

Week 1 : The Treaty of Versailles	Week 2: Spartacists	Week 3: Kapp Putsch
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At 11am on 11th November 1918, World War One came to an end. Germany had lost whilst the Britain, France and the USA were victorious Germany was forced to signed the Treaty of Versailles, written by the victorious countries <p>Terms of the Treaty of Versailles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land—Germany lost all foreign colonies, Alsace-Lorraine went back to France and the Saar region was given to France for 15 years Arms—Germany was only allowed 100,000 men in their army, 6 battleships and no air force Money—Germany had to pay the allies £6.6 billion in reparations Blame—Germany had to agree to Clause 231. This said Germany held all the blame for the First World War. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During 5 –12 January 1919, 50,000 members of the post-World War One Communist Party, known as the Spartacists, rebelled in Berlin, led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. The government was saved when, through the army, it armed bands of ex-soldiers, known as the Freikorps, who defeated the Spartacist rebels. In the aftermath, communist workers' councils seized power all over Germany, and a Communist People's Government took power in Bavaria. Liebknecht and Luxemburg were killed by the Freikorps after being arrested on the 15th. Luxemburg's body was dumped in a canal. By May 1919 the Freikorps had crushed all of these uprisings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In crushing the communists the Freikorps had saved the government, but the terms of the Treaty of Versailles meant Germany's army had to be significantly reduced During 13 -17 March 1920, as a reaction to this, the right-wing nationalist, Dr Wolfgang Kapp led a Freikorps takeover in Berlin The regular army refused to attack the Freikorps The Freikorps managed to take over Berlin and declare a new government headed up by Wolfgang Kapp who then invited the Kaiser to return from the Netherlands The Weimar Government fled Berlin and, in an attempt to stop the putsch, they asked the workers of Berlin to go on strike This strike brought Berlin to a standstill and meant that it was very difficult for the new government function This resulted in the collapse of the putsch after only four days and the restoration of the Weimar Government
Week 4: Hyperinflation and the Ruhr	Week 5: Munich Putsch	Week 6 : Hitler becomes Chancellor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1923, Germany found themselves unable to pay reparations to the French Angry that they were not getting their money, the French invaded the Ruhr area of Germany because it was full of industry. The German government told the people to go on strike The German government needed money to pay the striking workers, so started to print extra money As more money was printed, the value of money fell In 1914, an egg would cost 0.9 marks, by November 1923 an egg would cost 320 billion marks. In 1918, a loaf of bread would cost 0.6 marks, by November 1923 it would cost 201 billion marks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the night of 8 November 1923, Hitler and 600 stormtroopers burst into a meeting that Kahr and Lossow were holding at the local Beer Hall. Waving a gun at them, Hitler forced them to agree to rebel - and then let them go home The SA took over the army headquarters and the offices of the local newspaper The next day, 9 November 1923, Hitler and his Nazis went into Munich on what they thought would be a triumphant march to take power. Kahr had called in police and army reinforcements There was a short scuffle in which the police killed 16 Nazis. Hitler fled, but was arrested two days later As a result of this, the Nazi Party was banned and Hitler was sent to jail This proved to Hitler he could not take over using violence 	<p>Between 1928 and 1932 Hitler and the Nazis became increasingly popular in Germany for a number of reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of the Depression Germans were unhappy with the Weimar government Adolf Hitler appealed to people Fear of other extreme parties (including Communists) Nazi party structure and tactics <p>There were eight steps to Hitler becoming chancellor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reichstag Fire (Feb. 1933)—Communism banned General elections (March 1933) - 44% of Germans vote Nazi (not a majority) Enabling Act (March 1933) - power to make his own laws Local Government taken over by Hitler (April 1933) Trade Unions banned (May 1933) Political parties banned (July 1933) Night of the Long Knives (June 1933) Hitler became Fuhrer (August 1933)