including how the Treaty was viewed by Germany and the rest of the world)	
What were the aims and powers of the League of Nations? Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formation and covenant</li> <li>Organisation of the League</li> <li>Membership of the league and how it changed</li> <li>Powers of the League</li> <li>Work of the League's agencies</li> </ul>	
How did the League contribute to peace in the 1920's?	
What was the impact of agreements made outside of the League of Nations? (Locarno treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact)	
How did the Depression effect the League of Nations?	
What was the impact of the Manchurian Crisis (1931-1933)?	
What was the impact of the Abyssinian Crisis (1935—1936)?	
Hitler's aims in foreign policy D.U.D.E	

### How did Hitler increase tension in the 1930's? (SCRAMCUP)

For each event listed below, you need to know:

- What happened
- Causes (reasons Hitler carried out the action)
- Consequences (impact for the League and how it contributed to the outbreak of War in 1939)

The Saar

Conscription and Re-armament (1933– 1935) including:

- Walking out of the Geneva Disarmament Conference
- Polish non-Aggression pact
- AGNA

Remilitarisation of the Rhineland (1936)

Anschluss (including the Dolfuss Affair and the development of the Rome-Berlin Axis)

Appeasement , the Sudeten crisis and the Munich Agreement (1938)

Occupation of Czechoslovakia and the end of appeasement (1939)

Role of the USSR and the Nazi-Soviet Pact (1939), leading to:

- Invasion of Poland
- The outbreak of war

**GLUE ME HERE**