

# Germany

## 1919-

## 1991

**45 min exam**

**5 questions**

- 1) Describe the ... (5 marks)**
- 2) How far did ...change in Germany between ...? (6)**
- 3) Arrange the ...in order of their significance in ... Germany after the ... Explain your choices. (9)**
- 4) Explain why ...different for ... Germans after ... (8)**
- 5) How important was ...in Hitler`s ...between ...? (12)**

**2B.THE DEVELOPMENT OF GERMANY, 1919-1991****COMPONENT 2: PERIOD STUDY**

This option focuses on the key trends and turning points that have affected the development of Germany between 1919 and 1991. Candidates will be required to consider the developments, events and personalities which have shaped the recent history of Germany. Candidates will be required to examine the major political, social, economic and cultural perspectives which have affected the lives of the German people over the whole of this period. *The required content in italics shows which key features and characteristics of the period must be studied.* **This option cannot be studied alongside Component 1, Option 1G: Germany in Transition, 1919-1939.**

<b>Key questions</b>	<b><i>Required Content</i></b>	
<b><u>Weimar Germany</u></b> How successful was the Weimar Government in dealing with Germany's problems between 1919 and 1933?	<i>The impact of war and impact of the Treaty of Versailles; opposition to the government; economic and political reform under Stresemann; improved foreign relations</i>	Pages 3-11
<b><u>The Rise of the Nazi Party and its consolidation of power between 1933 and 1934</u></b> How did the Nazis take total control of Germany by 1934?	<i>Reasons for Nazi support; Hitler as Chancellor; steps to dictatorship; the creation of the police state</i>	Pages 13-20
<b><u>Life under the Nazis</u></b> How were the lives of the German people affected by Nazi rule between 1933 and 1939?	<i>Economic control; control of workers; the treatment of women; children and education; the treatment of Jews up to 1939</i>	Pages 21-28
<b><u>Life during the Second World War</u></b> Why did life change for the German people during the Second World War?	<i>Changing conditions on the Home Front; opposition to the Nazis; the treatment of Jews; the impact of defeat</i>	Pages 29-37
<b><u>West and East Germany between 1949 and 1991</u></b> Why were conditions in West and East Germany different after 1949?	<i>The division of Germany; economic recovery in the West; control and repression in the East; the separation of Germany by 1961</i>	Pages 38-46
<b><u>Cold War relations</u></b> How did relations between the two Germanies change between 1949 and 1991?	<i>The emergence of the two Germanies; the Berlin Blockade and Airlift; the significance of the Berlin Wall; military alliances; Brandt and Ostpolitik</i>	Pages 47-54
<b><u>Co-operation and reconciliation</u></b> What factors led to the reunification of Germany in 1990?	<i>The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe; the role of Helmut Kohl; the end of the Cold War; the fall of the Berlin Wall and reunification</i>	Pages 55-62

# Key Qu- 1

**How successful were the Weimar government in dealing with Germany's problems between 1919-1933?**

You need to know about:

- Impact of WW1 p4
- Terms of the Treaty of Versailles p4
- The Weimar Republic p5
- Opposition to the Republic p6
- Economic/political/ foreign reform under Stresemann p7-8

## KEYWORDS

<b>Reparations</b>	Money which Germany had to pay the Allies from 1921
<b>League of Nations</b>	Organisation to keep the peace in the world
<b>Weimar constitution</b>	The new democratic government of Germany
<b>Spartacist Uprising</b>	Communist revolt against the Weimar government
<b>Kapp putsch</b>	Right-wing revolt against the Weimar government
<b>Freikorps</b>	Ex-servicemen from WW1
<b>Gustav Stresemann</b>	Chancellor of Germany 1923 Foreign minister 1923-29
<b>Dawes Plan</b>	1924- \$800m gold marks lent to Germany
<b>Hyperinflation</b>	When the prices of goods rise significantly above wages

## Impact of WW1 on Germany

- Naval mutiny at Kiel and violent protests over Germany led to Kaiser's abdication.
- The Kaiser's government had collapsed. Republic now set up.
- Over 2 million Germans had died.
- Germany was close to bankruptcy.
- Serious food shortages.
- Serious political divisions between left and right

## Treaty of Versailles (28 June 1919)

War Guilt clause 231: Germany accepted **blame** for 'causing all the loss and damage' of the war.

Army: 100,000/no submarines/no aeroplanes/6 battleships/No military allowed in Rhineland

Reparations: **£6,600 million** – in yearly payments as compensation, extended by the Young Plan 1929

Germany lost land- Alsace-Lorraine to France/Saar to France (15 years)/West Prussia and Upper Silesia to Poland/Danzig a 'free city'/German colonies became 'mandates' of the League of Nations.

League of Nations set up.

Extra points- **forbidden to unite with Austria**. Estonia/Latvia and Lithuania to be independent states.



A German cartoon published in 1919. The German mother is saying to her starving child: 'When we have paid one hundred billion marks then I can give you something to eat.'

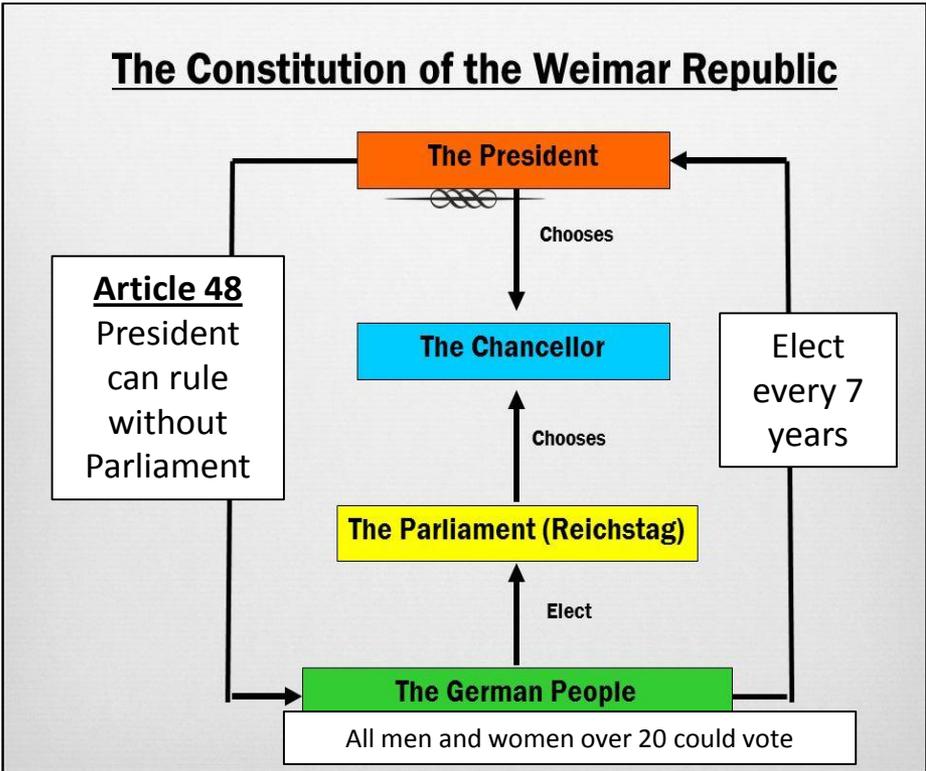
## Political impact of Treaty of Versailles

- New republic blamed for signing the humiliating 'Treaty'. Couldn't shake off '**stab in the back**' propaganda from right-wing groups.
- Germans felt bitter resentment to new republic. Army leaders blamed the government 'November Criminals' for signing **armistice**.

## Economic impact of the Treaty of Versailles

- Huge debt after the war. Lost industrial areas after the Treaty so struggled to pay reparations.
- Government preferred to borrow money instead of raising taxes so printed more money. Led to currency declining in value but prices of goods going up.
- 1923- Germany missed a reparations payment- Ruhr crisis and hyperinflation.

# What was the Weimar republic?

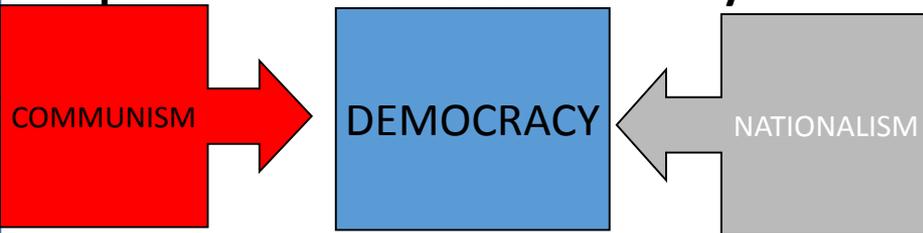


**Proportional Representation** or 'One person one vote' meant that all Germans could vote in elections for their leaders. The country was so divided that this led to many small parties getting support, some had to try and work together in a **coalition government** to run the country- this led to arguments and slow decisions.

Strengths	Weaknesses
All Germans had equal rights, including the right to vote.	In 1919 the Republic had many enemies. It was not sensible to give equal rights to those who wished to destroy it.
Proportional representation made sure that political parties were allocated seats in Parliament in proportion to the number of votes they got. This was fair.	Proportional representation encouraged lots of small parties which each got a small number of MPs. No one party could get a majority, so governments had to be coalitions. There could never be a strong government.
A strong president was necessary to keep control over the government and to protect the country in a crisis.	The president had too much power. It was possible he could turn himself into a dictator.
Each state had its own traditions. It was right they should keep some control over their own affairs.	The states could be hostile to the national government, and even try to overthrow it.

## OPPOSITION TO THE WEIMAR GOVERNMENT

### 3 political ideas affected Germany after 1918



**Communism** believed that: workers should control businesses and government using violence and revolution if necessary. Communist groups had different names in different countries in Russia, they were called Bolsheviks.

**Nationalists** believed that Germany needed a strong leader to return Germany to the powerful position it had before world War One.

They hated Democracy and the Weimar Republic, they believed it made Germany weak.

### KAPP PUTSCH 1920

- 12,000 Freikorps (ex-army) led by Wolfgang Kapp marched on Berlin because the government ordered the break up of the Freikorps.
- Weimar government fled but the putsch did not have support. Berlin workers went on strike. After 4 days the government returned.



### SPARTACIST UPRISING 1919

- In Jan 1919, 50,000 Spartacists rebelled in Berlin, led by the Communists Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht and tried to set up a Soviet form of government.
- The rebellion was put down quickly by the army and the Freikorps in bitter street fighting and both sides suffered losses.
- Uprising badly planned. Leaders captured and shot.



### MUNICH PUTSCH 1923

- Hitler and 600 stormtroopers burst into a meeting by Kahr (leader of Bavaria). Waving a gun at them, Hitler forced them to agree to rebel - and then let them go home.
- SA took over the army headquarters and the offices of the local newspaper.
- Next day, 9 November 1923, Hitler and his 3,000 troops went into Munich, however, 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. Sent to prison for 5 years but served 9 months. Trial was a platform for his ideas to the public.

CONTENT- economic/political/foreign reform under Stresemann

# How successful was STRESEMANN in the 1920s in leading Germany to recovery?

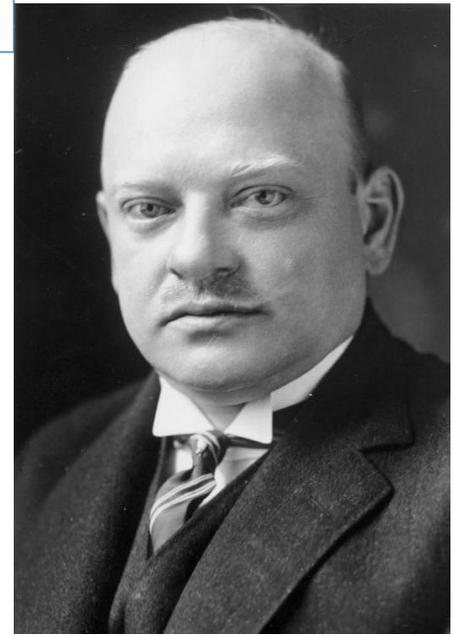
## THE ECONOMY- SUCCESSES

- CALLED OFF PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN RUHR
- CALLED IN WORTHLESS MARKS AND BURNT THEM. NEW CURRENCY CALLED THE Rentenmark
- NEGOTIATED TO RECEIVE AMERICAN LOANS UNDER THE DAWES PLAN, 800 MILLION MARKS
- RENEGOTIATED REPARATIONS PAYMENTS
- BY 1927 GERMAN INDUSTRY SEEMED TO HAVE RECOVERED WELL
- 1928 ACHIEVED THE SAME LEVELS OF PRODUCTION AS BEFORE THE WAR AND BECAME THE WORLDS SECOND GREATEST INDUSTRIAL POWER
- WAGES ROSE. HIGHER STANDARDS OF LIVING
- REPARATIONS WERE BEING PAID
- EXPORTS WERE ON THE INCREASE
- GOVERNMENT WAS EVEN ABLE TO INCREASE WELFARE BENEFITS AND WAGES FOR STATE EMPLOYEES



## POLITICS- SUCCESSES

- BECAME MORE STABLE
- NO ATTEMPTED REVOLUTIONS AFTER 1923
- PARTIES THAT SUPPORTED THE REPUBLIC DID WELL AT ELECTIONS



**Gustav Stresemann**  
**Chancellor 1923**  
**Foreign minister 1924-29**



## FOREIGN POLICY- SUCCESSES

- STRESEMANN'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS WERE IN FOREIGN POLICY
- 1925 HE SIGNED THE LOCARNO TREATIES, GUARANTEEING NOT TO CHANGE GERMANY'S WESTERN BORDERS WITH FRANCE AND BELGIUM
- 1926 GERMANY WAS ACCEPTED INTO THE LON
- STRESEMANN BEGAN TO WORK QUIETLY ON REVERSING THE TERM OF THE TREATY

## How successful was STRESEMANN in the 1920s in leading Germany to recovery?

### THE ECONOMY- FAILURES

- THE BOOM WAS PRECARIOUS, IF US LOANS WERE RECALLED IT WOULD CAUSE RUIN
- UNEMPLOYMENT BEGAN TO RISE
- PEASANT FARMERS WERE OVER PRODUCING
- MANY SMALL BUSINESSES BECAME DISILLUSIONED
- SMALL SHOPKEEPERS SAW THEIR BUSINESSES THREATENED BY LARGE DEPARTMENT STORES



### POLITICS- FAILURES

- BOTH THE NAZIS AND COMMUNISTS WERE BUILDING UP THEIR PARTY ORGANISATIONS
- DURING THESE STABLE YEARS THERE WERE STILL FOUR CHANCELLORS AND IT WAS ONLY THE INFLUENCE OF PARTY LEADERS WHICH HELD PARTY COALITIONS TOGETHER
- WORRYINGLY 30% OF THE VOTE WENT TO PARTIES OPPOSED TO THE REPUBLIC
- RIGHT WING PARTIES WERE QUIET RATHER THAN DESTROYED
- PARTIES LIKE THE NAZIS MADE THEMSELVES MORE RESPECTABLE
- HINDENBURG WAS ELECTED AS PRESIDENT IN 1926, HE OPPOSED DEMOCRACY AND EVEN WROTE TO THE KAISER IN EXILE FOR APPROVAL BEFORE TAKING UP THE POST!



You need to make sure you understand what Stresemann achieved but also problems which still existed



### FOREIGN POLICY -FAILURES

- NATIONALISTS ATTACKED STRESEMANN FOR SIGNING LOCARNO, SEEING IT AS AN ACCEPTANCE OF THE TREATY
- COMMUNISTS ALSO ATTACKED LOCARNO SEEING IT AS A PLOT AGAINST THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT IN THE USSR.

# Invasion of the Ruhr 1922 / 23



France **invaded** the industrial area of the Germany called the Ruhr in **retaliation** for the **inability of Germany to pay the reparations** in 1922 as they had missed a payment.

They would seize the money in terms of goods, resources and machinery instead.

The Weimar Government ordered **passive resistance** and the **German workers went on strike**. This meant that the French could not gain any raw materials as payment for the reparations but also that the Germans lost a huge amount of their profits as the area did not make a goods to sell.

**The French killed over 100 passive resisters and expelled 100,000 protestors out of the Ruhr region.**

NEED TO PAY  
REPARATIONS  
+  
NO MONEY TO  
PAY WITH  
=  
PRINT MONEY  
MONEY LOSES  
VALUE  
=  
**HYPERINFLATION**



# Hyperinflation 1919 - 23

The sudden **flood of paper money** into the economy combined with a **weak economy** ruined by the war resulted in **hyperinflation**

Prices ran out of control - eg **a loaf of bread, which cost 250 marks in January 1923 had risen to 200,000 million marks in November 1923**. German's currency became **worthless**.

- Some people used **money as fuel**. People collected their **wages in suitcases**.
- Pensioners on fixed incomes and people with savings were the most badly hit**. One woman sold her house with the intention of using the money to live on. A few weeks later, the money wasn't even enough to buy a loaf of bread.

**But remember:**

- Some people made fortunes during the crisis**. One man borrowed money to buy a herd of cattle, but soon after paid back his loan by selling one cow.
- There was a thriving **black market** during this period for products in **foreign currencies** such as US Dollars which were not affected by inflation.

**Ruhr Crisis**  
  
made  
  
**Hyperinflation**  
  
worse

There was a need to give **striking workers** some money to live on The Weimar Government **printed money** which made inflation worse.

**KEY QUESTION 1- How successful were the Weimar government in dealing with Germany's problems between 1919-1933?**

**Key words/phrases**  
**Weimar** – name given to the new gov't formed in 1918  
**Constitution** -  
**Reichstag** –  
**Chancellor** –  
**Ebert** –  
**Coalition** -

**What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar constitution?**

Strengths	Weaknesses

**Spartacist Uprising 1919**

- Who led the revolt?
- How was it stopped?

Describe how the First World war changed Germany

What was Article 48?



**Kapp Putsch 1920**

- Who led the revolt?
- How was it stopped?
- What does this suggest about support for the Weimar gov't?

Terms of the Treaty of Versailles

W  
A  
R  
G  
L  
E

**Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch 1923**

- When did the Putsch take place?
- Where?
- What happened?



**Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch 1923**

How far was the Putsch a success or failure for the Nazis?

Success	Failure

# KEY QUESTION 1- How successful were the Weimar government in dealing with Germany's problems between 1919-1933?

## Key words/phrases

Ruhr -

Passive resistance –

Hyperinflation -

Stresemann –

Rentenmark –

Foreign policy -

## Describe the Ruhr Crisis



## Hyperinflation 1923

List 3 key aspects of hyperinflation

•  
•  
How much did a loaf of bread cost in Nov 1923?

Who was most badly hit by hyperinflation and why?

Who benefitted during hyperinflation?

List 3 improvements in the economy as a result of Stresemann's policies

Who became President in 1925?



What two political roles were held by Stresemann?

- 
- 

1. What did Stresemann do to solve Hyperinflation?
2. How did he sort out the situation in the Ruhr?
3. What did he do about the Reparations payments?
4. How successful was Stresemann?



## Stresemann and Foreign Policy

List the key features of the Locarno Treaty

When was Germany accepted into League of Nations?

Who disliked Stresemann's policies?

Why?

# Key Qu- 2

**The Rise of the Nazi Party and the consolidation of power 1933-34. How did the Nazis take control of power by 1934?**

You need to know about:

- Reasons for Nazi support p13
- Hitler as Chancellor p14
- Steps to dictatorship p15-16
- Creation of police state p17-18

## KEYWORDS

<b>FRG</b>	Federal Republic of Germany (West)
<b>GDR</b>	German Democratic republic (East)
<b>Berlin blockade</b>	1948- when Stalin cut off all transport routes to and from Berlin except the air
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation set up 1949 (western countries) to protect each other if attacked
<b>Warsaw Pact</b>	Set up 1955 to protect eastern countries if attacked
<b>Willy Brandt</b>	Chancellor West Germany 1969. came up with Ostpolitik
<b>Ostpolitik</b>	'East policy' by Brandt to improve relations

CONTENT: Reasons for Nazi support/Hitler as Chancellor



**WALL STREET CRASH 1929**  
The stock market collapse of 1929 had a devastating effect on Germany. The USA began recalling their loans, which meant Germany had to start paying them back. This led to a **Depression** in Germany and **increased unemployment**. 6 million unemployed by 1933.

**WEAKNESSES OF THE WEIMAR GOVERNMENT**  
Government failed to deal with the effects of the Wall Street Crash and Depression. They **raised taxes** and **reduced unemployment benefit** at a time when the Germans needed support the most. **Coalitions** were not effective and the emergency decree was constantly being used.



**PROMISES AND PROPAGANDA-** Hitler promised to:

- **Destroy the treaty**
- **Build up the army**
- **Make Germany great again**
- **Provide jobs**

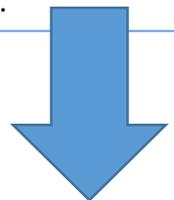
They used posters, rallies, speeches, films to get their message across. Targeted middle classes who feared communism. Working classes who feared losing their jobs. Attractive to young Germans.



**HINDENBURG AND VON PAPEN**  
Hitler was offered the Chancellorship of Germany on **30th January 1933** by Hindenburg.

**NAZI TACTICS**  
Nazis used threats and violence to intimidate political opponents and voters. SA would deliberately stir up trouble to make the government look weak but the Nazis would look strong amidst the chaos.

**HITLER'S LEADERSHIP**  
His **speeches and personality** gained the Nazis lots of support. He came across as somebody who could solve the problems. He was a powerful and inspiring speaker.



SEE EVENTS IN DETAIL  
NEXT PAGE

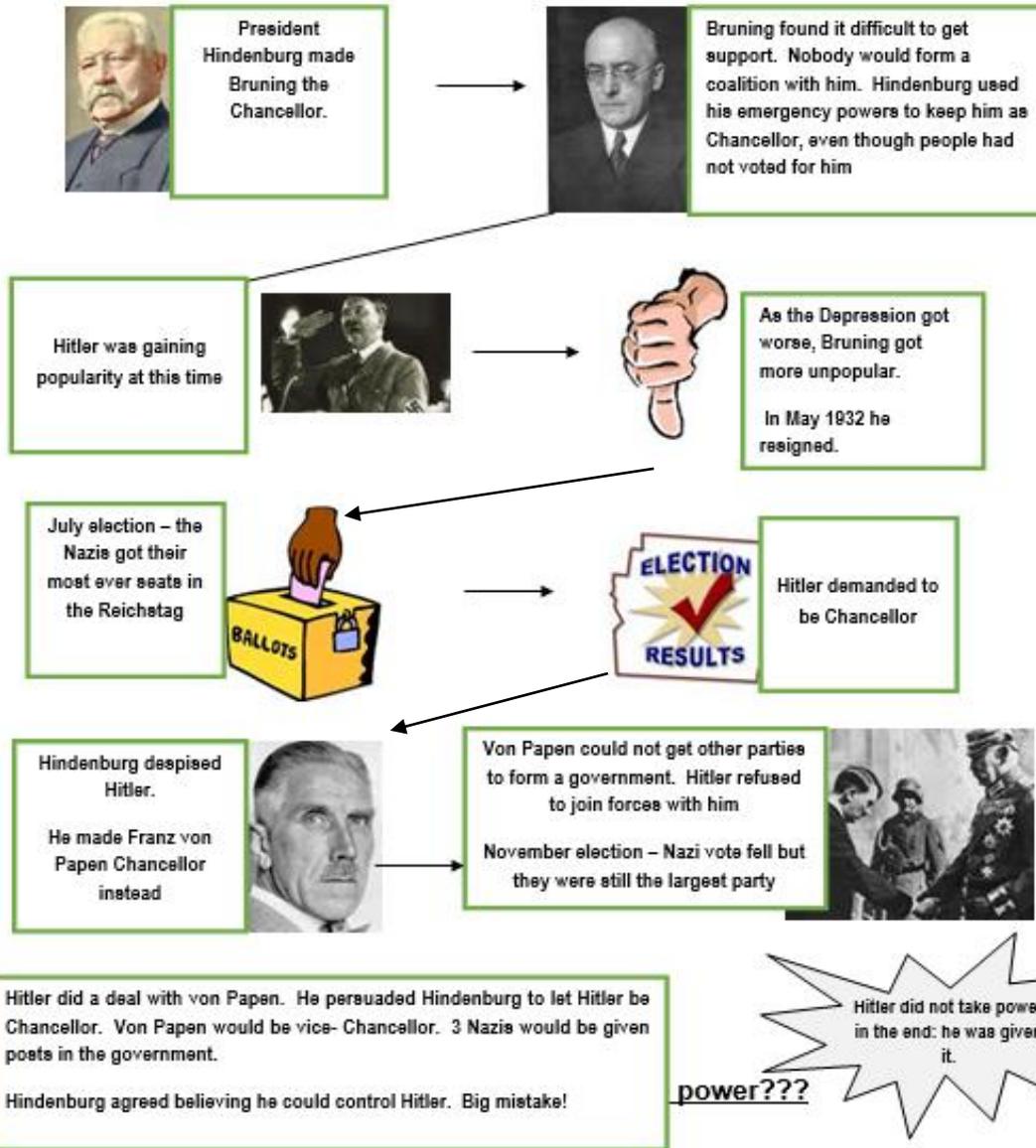
# HINDENBURG AND VON PAPEN- WHAT HAPPENED IN 1933?



**You need to be able to explain a range of reasons why Hitler became Chancellor in 1933.**

**You need to be able to argue which reasons are more important than others**

**Can you show how the reason helped Hitler?**



**KEY FACTS**

By 1932 the Nazis had 12 million votes and in 5 years went from 12 MPs to 288. Their percentage of support from those voting increased from 2.6% to 43.9% in the same period. Nazi support increased as unemployment increased

# How did Hitler change Germany from a democracy to a dictatorship 1933-34?

**Exam Tips**

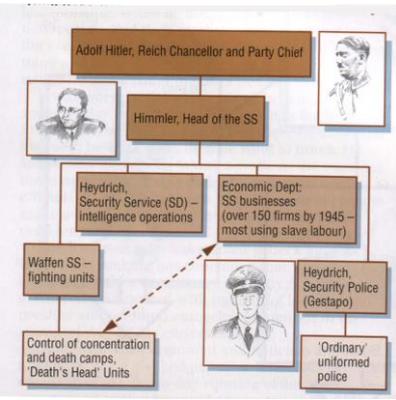
YOU WILL NEED TO BE ABLE TO DESCRIBE AND EXPLAIN EACH OF THESE EVENTS.

YOU WILL ALSO NEED TO CONSIDER WHICH EVENTS WERE MORE IMPORTANT THAN OTHERS IN ALLOWING HITLER TO ESTABLISH A DICTATORSHIP



## How did Hitler change Germany from a democracy to a dictatorship 1933-34?

Date	Events	How this helped Hitler to gain power
27 Feb - 5 Mar 1933	<p><b>Reichstag Fire and Reichstag election:</b> on 27 March the Reichstag building was set on fire. A Dutch communist, van der Lubbe, was caught red-handed in the burning building. Days later in the election 44 per cent of the population voted for the Nazis, who won 288 seats in the Reichstag – still not an overall majority. Hitler had to join with the nationalists to form a majority.</p>	<p><b>Hitler used the fire to persuade Hindenburg to pass an emergency law restricting personal liberty.</b> This enabled him to imprison many communist leaders, which stopped them campaigning during the election. Although the Nazis did not gain the overall majority that Hitler had hoped for in the Reichstag, it gave them enough seats - after Hitler had arrested all the communist deputies and the other parties had been intimidated by the SA - to pass the Enabling Act.</p>
23 Mar 1933	<p><b>The Enabling Act:</b> with the communist deputies banned and the SA intimidating all the remaining non-Nazi deputies, the Reichstag voted by the required two-thirds majority to give Hitler the right to make laws without the Reichstag's approval for four years.</p>	<p>Arguably this was the critical event during this period. It gave Hitler absolute power to make laws, which enabled him to destroy all opposition to his rule. <b>This removed the Reichstag as a source of opposition.</b></p>
14 July 1933	<p><b>Political parties</b> were banned: only the Nazi party was allowed to exist.</p>	<p>Banning political parties made Germany a one-party state and destroyed democracy in the country. <b>This removed other parties as a source of opposition.</b></p>
30 June 1934	<p><b>Night of the Long Knives:</b> Many members of the SA, including its leader Ernst Röhm, were demanding that the Nazi party carry out its socialist agenda and that the SA take over the army. Hitler could not afford to annoy businessmen or the army, so the SS (Hitler's personal bodyguards) murdered around 400 members of the SA, including Röhm, along with a number of Hitler's other opponents like the previous Chancellor, von Schleicher.</p>	<p>This destroyed all opposition to Hitler within the Nazi Party and gave power to the brutal SS. It also showed the rest of the world what a tyrant Hitler was. <b>This removed any internal Nazi Party opposition to Hitler.</b></p>
19 Aug 1934	<p><b>Hitler became Führer:</b> when Hindenburg died, Hitler declared himself jointly president, chancellor and head of the army. Members of the armed forces had to swear a personal oath of allegiance not to Germany, but to Hitler.</p>	<p>This formally made Hitler the absolute ruler of Germany. <b>This neutralised any sources of opposition to Hitler within the army.</b></p>



# SS

## What were they?

- Protection squad. Black uniform.
- Had to be Aryan. High standards to join-tooth fillings were banned from 1936.

- Trained to be ruthless and loyal to Hitler. Arrest people without trial.

# Gestapo

## What were they?

- Secret police. Tap telephones, open mail and collect information from huge network of informers.
- Arrested people without trial, tortured them and imprisoned them in concentration camps.

**Ordinary police-** carried on with regular work but all bosses were Nazis. Courts also under Nazi control. Offences carrying the death penalty included telling an anti-Nazi joke to listening to foreign radio.

# Creation of the police state

# Concentration camps

## What were they?

- First set up in 1933, political opponents were sent here.
- Initially held for short periods of time. By 1939 they were run by a section of the SS called 'Death Head Units' as hard labour camps.
- The camps held Jews, Communists, Socialists, trade unionists, church leaders and anyone who criticised the Nazis.



# Informers

## What were they?

- Nazis had a strong local structure. Every town was divided into 'blocks'. The Block Warden visited each home in the block every week, collecting donations to the Nazi Party and checking on everyone.
- The Block Warden would write a report.



Himmler

# Propaganda and Censorship

## Propaganda

Josef Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, used propaganda to brainwash Germany Propaganda focused on; the greatness of Germany, the Fuhrer cult, the Aryan Race and attacking Germany's enemy's (communism and Jews)

Goebbels controlled all newspapers.

The Nazis produced over 1000 films and ones *The Eternal Jew* encouraged anti-Jewish feelings



Goebbels controlled all stations and cheap 'peoples receivers' were made so 70% of homes had one. Hitler's speeches were common. Loudspeakers were put up in streets so all could listen

Anti-Nazi papers were shutdown, negative news was censored.



The Nazis controlled all music, books and plays. It had to be pro-German



Joseph Goebbels- Minister for Propaganda

## Censorship

**The Nazis censored everything** – all anti-Nazi ideas were banned The Nazis controlled what people read, saw and heard – it was part of their indoctrination



1,600 newspapers were shut down During WW2, only positive news stories were shown to show Nazi successes.

In 1933, 20,000 Jews books were burnt Writers, film makers and artists could only produce pro Nazi arts Jazz music was banned Telling an Anti-Nazi joke was a crime, leading to a fine or imprisonment.



Nuremberg rallies held in Aug every year. Create a sense of power and unity. Large celebrations would take place



Think about how important the use of propaganda was for Hitler and the Nazis consolidating their control



# KEY QUESTION 2- The Rise of the Nazi Party and the consolidation of power 1933-34. How did the Nazis take control of power by 1934?

**Key words/phrases**  
**Chancellor –**  
**Propaganda –**  
**Consolidation –**  
**Police State –**



## Hitler – Chancellor

1. When did Hitler become Chancellor?
2. How did propaganda and promises help the Nazis gain votes & Hitler to chancellor?
3. Describe how Nazi tactics were a factor in Hitler’s rise to power
4. How did Hitler’s speeches help?
5. How did the Great Depression help Hitler become Chancellor?
6. Draw a cartoon strip/flow chart showing the political deals made between Hindenburg, Papen, Schleicher and Hitler.

## Creation of the Police State

### Describe features of the Gestapo

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- 

### Describe features of the SS

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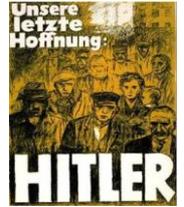
### Describe features of the concentration camps

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- 
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### Describe features of the informers

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- 
- 

## WALL STREET CRASH!



## What were the Nazis doing between 1924 - 1930

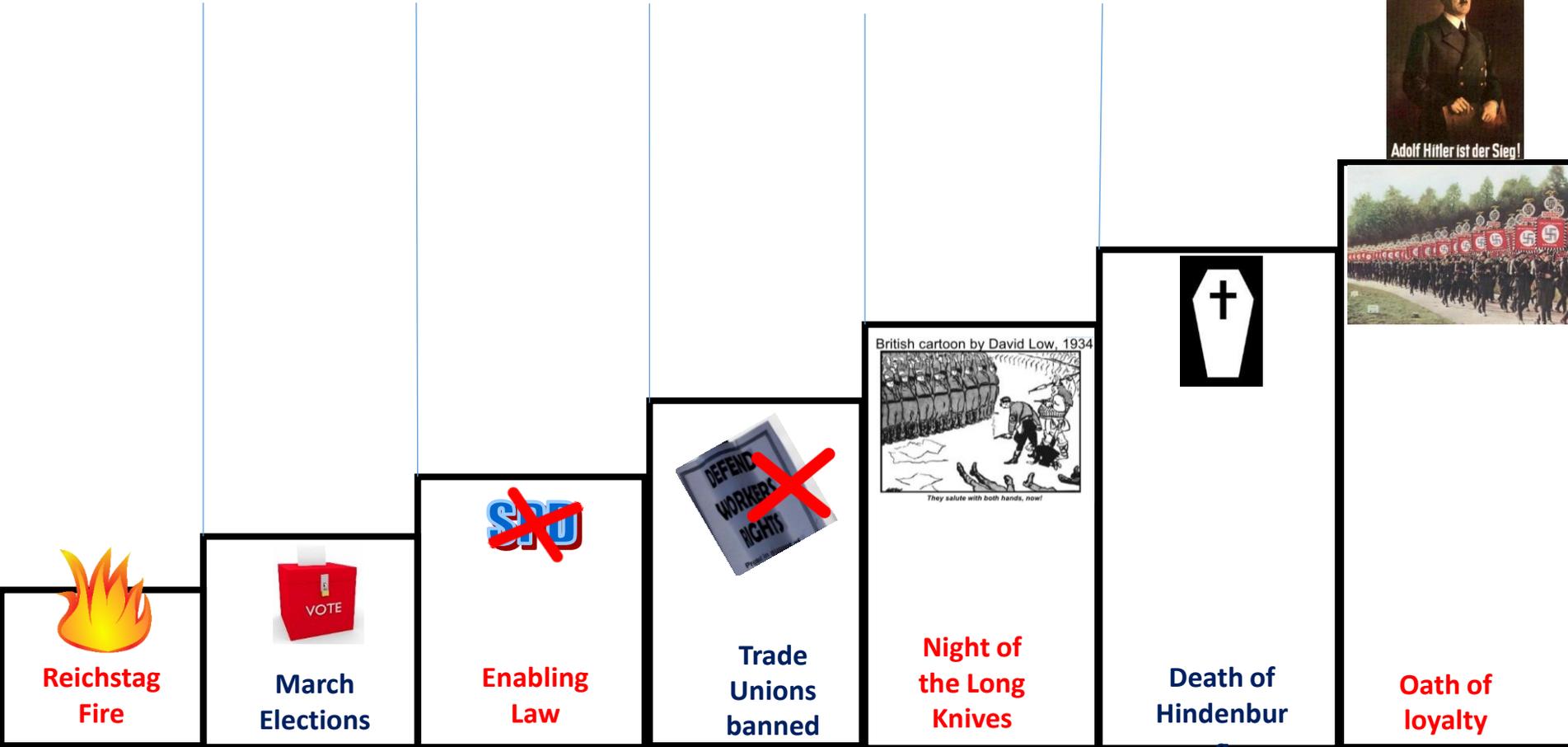
Hitler leader of the party  
Hitler Youth set up in 1926  
SA and SS established  
Regional branches organised  
Propaganda  
BUT...still not popular!



## How was propaganda and censorship used from 1933?

## What was the most important reason for Hitler becoming Chancellor and why?

For each event add notes: Who? What? Where? When? Why? and how did it help Hitler's consolidation of power?



**7 Steps to Power!**

# Key Qu- 3

## How were the lives of German people affected by Nazi Rule between 1933-39?

### You need to know about:

- Economic control p22
- Control of the workers p23
- Treatment of women p24
- Children and education p25
- Treatment of Jews up to 1939 p26

### KEYWORDS

<b>Self- sufficiency</b>	Not reliant on anyone or anything else to survive
<b>RAD</b>	National Labour Service men 18-25yrs old
<b>KDF</b>	Strength through Joy programme
<b>Four Year Plan</b>	Goering's economic plan to become self-sufficient
<b>DAF</b>	German Labour Front
<b>Beauty of labour</b>	Movement to get the best out of workers to get good working conditions in return
<b>Indoctrinate</b>	Brainwash with Nazi ideals
<b>Kristallnacht</b>	Night of the Broken Glass 1938- Jewish shops smashed, Jews killed



# Hitler's economic aims:

Reduce unemployment

Make Germany economically **self-sufficient**, so it did not have to rely on any other countries

Build up Germany army, navy and air force

Hitler wanted Germany to regain the land lost in 1919 and to dominate Europe. TO do this, he knew Germany had to recover its economic strength:

Programmes included **job creation schemes** (similar to the New Deal in the USA). These programmes included building the first **motorways (or autobahns)**, many of which were deliberately built towards the borders of France, Belgium and Poland and used by tanks at the start of WW2.

**National Labour Service (RAD)** all men aged 18 – 25 had to do 6 months national labour such as digging ditches, planting trees. They were given 'pocket money' food and lodging.

These programmes included conservation, house building, railway extensions and the building of the Reich Chancellery in Berlin. Conscription into the army and public works programmes was introduced.

After 1936, the **second 4 year Plan** was overseen by Goering, it emphasised **manufacturing weapons and heavy industry**.

Economic policy was so successful that from 1932 – 1938 unemployment went from 5 ½ million to a situation where Germany was short of workers.



Economic policy was the responsibility of **Hjalmar Schacht** and **Hermann Goering** and was done through a series of **4 year plans**, which aimed to transform the economy. Some historians have argued that the aim of this 'transformation' was to create a **'war economy'** (plan the economy to prepare for war).



## CONTROL OF THE WORKERS

**DAF – German Labour Front** led by Robert Ley replaced Trade Unions. All workers had to join and it gave some ‘benefits’ to workers.

As unemployment fell, the Nazis became popular with sections of industrial workers, but many still held Communist ideas. It was, however, impossible to voice this in public for fear of arrest and imprisonment.

The Nazis believed that workers were a vital element in rebuilding Germany and were a key part of the ‘People’ s Community’ (Volksgemeinschaft)

The created many incentives to encourage workers to be productive (as well as the threat of arrest etc).

Propaganda praised workers and linked their achievement to the success of Hitler.

**Strength Through Joy** (KdF) gave incentives such as cheap theatre tickets, cut price cruises, sporting clubs and attendance at sports events.

**The Beauty of Labour** movement encouraged workers to do their very best – work hard for the good of the country. The movement also provided better working conditions – lunch canteens, washroom facilities, even a laundry in some factories so you could do your washing.

### Was life better for workers? – Attitudes in Germany varied

YES

NO

Small businesses benefited. Nazis banned new department stores from opening which reduced competition.

**RAD:** unpopular because of low wages.

Some farmers had their debts written off. All benefited from an increase in food prices

Many farmers resented the government meddling in their affairs.

Big businesses benefited from massive rearmament programme. Huge profits were made.

**DAF:** For many, this was a lifeline. Allowed them to feed and clothe their families once more.

Workers were working longer hours.

Trade unions banned

“Strength through Joy” and “Beauty of Labour” campaigns set up.

Not everyone could afford the ‘People’s Car’

Remember: Life certainly not better for women and Jewish workers!

Women encouraged to stay at home and not to work.

Many Jews sacked from their jobs.

Nazis reduced unemployment from 6 million in 1933 – just over 100,000

BUT THESE FIGURES ARE MISLEADING

**SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS COULD NOT REGISTER AS UNEMPLOYED!**

**WOMEN AND JEWS WERE NOT INCLUDED ON THE UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES!**

## Women in Nazi Germany



- Women were expected to play a **supporting role** within a family unit.
- They were thought by the Nazis and wives and mothers of the 'political soldiers' the Nazis were training.
- They were expected to **dress traditionally** – long hair, traditional clothing styles and no make up.
- Nazi women's organisations **rewarded women with medals for having families of 4 or more** (Gold medal for 8, Silver for 6, Bronze for 4. If you had 10 then Hitler would be Godfather to your 10<sup>th</sup> child) and the government gave women **tax breaks**.
- **Education** other than that which supported a domestic role was **not encouraged beyond 16**.
- **Many intelligent, educated, urban living women found this new situation stifling and lacking in opportunities.** If women were employed by the state – **women doctors, civil servants and teachers were sacked from their jobs.**

The family was meant to be at the heart of the Nazism. **Propaganda encouraged men and women to believe they had separate roles within the family unit** and children to be respectful to their parents and loyal to Hitler. **There were very strict rules about marriage based on Nazi laws of racial purity.** This happened due to the Nuremberg laws of 1935.

The family was thought of as less important than the '**Volksgemeinschaft**', or the 'People's Community' – this was the racially 'pure', German speaking peoples who the Nazis believed were united by their loyalty to Hitler.

# HITLER YOUTH

Hitler wanted to *indoctrinate* young people to become perfect Nazis. He did this in two ways: the Hitler Youth Movements and through Education.

The Hitler Youth Movements:

-4 different groups, 2 for girls, 2 for boys.

Boys trained to be soldiers: marching, camping, weapons training, fitness training.

-Girls trained to be good mothers: domestic training, fitness training.

-Both groups trained in utter loyalty to Hitler: listening to *Mein Kampf*, saluting the swastika, singing Nazi songs, reporting on “anti-Nazi” activities in their families and neighbourhoods.

Membership of the Hitler Youth became compulsory in 1939. About 7,500,000 children were members; about 1,000,000 refused.

Some young people chose to join anti-Nazi groups like the Swing Movement and the Edelweiss Pirates.



# EDUCATION

New curriculum:

- Maths questions promoted messages of war and getting rid of minorities
- History focused on the Nazi Party
- Geography focused on the “Greater Germany”
- Biology focused on recognising the Aryan race

New resources

- History books were rewritten without German defeats
- Story books were written warning children of the dangers of the Jews.

Boys were educated to be soldiers, girls educated to be mothers. They had separate timetables.

Lots of PE lessons for everyone to keep everyone fit and healthy for their new roles.

Teachers had to join the Nazi Teachers’ Association or lose their jobs.

Jewish pupils were persecuted in lessons. They had to leave German schools in 1938.

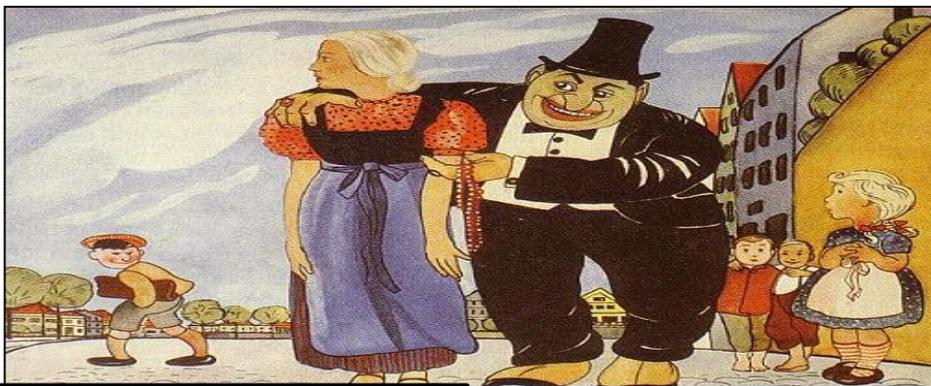


## Treatment of Jews up to 1939

### Stage 1: 1933 – 35 'Piecemeal' Discrimination

School books included anti – Jewish information and images

Jewish people could not continue in some professions eg the law



### Stage 2: 1935 – 39 Systematic Discrimination

In 1935 the 'Nuremburg Laws' were passed which had important effects.

- 1) **Jewish people could not marry non-Jewish people** their children lost inheritance rights
- 2) **Jewish people could not be citizens of Germany** – they couldn't hold passports and became people without rights under the law in their own country
- 3) Some saw the future danger and left the country or got their children out on '**Kinder transport**' to Britain.
- 4) The stage ended with '**Kristallnacht**' (**Night of Broken Glass**) 1938  
After the assassination of a Nazi diplomat in Paris revenge was taken on Jewish businesses and houses

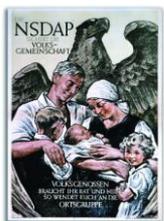


**Key words/phrases**  
**Autarky -**  
**RAD –**  
**Volksgemeinschaft –**  
**Motherhood Cross (Mutterkreuz) –**

**Nazi *social* policy - Workers**  
What Nazi organisation replaced Trade Unions?  
  
All workers had to join and received benefits...  
List the benefits from  
A) KDF Strength Through Joy  
•  
•  
•  
•  
B) Beauty of Labour  
•  
•  
•  
•

**Nazi *social* policy –  
Women & the family**  
What role were women expected to take?  
  
How were women rewarded for motherhood?  
  
What state jobs were women sacked from?  
  
How far was this change accepted by women?  
  
Describe the Nazi idea of ‘family’  
  
What rules about marriage were introduced by the Nuremberg Laws of 1935?  
  
What incentives were there for couples to marry?

**Nazi *economic* policy**  
1. Who was responsible for the Nazi economic policy?  
2. Describe the National Labour Service (RAD)  
  
3. Who was Dr. Ley?  
4. How were men recruited into RAD?  
  
5. List four types of public works completed by this programme.  
•  
•  
•  
•  
6. Goering oversaw the second 4 year plan but what did it focus on?  
  
7. What impact did this have on unemployment in Germany?



**Was life better for workers under the Nazis?**  
  
**Yes**  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**NO**

# KEY QUESTION 3- How were the lives of German people affected by Nazi Rule between 1933-39?



**'The whole purpose of education is to create Nazis.'**  
*Statement from the Nazi Minister of Education (Bernhard Rust) in 1934.*



**Nazi treatment of Jewish people up to 1939**

**Key word :** Define  
Anti-Semitism –  
Boycott –

### Young People in Nazi Germany (Boys)

10 year old boys joined the Pimpfen; what was the name of the organisation they could join aged 14 ?

In what year did it become compulsory to join the HJ?

List 4 activities young people (boys) would have been doing on youth camps.

- 
- 
- 
- 

Choose 2 and explain why these activities were considered important.



Describe what boys were taught in school and explain why.

### Young People in Nazi Germany (Girls)

What was the name of the Nazi youth organisation for girls?

List 4 activities young people (girls) would have been doing on youth camps.

- 
- 
- 
- 

Choose 2 and explain why these activities were considered important.

Describe what girls were taught in school and explain why.

What did Hitler order German people to boycott in 1933 (he was criticised and disliked by Hindenburg for doing this so?)

In 1933 what types of jobs and professions were Jewish people banned from?

List the 3 main aspects of the Nuremberg Laws of 1935 which impacted Jewish people.

- 
- 
- 

Describe what happened on Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass) on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1938.

What name were all Jewish people ordered to add to their names by 1<sup>st</sup> January 1939.

## What were the main features of Nazi education?

Blank area for writing the answer to the question: 'What were the main features of Nazi education?'

# Key Qu- 4

## Why did life change for the German people during the Second World War?

### You need to know about:

- Changing conditions on Home Front p30-31
- Opposition to Nazis p32
- Treatment of Jews 1939-45 p33
- Impact of defeat p34-35

### KEYWORDS

<b>Blitzkrieg</b>	Lightening war tactics used by the Nazis for swift victory
<b>Home front</b>	When war affects civilians in their country
<b>Rationing</b>	Limits on food and supplies
<b>Opposition</b>	People who don't agree
<b>Ghettos</b>	Temporary walled off areas for Jews 1939-41
<b>Final Solution</b>	Decided at Wannsee Conference 1941 to exterminate Jews using gas chambers
<b>Holocaust</b>	Name given to the period of time when Jews were persecuted by the Nazis
<b>Nuremberg war trials</b>	Where trials took place for Nazi war criminals
<b>De-nazification</b>	Process of removing Nazi ideas from Germany

Content- changing conditions on the Home Front

# Home Front in Germany

## Start of WW2

Germany invade Poland 1<sup>st</sup> Sept 1939 leading to Britain and France declaring war.



Germany used blitzkrieg tactics and quickly defeated Denmark, Norway, Belgium and France.



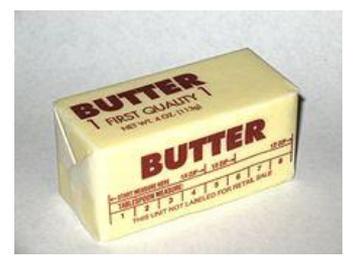
1941- turning point. Germany invade Soviet union and the USA enter the war.



From this point forward Germany were on the defensive until their defeat in 1945.

## Rationing

Rations of food, soap and textiles began in August 1939. The rations were certainly not generous. To begin with, 500 grams of meat a week for an average worker (halved by 1945), 125 grams of butter and one egg a week were introduced. The German staple diet throughout the war was bland and boring, mainly rye bread, potatoes and vegetables.



# KEY QUESTION 4- Life in Germany during the Second World War (1939-45)

Content- changing conditions on the Home Front

Fresh food and fish were rarely obtained. Shoes were also severely rationed: work shoes were only be worn at work and there were regular checks on homes by Nazi officials to confiscate extra shoes.



British and American bombing campaigns on German cities brought massive casualties. Dresden was completely destroyed with 25,000 casualties in one night. Millions were homeless by the end of the war

## Home Front in Germany 1939-45



By the summer of 1940, 50 per cent of German workers were involved in war production .

Women were increasingly used which reversed their previous policy of having women at home.

By 1944 German war production had improved tremendously, but by then it was too late as Germany could not compete against the massive combined war productions of Britain, the USA and the USSR.



## Opposition to the Nazis



### Opposition from the youth



#### **Edelweiss Pirates**

- Young girls and boys.
- Anti-Hitler Youth
- Some even sheltered army deserters and attacked Nazi officials

© Jean Jolich

#### **White Rose Group**

- Students at University of Munich
- Led by Hans and Sophie Scholl
- Arrested by Gestapo for giving out anti-Nazi leaflets
- Tortured and hanged



#### **Swing Kids**

- Middle-class youths
- Wanted to dance and listen to swing music which was banned under Nazis
- Rebelled by wearing listening to Jazz, being friends with Jews.

### Opposition from the church- Dietrich Bonhoeffer

At a time when many Church leaders in Germany actively supported or at best failed to oppose the Nazis, Bonhoeffer's Christian faith led him to act against the Nazis, resulting in his death in a concentration camp a few days before the defeat of Germany.

Bonhoeffer was placed in solitary confinement, given stinking blankets, with no soap and water or clean clothes. The guards were forbidden to talk to him and he was fed on dry bread thrown onto the cell floor through a slit in the door.

In 1944 Bonhoeffer was transferred to a concentration camp. On 8 April 1945 Bonhoeffer was put on trial in Flossenburg concentration camp. The trial lasted half an hour. The sentence was death by hanging.

Some Protestants tried to oppose the Nazis. **Martin Niemöller** set up the **Confessional Church**. He was sent to a concentration camp for 7 years and kept in solitary confinement.

### Opposition from Military – July Bomb Plot

Leading army men tried to kill Hitler. They believed that Hitler's leadership was dooming Germany to defeat. **Claus von Stauffenberg** carried the bomb in a briefcase and placed it on the floor while he left to make a phone-call. The bomb exploded killing four men in the hut. Hitler's right arm was badly injured but he **survived** the bomb blast.

It is estimated that around 4,980 Germans were executed after the **July Plot**. Hitler decided that the leaders should have a slow death. They were hung with piano wire from meat-hooks. Their **executions** were filmed and later shown to senior members of the Nazi party and the armed forces.



Think about why opposition was weak against the Nazis

## Treatment of Jews 1939-45

### Stage 3: 1939 – 41 Ghettos

When World War Two started Jewish people in land taken over by the Nazis became targets. They were put in **Ghettos** – small areas of towns and cities. All Jewish people from that town and the surrounding countryside were forced to live there in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions. Conditions became so bad that disease and epidemics spread quickly.

Nazis then used these conditions as propaganda by filming them to show that Jewish people were in the eyes of the Nazis '**untermensch**' (sub-human).



### Stage 4: 1941 – 45 The Holocaust (called the 'Final Solution' by the Nazis).

In Dec. 1941 there was a meeting at Wannsee in Germany between senior SS officers. Little evidence of the discussions they had there survive, but the decision was taken to carry out the 'Holocaust' or 'Final Solution to the Jewish Question'.

This led to the killing of 6 million Jewish people by 1945 and approximately 1 million others – political opponents, Prisoners of War, Roma people, homosexuals and religious opponents, such as Jehovah's Witnesses.

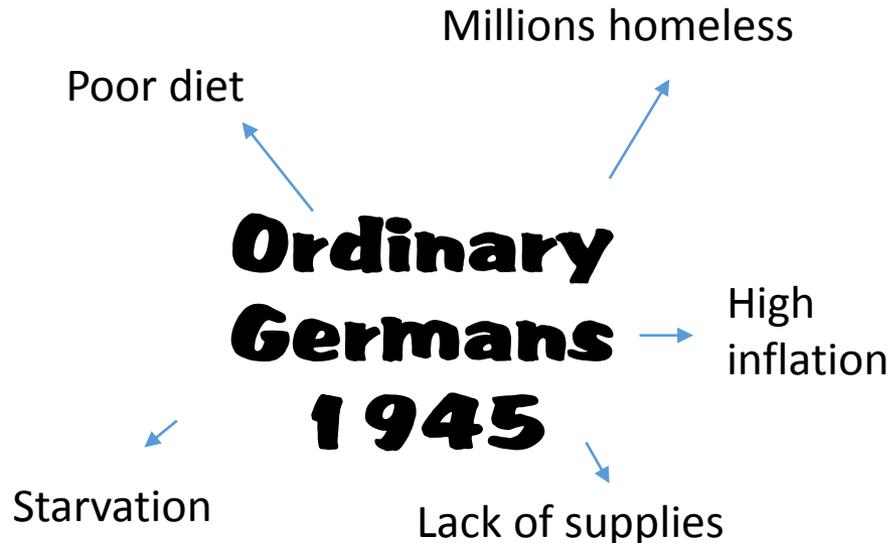
Concentration camps had existed since 1933, but only after 1941 were they used to murder systematically Jewish people. After experiments with several methods, gassing was the system adopted.

The Holocaust ended when invading Russian soldiers from the East and American / British soldiers from the West discovered the camps which had been abandoned as they advanced with many inmates alive or dead left behind.

# IMPACT OF DEFEAT ON GERMANY IN 1945

## Surrender 1945

In May 1945 Germany surrendered to the Allies. One of the most serious consequences for Germans was their forced expulsion from where they had settled in occupied Europe. Some **11 million Germans were expelled** from countries all over the continent, arriving in the western and eastern zones of occupation as homeless refugees.



## Nuremberg War Trials 1945+

The major Nazi war criminals were put on trial at Nuremberg in 1946: twelve (including Hermann Goering) were sentenced to death, seven (including Albert Speer) were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Trials of other Nazis prison camp guards and army officers continued for many years – in the British zone alone between 1945 and 1949 24,000 trials were held

## IMPACT OF DEFEAT ON GERMANY IN 1945

### DENAZIFICATION 1945

- In all of the Allied zones a process of **denazification** began, designed to remove Nazis from positions of power and to re-educate the German population.
- The Nazi Party was made illegal and German schools were reorganised to remove all trace of Nazi propaganda.
- By 1947 the process of denazification had definitely slowed down and by 1951 it was abandoned as so many Germans had links to the Nazis there positions were being comprised.

### Allies take control 1945

- To start with, the Allies began a programme of **de-industrialisation**: destroying all trace of heavy industry in Germany so that any future armaments industry would be impossible.
- Large-scale unemployment resulted when chemical and electrical industries were destroyed.
- The supply of food dried up. No chance of Germany paying reparations.
- The British government found itself in the crazy situation of paying more for importing food into the British zone than it was receiving in reparations.
- The western Allies came to the conclusion that unless Germany was allowed to revive its economy there was no hope of payment of reparations, recovery or an end to starvation.

# KEY QUESTION 4- Life in Germany during the Second World War (1939-45)

**Key words/phrases**  
**Blitzkrieg** –  
**Volksturm** –  
**Total War** -

**Rationing**  
What key items were rationed?  
•  
•  
•  
What were German people asked to donate to help the troops on the Eastern front ?  
  
Describe the way life changed for the following during WWII Home Front  
a) Women  
  
b) Young people  
  
c) Senior government officials  
  
Which German cities were severely affected by bombing?

**Opposition**  
Describe how Martin Neömoller and Dietrich Bonhoeffer opposed the Nazis.

What was the White Rose movement?

How did the Swing Youth oppose the Nazis?

Who were the Edelweiss Pirates and how di they oppose the Nazis/

The July Bomb Plot 1944. Answer the 5Ws – Who, What, Where, When, Why?



# KEY QUESTION 4- Life in Germany during the Second World War (1939-45)

**Key words/phrases**  
Einsatzgruppen –  
Ghetto –  
Untermensch -

What were conditions like in Ghettos?

What was the 'Final Solution'?

What is the name given to the horrific genocide of Jewish people?

Which other groups in society were persecuted by the Nazis?

**The impact of defeat**  
When did the Nazis surrender to the Allies?

Describe the social, economic and political situation in Germany at the end of the war?

What was de-nazification'?

Where were the key Nazi war criminals put on trial in 1946?

How was Germany divided?

# Key Qu- 5

## Why were conditions in East and West Germany different after 1945?

### You need to know about:

- Division of Germany p39
- Economic recovery of West Germany p40-41
- Control and repression in the East p42-43
- Separation of Germany by 1961 p44

### KEYWORDS

<b>Yalta Conference</b>	Feb 1945 to decide what should happen to Germany after the war
<b>Potsdam Conference</b>	July-Aug 1945- conference which took place to finalise punishment for Germany
<b>Marshall Plan</b>	\$1.3 billion given to West Germany after 1945 to help recovery
<b>Konrad Adenaur</b>	Chancellor of West Germany
<b>Ludwig Erhard</b>	Adenaur's economic minister 1948-61
<b>Stasi</b>	Secret police in East Germany
<b>Walter Ulbricht</b>	East German leader 1950-1971

**KEY QUESTION 5- West and East Germany between 1949-1991. Why were conditions in West and East Germany different after 1949?**

# Post war division of Germany

War ended May 1945

Comparison of Yalta and Potsdam

Yalta Feb 1945	Potsdam July-Aug 1945
 <p>Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin</p>	 <p>Attlee, Truman and Stalin</p>
Germany to be split into <b>four zones</b> .	Arguments about the <b>details of the boundaries</b> between the zones.
Germany will pay <b>reparations</b> .	Disagreements about the <b>amount</b> of reparations Russia wanted to take. It was agreed that Russia could take whatever it wanted from the Soviet zone, and 10 per cent of the industrial equipment of the western zones, but Britain and the US thought this was too much.
A <b>government of 'national unity'</b> to be set up in Poland, comprising both communists and non-communists.	Truman was angry because <b>Stalin had arrested</b> the non-communist leaders of Poland.
Free elections in the countries of eastern Europe. This part of the agreement was called the <b>Declaration of Liberated Europe</b> .	America and Britain were alarmed because <b>communists were coming to power</b> in the countries of Eastern Europe.
<b>Russia would help against Japan</b> when Germany was defeated.	<b>Truman dropped the atomic bomb</b> so that Japan would surrender before Russian troops could go into Japan. America had the bomb in July 1945, but Truman did not tell Stalin about it. When he saw how he had been tricked, Stalin was furious.



- After World War 2, America, Britain, France and the Soviet Union could not agree on how to govern Germany.
- The four countries argued over money and investment and this time of great tension between them was known as the Cold War. Germany became two countries in 1949.
- The 3 Western Zones became West Germany - the **Federal Republic of Germany** - die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (**FRD**).
- The Soviet Zone in the East became the East Germany - the **German Democratic Republic** - die Deutsche Demokratische Republik (**GDR**).
- West Germany was a democracy similar to the UK. East Germany was a Communist country like the Soviet Union and other 'Eastern Bloc' countries

## Economic recovery in the West

### How did West Germany recover after World War Two?

#### MARSHALL PLAN



In 1947- huge boost to West Germany economy through the Marshall Plan. 1948-1952 \$1.3 billion spent on rebuilding western European economies

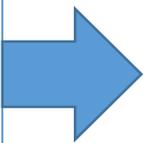
#### NEW CURRENCY



The West introduced a new currency to end inflation. They introduced the Deutschmark.

#### Konrad Adenauer- First Chancellor of West Germany 1949-68

- restore the West German economy and repair the damage done by war;
- work for increased independence for West Germany and end the occupation by Allied military forces;
- restore democracy and de-nazify West Germany.



- Most aims were achieved:
1. 1955 Germany joined **NATO**
  2. **Allied occupation** ended (Br, Fr, US troops stayed as allies on German soil)
  3. New army **Bundeswehr** formed.
  4. **Parliamentary democracy** worked well- even with ex-Nazis in post



## Economic recovery in the West

### How did West Germany recover after World War Two?



# 'Economic miracle' in West Germany



Dr Ludwig Erhard-  
Adenauer's  
economic minister



Konrad Adenauer-  
Chancellor

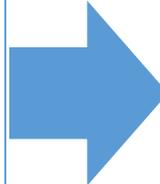
### This led to.....

The industrial expansion of West Germany in the 1950s has sometimes been described as an 'economic miracle'. This was because West Germany in the 1950s experienced:

- the highest annual growth rate in western Europe;
- full employment; (by 1960 a low rate of 0.4 per cent unemployment);
- high productivity; (between 1948 and 1964 industrial production increased by 600 per cent);
- very low inflation.
- Benefitted from Marshall aid

The key points of Erhard's policies in the 1950s were:

- Sensible use of \$1,300 million of Marshall Aid to rebuild old industries and introduce hi-tech machinery.
- Investment and research: firms which invested in research and development could reclaim tax.
- A strong central bank and new currency.
- Massive demand for goods because of the Korean War (1950-3).
- High taxation of business and wealthy German people to fund further investment and social reform; for example, from 1952 wealthier Germans were taxed at 50 per cent and the money was used to build 2 million badly needed new homes.



Volkswagen cars  
produced at  
affordable prices-  
reliable



West Germans had a  
high standard of  
living

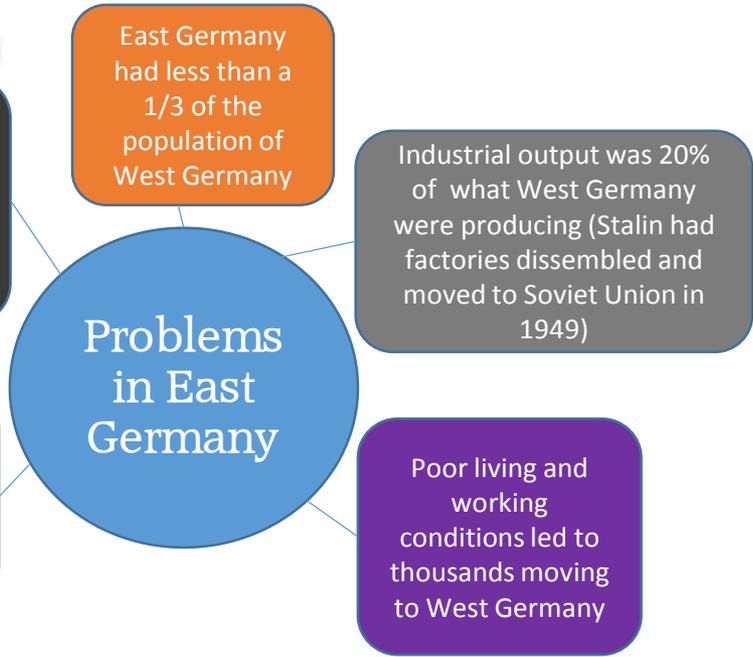
Luxury goods like Leica cameras and Mercedes-benz cars were popular. All of this this led to many East Germans wanting to live in West Germany.

# KEY QUESTION 5- West and East Germany between 1949-1991. Why were conditions in West and East Germany different after 1949?

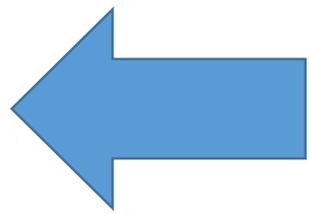


## Control and repression East Germany

### How was East Germany controlled from 1949? ?



By 1961 the E.German government built the Berlin Wall to stop people going to the West. Stasi strengthened its control.



- |   |
|---|
| 1. Wages were increased   |
| 2. Secret police ( <b>Stasi</b> ) was doubled   |
| 3. Stasi began to employ <b>IMs</b> (unofficial collaborators) to spy on East German people. By 1980s 25% of people living in East Germany were informants for the Stasi. |
| 4. Between 1951 and 1989 the Stasi placed political prisoners in the Hohenschönhausen prison on the outskirts of East Berlin where they were often tortured.              |

## KEY QUESTION 5- West and East Germany between 1949-1991. Why were conditions in West and East Germany different after 1949?

### Control and repression East Germany- Key people

WALTER ULBRICHT BECAME LEADER OF EAST GERMANY IN 1950.

- HE PLANNED TO BUILD SOCIALISM IN EAST GERMANY THROUGH PLANNED RAPID INDUSTRIALISATION AND THE **COLLECTIVISATION** OF FARMING JUST AS HAD BEEN DONE IN THE SOVIET UNION IN THE 1930S.
- HIS POLICIES ON FARMING, WHICH DOMINATED THE ECONOMY OF EAST GERMANY, WERE VERY UNPOPULAR AND ULTIMATELY DISASTROUS AS THEY LED TO FOOD SHORTAGES AND RATIONING.
- INDUSTRIALISATION ALSO PROVED TO BE VERY DIFFICULT AS UPPER SILESIA, THE INDUSTRIAL AREA OF EASTERN GERMANY, WAS TAKEN BY POLAND IN 1945, ALL BUSINESSES WERE STATE OWNED AND RUN BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY.
- HE ALSO SUPPORTED THE BUILDING OF THE BERLIN WALL TO PREVENT EAST GERMANY'S WORKERS FROM ESCAPING TO THE WEST. DESPITE ALL OF THIS EAST GERMANY HAD BECOME THE MOST PROSPEROUS MEMBER OF **COMECON** (THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE)
- BY THE 1960S. ULBRICHT'S REFUSAL TO SUPPORT ANY LIBERAL REFORMS MEANT REPLACED BY ERICH HONECKER IN 1971.



**Walter Ulbricht,  
East German  
leader**



**Erich Honecker**

IN THE 1970S THE NEW LEADER OF EAST GERMANY, ERICH HONECKER TRIED TO REMEDY SOME OF THESE PROBLEMS WITH:

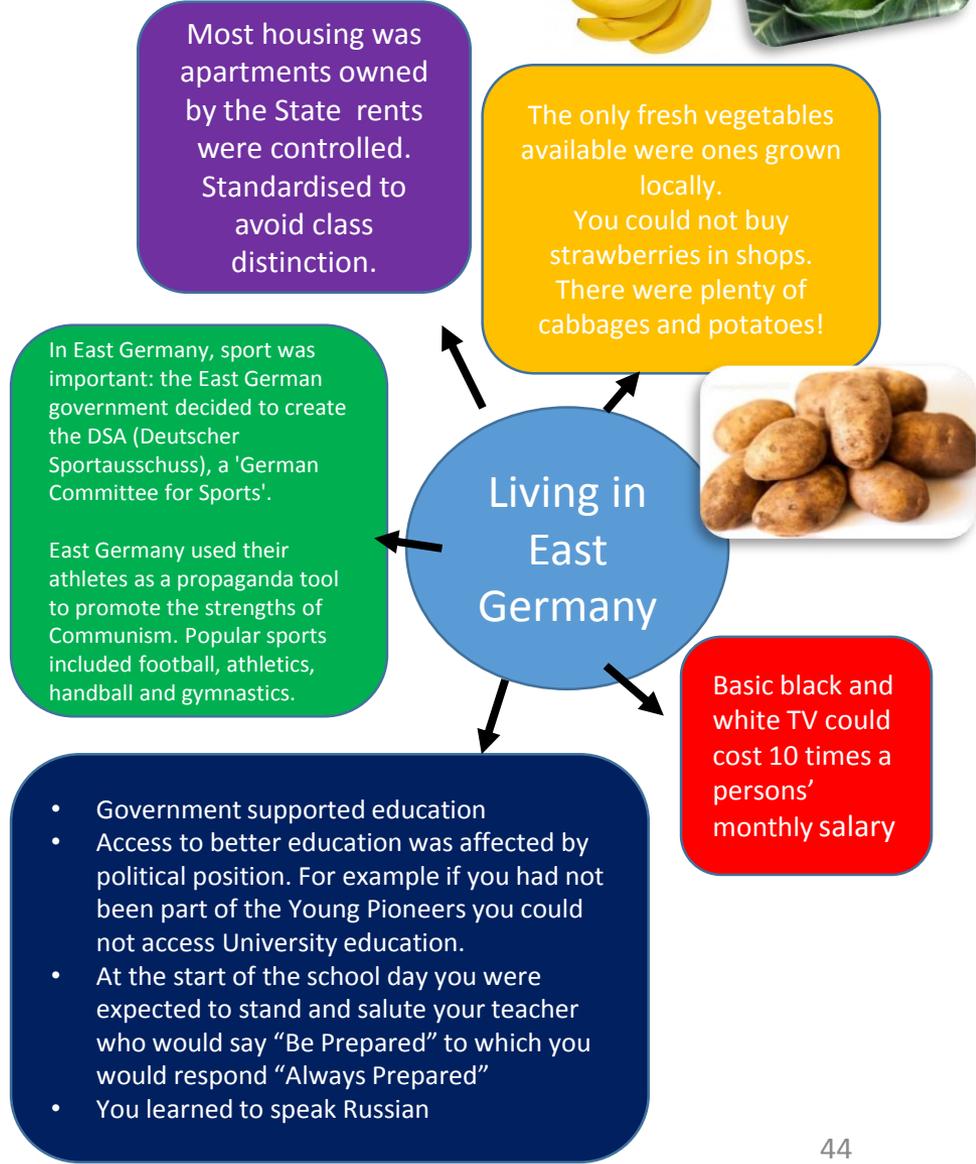
- A MAJOR HOUSING PROGRAMME TO DEAL WITH HOUSING SHORTAGES AS WELL AS THE TERRIBLE CONDITIONS THAT SOME PEOPLE WERE LIVING IN.
- IN 1978 HE INTRODUCED A GREATER DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION AFTER REACHING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE LEADERS OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES.
- HOWEVER THE STASI CONTINUED TO MONITOR EVERY ASPECT OF LIFE IN EAST GERMANY.

# Separation of Germany by 1961



## Key divisions

- E. GERMANY FACED MANY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.
- POPULATION WAS 1/3 OF W. GERMANY AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 20% OF W.GERMANY.
- POOR LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS LED TO THOUSANDS MOVING WEST.
- SHORTAGE OF SKILLED WORKERS IN E.GERMANY.
- BORDER BETWEEN W AND E GERMANY CLOSED IN 1952 BUT MANY MORE STILL MOVED FREELY IN BERLIN.
- JUNE 1953 E. GERMAN GOVERNMENT FACED STRIKES AND CALLED IN THE SOVIET ARMY TO RESTORE ORDER
- WEST BERLIN WAS A CENTRE OF CONSUMERISM – WITH MODERN, WELL-STOCKED SHOPS, THRIVING CAFÉS AND RESTAURANTS, PACKED THEATRES AND NIGHTCLUBS.
- IN E. GERMANY WHILST EVERYONE WAS FED AND HOUSED AND HEALTH CARE AND FREE EDUCATION WAS PROVIDED, IT WAS NEVERTHELESS A MUCH LOWER STANDARD.
- THE MIGRATION OF PEOPLE FROM EAST TO WEST WAS NOT ONLY POLITICALLY EMBARRASSING, IT WAS ALSO ECONOMICALLY DISASTROUS AS THERE WAS A SERIOUS LABOUR SHORTAGE. MANY OF THOSE WHO LEFT TENDED TO BE YOUNG AND HIGHLY SKILLED.



# KEY QUESTION 5- West and East Germany between 1949-1991. Why were conditions in West and East Germany different after 1949?

Who were the key leaders at the Yalta Conferences in February 1945?



What three things were decided?

- 
- 
- 

Who replaced Churchill at the Potsdam Conference 1945?



How was Germany divided?

What was the name was given to the joining of the British and American zones in 1947?

How did Stalin react to this and the introduction of the Deutschmark?

### Key words

- 'Iron Curtain' -
- 'Brain Drain' -
- Communist -
- Capitalist -
- Democracy -
- Cold War -
- Stasi -
- Détente -

### Key people

- Stalin
- Adenaur
- Brandt
- Ulbricht
- Honecker
- Kohl



### Marshall Plan

1. Who was George Marshall?
2. How did Stalin react to the Marshall aid?



### Economic Miracle

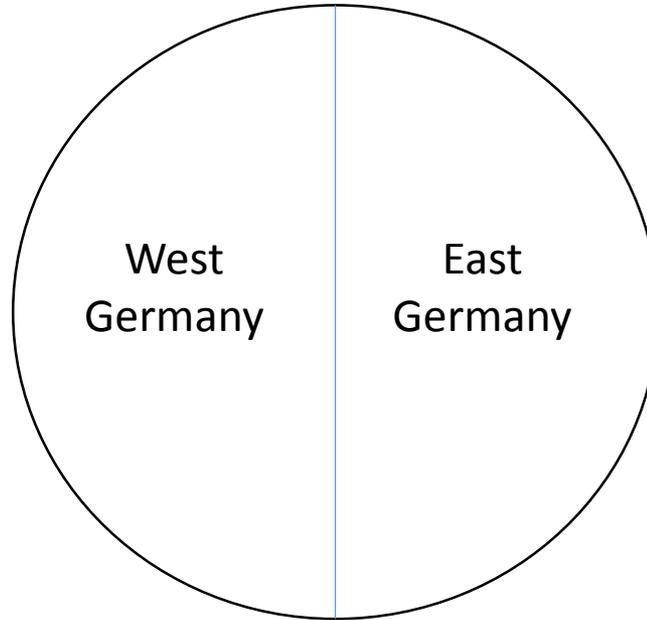
1. Who was Chancellor of West Germany between 1949 and 1963 – accredited with economic miracle?
2. What were the four key features of the industrial expansions in West Germany in the 1950s
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -



### Control and repression in the East

How did the communists control East Germany?

**KEY QUESTION 5- West and East Germany between 1949-1991. Why were conditions in West and East Germany different after 1949?**



Annotate as many differences between West and East Germany

# Key Qu- 6

## How did relations between the two Germanies change 1949-1991?

### You need to know about:

- Emergence of two Germanies p48-9
- Berlin Blockade and airlift p50
- Significance of Berlin Wall p51
- Military alliances p52
- Brandt and Ostpolitik p53

### KEYWORDS

<b>FRG</b>	Federal Republic of Germany (West)
<b>GDR</b>	German Democratic republic (East)
<b>Berlin blockade</b>	1948- when Stalin cut off all transport routes to and from Berlin except the air
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation set up 1949 (western countries) to protect each other if attacked
<b>Warsaw Pact</b>	Set up 1955 to protect eastern countries if attacked
<b>Willy Brandt</b>	Chancellor West Germany 1969. came up with Ostpolitik
<b>Ostpolitik</b>	'East policy' by Brandt to improve relations

## KEY QUESTION 6- How did relations between the two Germanies change 1949-1991?

# EMERGENCE OF 2 GERMANIES

### The Federal Republic of Germany

The western powers decided to form a new country out of their three zones in 1949. This country would still be under occupation but would have extensive powers of self-government. A revived West German economy was seen as a useful barrier against the spread of communism. The new country would be called the Federal Republic of Germany (**FRG**), with Bonn as its capital.

- A **federal** structure was adopted to avoid any danger of dictatorship. The new country was divided into eleven **Länder** which would be represented in a new Federal Parliament in Bonn.
- The Parliament would have two sections. A lower house called the **Bundestag** would be directly elected by the people. The upper house was the **Bundesrat** which would contain representatives of the eleven Länder.
- The main political leader would be the Chancellor who was elected by the Bundestag. Given stronger powers than in the Weimar Republic, such as the right to choose ministers.
- There would be a President who was to be elected for five years and would only be allowed to stand once for this office. The President would not be allowed to control the armed forces and would have no power to declare a state of emergency or appoint and dismiss chancellors. These were very important changes from the Weimar constitution.



### The German Democratic Republic

Meanwhile, the USSR made arrangements for its zone in the east to become a separate country which was called the German Democratic Republic (**GDR**). The USSR set up a one-party communist state there in 1949, led by Walter Ulbricht leader of the Socialist Unity Party (SED). This party was made up of German communists of the KPD who had been imprisoned by the Nazis and released by the Allies, as well as communists who had returned from exile in the Soviet Union. East Berlin was the new capital.

There were regular elections to the East German parliament, the **Volkskammer**, and SED candidates regularly won 99% of the votes. All government decisions were taken by the SED's central committee, the **Politburo**. Local government was brought under direct control of the central government by abolishing the 5 Länder and replacing them with 14 districts, known as **Bezirke**.

Opponents of the new government were arrested and imprisoned. Old Nazi concentration camps were brought back into use for political prisoners. It has been estimated that at this time 120,000 people were put into these camps, over a third of whom died.

Two very different political systems had been set up in the divided Germany: a communist, one-party state in the East (GDR), and a federal, democratic state with an elected Chancellor, President and Parliament in the west (FRG).

# EMERGENCE OF 2 GERMANIES

## West Germany

**Official Name:** Federal Republic of Germany. Allies united their zones in 1949 to create the FRG.

**Leaders:** Konrad Adenauer 1949 – 1963. (See our Germany Post war knowledge booklet for other chancellors)

**Political System:** Democracy

Changes were made in the Constitution which meant that parties had to have 5%....

**Relationship with other countries:** Member of NATO (Treaty with USA and other Western countries to defend each other if attacked)

**Marshall Plan:** Benefited from Marshall Aid, billions of Dollars were given to help with economic recovery in European democracies and prevent possible turn to Communism.

**Economy:** Adenauer's 'Economic Miracle'

1945 80% of Germany's economy destroyed but by 1960 West Germany was wealthier than Britain.

The '**Economic Miracle**' was achieved by...

- Introduction of the Deutschmark – a new currency which ended the Black Market.
- Getting rid of price control on goods
- Cutting taxes
- Marshall Aid lent FRG billions of dollars
- Worked hard and invested in high quality products – e.g BMW

**Trade:** Became a member of the European Coal and Steel Community which encouraged closer ties with other countries and created a common market for coal and steel.

Became a member of the EEC – Common Market. The aim was to bring peace and common economic policies between European countries

**Individual Rights:** Freedom of speech and movement.

## East Germany

**Official Name:** German Democratic Republic

**Leaders:** 1949 – 1971 Walter Ulbricht

1971 – 1989 Erich Honecker

**Political System:** Dictatorship.

Some other political parties allowed but the Communist Party held all the power.

**Relationship with other countries:** Member of Warsaw Pact (Treaty with USSR and other Communist powers to defend each other if attacked)

**Marshall Plan:** Refused to accept Marshall Aid. East Germany never fully rebuilt.

**Economy:** State controlled the economy, set worker's wages and controlled supplies so food shortages were common, for example bananas and oranges were luxuries.

**Trade:** Many East Germans crossed to the West and proclaimed themselves refugees. By 1961 of the 17.5 million residents in East Germany, 2.6 had moved to west Germany taking their trade skills with them. This had a serious impact on the East German economy and was one of the reasons why the wall in Berlin was built and movements eventually restricted.

**Individual Rights:** Free speech was not tolerated and arts etc were strictly controlled.

The **Stasi** secret police arrested anyone who opposed the regime.

## BERLIN BLOCKADE AND AIRLIFT

### **The Berlin Blockade and Airlift**

In 1947 the Americans introduced a new currency into West Berlin and it rapidly improved the standard of living when compared to those in the East.

Stalin retaliated by cutting off all roads and trains into W Berlin for 11 months in 1948. He hoped to force the US, Britain and France out of the city. A flight left bases in West Germany every 30 seconds to Berlin. The worst moment for the west Berliners came in January 1949 when supplies of coal were down to one week and food to three weeks.

West Berliners had to suffer near-famine conditions but most were not tempted into the eastern zone with promises of food and fuel. In the end only 2 per cent of the population of west Berlin was tempted to leave

So the allies supplied in:

Thousands of tonnes of food, clothes, coal, medicine and even a dog for a blind man! **Stalin re-opened the roads in 1949.**



### ***The effects of the Berlin Blockade***

The USSR lost the first “battle” of the Cold War.

The tactics of the Americans and British mean that it appeared they were standing up for freedom, without using violence.

The relationship between the communists and the capitalist governments became more tense and the the 4 zones disappeared into 2 separate countries.

The West joined the capitalist allies: NATO

The East joined the communist countries: the Warsaw Pact.<sup>50</sup>

# Significance of Berlin Wall 1961

### The Berlin Wall:

**Built in:** 1961

**Lasted:** 28 years

**Ordered by:** Khrushchev, the Soviet leader

**Built because:** Thousands of educated and skilled workers left East Berlin and the GDR in search of a better life by going through West Berlin. So, a wall was built through the middle of the city, splitting friends and families.

**False propaganda:** The leaders of the GDR said that they built the wall because there were lots of US spies entering the GDR through West Germany.

### Killer facts

More than 200 people were killed trying to get across the wall.

Thousands of people were successful, though, escaping in car boots, air balloons and using faked work permits.

### **The Building of the Berlin Wall in 1961**

The existence of Western zones in Berlin, and the free access for Berliners allow many East Germans to defect to West Berlin.

By 1961, around 3 million people had migrated from East to West. This was a major success for the West as these people were leaving the communist system for a better life in the capitalist West. The number of refugees that had fled to the West by 1961 was about one in six of East Germany's population.

On August 12th 1961, a record 4,000 people went to West Berlin. On 13 August 1961, barbed wire barricades went up, dividing the city. The East Germans claimed that West Germany were using Berlin as a centre for spying. Instantly military and civilian movement was restricted. As a permanent concrete wall reinforced the barbed wire barricades, there was international outrage.

US and Soviet tanks faced each other in Berlin, and for a short while a 'hot' war was possible. In the end, however, all sides accepted the wall.

Although President Kennedy was deeply critical of the wall, even he pointed out that 'a wall is a lot better than a war'. For many people the Berlin Wall was seen as the iconic symbol of the Cold War.



# Military alliances

What were the military alliances after 1949?



NATO

VS

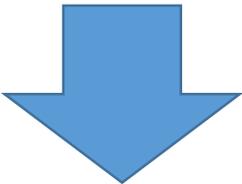
Warsaw Pact



**NATO**- set up in 1949. Included main Western countries. The USA was very keen for West Germany to join as they saw it as the front line in the defence of Western Europe from the threat of Communist attack.

In 1955 West Germany joined NATO and a new German army was created (the **Bundeswehr**).

In response to West Germany joining NATO, the Soviet Union followed by creating its own military alliance of Communist states in Europe in 1955 – this was called the **Warsaw Pact**. This also led to the re-militarisation of East Germany as well, with the founding of the **Nationale Volksarmee** (the National People's Army) in 1956.



**By now the USSR also had atomic weapons and Europe was firmly divided into two very hostile, armed alliances. By the 1980s the USA was stationing its nuclear cruise missiles in West Germany, while the USSR was stationing its nuclear SS20 missiles in East Germany**



## Brandt and Ostpolitik- improving relations with E.Germany

After the building of the Berlin Wall many in W. Berlin wanted to improve relation with East Germany. Willy Brandt was foreign minister 1966 and Chancellor 1969. He came up with the policy Ostpolitik ( meaning Eastern policy)

### The policy

- The 1970 Moscow Treaty, a non-aggression agreement between West Germany and the USSR;
- The 1970 Warsaw Treaty, an agreement with Poland allowed Germans remaining in Poland to return to West Germany
- Brandt kneeling in homage at the memorial to Polish Jews killed by the Nazis in the Warsaw ghetto, although it was criticised by Germans who had lost their homes in Poland at the end of the war
- The 1971 Berlin Accord with the USSR, in which both sides accepted the division of Berlin as permanent;
- A Basic Treaty in 1972 between East and West Germany in which they agreed to exchange diplomatic missions, increase cross-border contacts and trade, as well as respecting each other's independence.



Brandt won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work

### Results

- both countries joined the United Nations in 1973
- travel and communications were easier and trade increased throughout the 1970s
- it allowed East Germany to participate more fully in international sporting events.

# KEY QUESTION 6- How did relations between the two Germanies change 1949-1991?



## West Germany Political system



What was the significance of the Berlin Wall?

## East Germany Political system



## Ostpolitik

What was Ostpolitik?

Whose idea was it?

What did he hope to achieve?

List three ways they tried to improve relations between East and West.

- 
- 
- 

)

## Military alliances

What was NATO?

What was the Warsaw pact?

How did it increase tensions?



## Berlin blockade and airlift

When did this event happen?

What happened?

Why did Stalin take actions?

How did the allies respond?

# Key Qu- 7

## Cooperation and reconciliation by 1991

### You need to know about:

- Collapse of communism in the East and end of Cold War p56
- Fall of the Berlin Wall p57
- The role of Helmut Kohl p58-9
- Reunification p58

### KEYWORDS

<b>Mikhail Gorbachev</b>	<b>Soviet leader 1985-1991</b>
<b>Glasnost</b>	Giving political freedom to Eastern countries
<b>Perestroika</b>	Giving economic freedom to Eastern countries
<b>Reunification</b>	When east and West Germany joined together as one country
<b>Erich Honecker</b>	East German leader 1971-1989
<b>Helmet Kohl</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• W. German Chancellor 1982-89</li><li>• Reunified Germany 1989-1998</li></ul>
<b>Gunter Schabowski</b>	Government official who accidentally said the wall was open 'immediately'
<b>Leipzig and Dresden</b>	Large protests in these cities during 1989

# KEY QUESTION 7- Cooperation and reconciliation by 1991. What factors led to the reunification of Germany in 1990?

## Collapse of communism in the East



By the 1980s struggling to maintain superpower status

Could not afford nuclear arms race

Bogged down in disastrous Afghanistan War

Failures of its own technology- eg sinking of nuclear submarine K219 and fire at Chernobyl nuclear plant

## End of Cold War

Treaties in 1987 and 1991 to significantly reduce nuclear weapons, but also led to them discussing and agreeing on German unification.

Mikhail Gorbachev was clearly more interested in reforming the Soviet Union than supporting communist governments in Eastern Europe.

After the 1990 "Two Plus Four" talks (West and East Germany, with USA, USSR, Britain and France) agreed that Germany could be unified, and would remain a member of NATO and that there would be a big reduction in armed forces stationed in Germany.

By 1991 the Cold War was over. Germany was reunified under a democratic government and democratic governments were elected across the former Soviet-controlled eastern Europe. The USSR, the Soviet Union, also came to an end in December 1991 when the union was officially dissolved, breaking up into 15 new countries.

**Mikhail Gorbachev** became Soviet leader in 1985. Introduced series of reforms to strengthen USSR.

*Glasnost- political freedom*

*Perestroika-economic freedom*

Thousands in E. Germany could now move west. By June 1989 12 per cent of E. Germans placed applications to emigrate. Hungary opened its borders in Aug 1989 which led to many fleeing to W. Germany through Austria. In September 1989 alone, 33,000 people moved west from East Germany. This would eventually lead to the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of communist rule, not just in East Germany but right across eastern Europe.



## KEY QUESTION 7- Cooperation and reconciliation by 1991. What factors led to the reunification of Germany in 1990?

### Fall of the Berlin Wall and end of communist rule in East Germany.

#### Situation in East Germany in 1989

- German economy heading for bankruptcy
- Many protests throughout East Germany
- Honecker (E. German leader) did not reform like Gorbachev did in USSR.
- Gorbachev had ordered all 20,000 Soviet troops out of E. Germany. Protests increased.
- New political parties emerging in 1989 leading to first free elections in 1990.
- On 9<sup>th</sup> October 1989 large demonstrations against the government took place first in Leipzig, then in Dresden. The protesters demanded non-violent political change. The Stasi did nothing to stop or break up these demonstrations which surprised protesters, but encouraged future protests as well.
- On 18<sup>th</sup> October Honecker was forced to resign, but when his replacement Egon Krenz asked the USSR for support in breaking up demonstrations he was told that East Germany was on its own.



Gunter Schabowski was an official on the E.German government. He didn't read the text before the press conference on 9<sup>th</sup> November and accidentally said 'immediately' when asked when the wall can come down.



- On 4<sup>th</sup> November 1989 the largest ever demonstration in East Germany took place when 1 million people protested on the streets of East Berlin.
- On 6<sup>th</sup> November 1989 half a million people marched in Leipzig demanding freedom of movement, an end to communist rule, while chanting "Germany – One Fatherland" ("Deutschland - Ein Vaterland")
- On 9<sup>th</sup> November 1989 the East German government had no option left, without Soviet support – it opened its borders and allowed free travel. Thousands marched to the Berlin Wall and pulled it down in one of the most momentous events in post-war history. In the next few days hundreds of thousands of East Germans crossed the remains of the wall and visited the west.

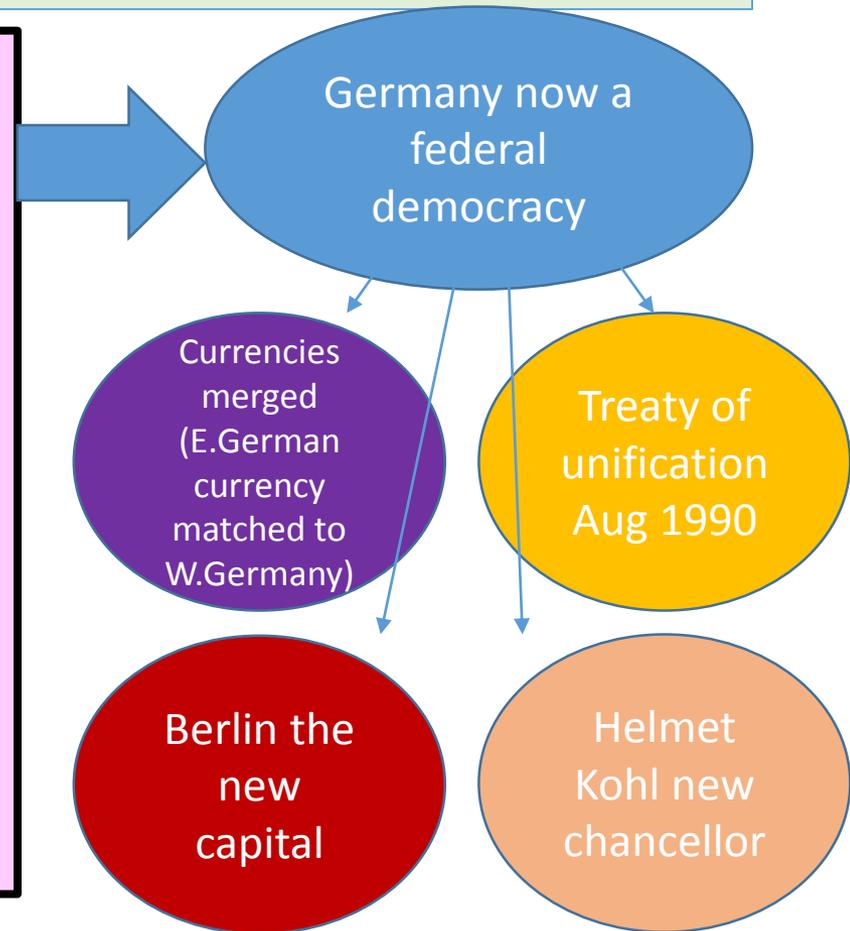
East German citizens who entered West Berlin and West Germany found themselves given free gifts such as beer and tickets to football matches. In Berlin East Germans were given champagne, bananas and chocolate which most had never had before. They also received 100 DM as "welcome money" although most who travelled west in those first few days ended up going back home to East Germany. It is thought that 75,000 East Germans migrated to West Germany in January 1990 alone.

**KEY QUESTION 7- Cooperation and reconciliation by 1991.** What factors led to the reunification of Germany in 1990?

## Reunification of Germany 1990

After the fall of the Berlin Wall, Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor of West Germany, seized the opportunity to lead the reunification of Germany:

- Huge loans given to bail out East Germany.
- By March 1990, 300,000 East Germans had left for the west.
- Gorbachev assured Kohl he would not oppose reunification in return for West German loans to the USSR.
- There was overwhelming support for reunification in East Germany as was shown in free elections in March 1990.
- On 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1990 after the Two Plus Four Talks (between West Germany, East Germany, USA, USSR, Britain and France) agreed to a unified Germany.



### After reunification- big problems still existed

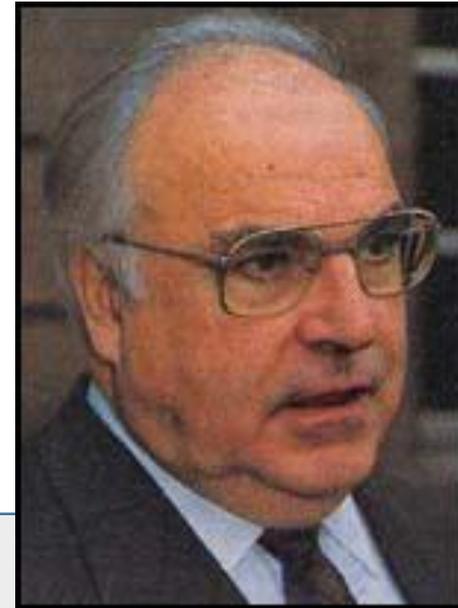
- **E.German economy needed big payouts from W. Germany to survive**
- **Huge migration from East to West led to high unemployment in W. Germany**

**KEY QUESTION 7- Cooperation and reconciliation by 1991.** What factors led to the reunification of Germany in 1990?

## **Role of Helmut Kohl in bringing about reunification**

### **WHO WAS HELMUT KOHL?**

- WITH THE COLLAPSE OF COMMUNISM IN 1989 KOHL BECAME A LEADING SUPPORTER OF THE REUNIFICATION OF WEST GERMANY AND EAST GERMANY.
- THIS POLICY WAS VERY POPULAR AND IN DECEMBER 1990 GERMAN ELECTIONS, KOHL'S CDU PARTY WERE THE LARGEST WON A 134-SEAT MAJORITY COALITION IN THE BUNDESTAG. HE THEREFORE BECAME THE FIRST CHANCELLOR OF A UNIFIED GERMANY SINCE 1945.



## **Helmut Kohl's 10 Point Plan for Germany**

On 28<sup>th</sup> November 1989, this plan was proposed by Kohl, without consulting other European leaders.

The plan included:

**Economic Aid to East Germany**

**Practical improvements and moves to integrate infrastructure such as transport and postal services**

**Creating a confederation between West and East Germany to prepare for a future unified Germany.**

**Free elections in both Germanies**

**Economic reforms to move East Germany toward being a market economy similar to the one that operated in the West.**

**The plan was originally proposed to take up to 5 years**

Kohl's plan suggested that a united Germany should look, in terms of politics and economics, very much like West Germany. Supporters of the plan included President George Bush snr

Other European such as Margaret Thatcher were concerned at the possibility of a large, re-united Germany at the centre of Europe.

The East German government sought a 'third way' whereby the border was open but East Germany survived as a separate state. This was not popular with East Germans and the plan was abandoned in favour of Unification.

## KEY QUESTION 7- Cooperation and reconciliation by 1991. What factors led to the reunification of Germany in 1990?

### What factors led to the reunification of Germany in 1990?

#### Kohl's policies

- Kohl's policies were important in the reunification of Germany because he was ultimately responsible for getting the support from the USSR to agree to the reunification after the Two Plus Four Talks in 1990.

#### Fall of the Berlin Wall

- The fall of the Berlin Wall happened after Schabowski made the mistake at the press conference 9<sup>th</sup> Nov giving access to East Germans to cross the border.
- This led to the wall being pulled down and the symbol of the division being removed paving the way for reunification.

#### Mikhail Gorbachev and collapse of communism

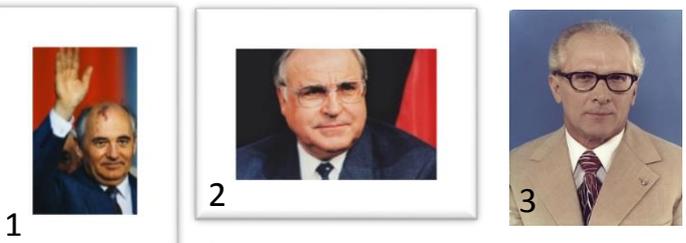
- Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika led to increasing freedoms across Eastern Europe, in particular E. Germany.
- Led to thousands moving West by late 1980s. Gorbachev was more concerned about reforming Soviet Union.
- The collapse of communism in Soviet Union led to the breaking up of Eastern countries under their control leading to reunification becoming more likely.

#### Protests and anger in E. Germany

- Increasing protests in East Germany as economy heading for bankruptcy.
- Gorbachev had ordered 20,000 Soviet troops out so protests increased without being stopped.
- Oct 1989 violent protests in Leipzig and Dresden where protesters demanded political change.
- The mood in East Germany was ready for a change and reunification.

# KEY QUESTION 7- Cooperation and reconciliation by 1991. What factors led to the reunification of Germany in 1990?

**Key words**  
Perestroika –  
Glasnost –  
Reunification –  
Self – determination  
'De Wende' –



**Key individuals**  
1. Mikhail Gorbachev – leader of Soviet Union  
2. Helmut Kohl – West Germany  
3. Erich Honecker – East Germany

**Changing relationships between USA and USSR**  
How did this contribute towards the collapse of East Germany?

What role did Gorbachev's policies play?



**Protests, Demonstrations and changes in the Eastern Bloc**  
Which country opened its border with Austria in August 1989?

How did this impact on East Germany?

How did the East German government deal with the mass protests in East Berlin and East Germany?

What was the reaction of the Soviet government?

How did this lead to the fall of the Berlin wall?

## November 9<sup>th</sup> 1989

What were the immediate consequences of the fall of the wall?

# KEY QUESTION 7- Cooperation and reconciliation by 1991. What factors led to the reunification of Germany in 1990?



## KOHL'S TEN POINT PLAN

28<sup>th</sup> November 1989 Kohl proposed 10 point plan – saw the opportunity to reunite Germany

What were the main parts of Kohl's ten point plan?

**Problems with reunification**  
1. East and West were very different societies

**Problems with reunification**  
2. Could only happen if allies (USA, Britain) and USSR agreed

**Problems with reunification**  
3. Opposition in West Germany from main opposition party

## Reunification & Reconciliation

Problems with reunification  
What was the impact of reunification on the economy in the West?

### Disintegration of East Germany

Honecker resigned in October 1989.  
Egon Krenz replaced him.  
Soviet refused support to suppress the protests.  
Mass migration – East Germans given 'welcome money'  
Krenz resigned December 1989  
New government formed under Hans Modrow – in favour of reunification.

**What did the free elections in East Germany held in March 1990 show?**

### Reunification

When was the Treaty Of Reunification signed?

Which city became the capital of the new Federal Germany?

Who became its first Chancellor?

Why did they opt for 3<sup>rd</sup> October as 'Unity Day' and not 9<sup>th</sup> November (the day the wall came down)?

## Question 1- Describe the ... (5 marks)

Marks available

AO1(a) 5 marks		
BAND 3	Demonstrates detailed and accurate knowledge of the issue set within the appropriate historical context.	4-5
BAND 2	Demonstrates some knowledge of the issue set.	2-3
BAND 1	Demonstrates limited knowledge of the issue set.	1

### Writing structure

1. REFER to the <b>EVENT</b> in the question. Tell me the story	The ...
---	---------

### Example answers

5/5

Describe the features of Ostpolitik [5]

The Ostpolitik policies, introduced by chancellor Willy Brandt, aimed to improve neighbourly relations between West and East Germany. Gorbachev tried to resolve some of the tension between the two countries. One way they aimed to improve relations was in terms of culture. ~~Before~~ ~~As the~~ ~~trade~~. Before Ostpolitik, the two sides of Germany refused to trade and were suspicious of doing so. Willy Brandt aimed to ~~stimulate~~ improve trade with East Germany, as he hoped this would build trust between the FRG and DDR. Another area of relations between ~~the~~ East and West Germany that were ~~addressed~~ addressed by ~~ostp~~ Ostpolitik were ~~the~~ sporting relations between the two, which culminated in a football match between the FRG and DDR in the 60s, which ~~was~~ showed the progress Ostpolitik brought about. The third area Ostpolitik focused on was improving the cultural relations, as before ~~it~~ it was introduced there was a very significant cultural divide, which the new Western government aimed to remove. Although Ostpolitik was viewed with suspicion, it was largely successful, as both countries were strengthened as a result. ~~First~~ Relations were also greatly improved, as showcased by the signing of the Basic Treaty in 1972.

Really clear developed points focussed upon the features of Ostpolitik. Have at least 2 well developed points or an outline of many.

## Question 2- How far did...change in Germany between..? (6 marks)

Marks available

Example answers

3/6

AO1(a+b) 2 marks		AO2 4 marks			
		BAND 3	Fully analyses the nature and extent of change while arriving at a well-supported judgement on the issue set within the appropriate historical context.	3-4	
BAND 2	Demonstrates detailed knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	2	BAND 2	Begins to analyse the extent of change while arriving at a partial judgement.	2
BAND 1	Demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	1	BAND 1	Provides limited analysis of the extent of change.	1

### Writing structure

1.	Write the answer in chronological order.	In ..... (this happened)
1.	Pick another event during the period to show what has changed and by how much	By ..... (this happened) This shows a big/small change...
1.	Pick another event during the period to show what has changed and by how much	By ..... (this happened) This shows a big/small change...
1.	Finish with a CONCLUSION- how far did the experiences change	Overall ? was a significant/minor change in Germany...

How far did the lives of Jewish people change between 1933-1939? (6 marks)

The lives of Jewish people changed drastically between 1933 and 1939. There were several new rules created by the Nazis called the Nuremberg laws. They were added in 1935 and meant Jewish people couldn't marry German citizens. Jewish people were not German citizens meaning anybody could do anything to them and not be punished for it, in fact, some people were rewarded for some things they did to Jews. Before the Nuremberg Laws Jewish people had their rights. *or meaning really clear Daniel*

During 1935 Nazis decided that all Jews were to be sent to special buildings called ghettos. It was decided that the only times they could leave these ghettos was when they had to go to work. However, Jewish unemployment was significantly increasing.

During 1935 and oncoming years the Nazis were creating many more rules and strictly enforcing others. For example, Jews were only allowed to certain stores, eat in certain restaurants and go for walks in certain areas. Jews weren't allowed to sit on park benches and in some areas weren't even allowed to walk in the park. Nazis would stand outside Jewish stores and discourage anybody from going in it to shop.

## Question 2- How far did...change in Germany between..? (6 marks)

### Example answers

6/6

How far did the lives of Jewish people change between 1933 and 1939? [6 marks]

The lives of Jewish people changed drastically between 1933 and 1939. One of the most noteworthy changes was the Nuremberg Laws, which were implemented in 1935. These laws prevented Jewish people from marrying German citizens in an attempt to keep the German race "pure". These laws were significant as it marked the beginning of the systematic discrimination at the hand Jewish people experienced. Before the Nuremberg Laws, the discrimination the Jews faced was less systematic and more sporadic than the discrimination after Nuremberg. There was still a lot of discrimination, such as propaganda that aimed to make Jewish people feel as if they did not belong and encouraged the discrimination against Jews, but then this discrimination only escalated following the Nuremberg Laws.

As discrimination became more systematic and severe, Jewish Germans had their German citizenship taken away. Not only would this have made Jews feel like they did not belong in Germany, it would have taken away many of their rights as German citizens. This was probably the worst discrimination the Jews had experienced up to this point as not only was it very severe, it was also done at the hands of the government, meaning there was no way for them to get around it.

The systematic discrimination experienced by the Jews culminated <sup>at</sup> into Kristallnacht in November 1938, where Jews across Germany had their homes destroyed and property destroyed in retaliation to the assassination of a Nazi diplomat in Paris. This was significant as it was the point where discrimination turned into persecution and the point where there was widespread violence against the Jews. Following Kristallnacht, Jews began to experience nationwide persecution as they were sent to ghettos, small areas of towns or cities with poor sanitation and conditions.



**3 clear paragraphs showing what has changed from the start to finish dates.**

**Key choice of words in answer to show how far life changed eg 'culminated', 'more systematic', 'changed drastically'**

# Question 3- Arrange the events in order of significance..? (9 marks)

**Marks available**

**Example answers**

6/9

AO1(a+b) 3 marks		AO2 6 marks	
<b>BAND 3</b>	Demonstrates detailed knowledge and understanding of the features mentioned.	3	Fully explains the significance of the factors in the question. There will be a clear, well-supported justification of the relative significance of the factors set within the appropriate historical context.
<b>BAND 2</b>	Demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of the features mentioned.	2	Begins to explain the significance of the factors. There will be some justification of the relative significance of the factors.
<b>BAND 1</b>	Demonstrates limited knowledge and understanding of the features mentioned.	1	Limited explanation of the significance of the factors. There will be little attempt to justify the relative significance of the factors.

## Writing structure

1. Start with the MOST significant event/person and EXPLAIN why	? was the most significant because ? is more significant than ? because
1. Then NEXT most significant event/person and EXPLAIN why	? is partly significant because... ? is more significant than ? because...
1. Then EXPLAIN the LEAST significant	? is least significant because... ? is not as significant as ? and ? because...

I think <sup>in strengthening Germany</sup> the most significant factor of the three factors is the economic miracle because before it Germany was very poor, possibly one of the poorest countries during that time. As well as a huge shortage of money, there was also a huge shortage of resources meaning Germany couldn't make any money. Once the currency was changed and there was a rapid industrial  growth with a skilled workforce and Germany started producing resources that they could sell the inflation rate lowered and Germany was getting rich  fast. This was a critical to Germany because then they could start strengthening their country and joining groups of countries  that they could trade with.

I think the second most significant factor of the three factors was when Germany became a member of the ECSC. When they joined it meant they had many economic benefits, especially when it came to selling their resources. It was much easier to sell their resources and they could get more money when they sold  their resources compared to other countries that weren't in the ECSC.

Lastly, I think the third most significant factor of the three factors was becoming a member of NATO. When Germany became a member of NATO it made them much more trusted  which led to them being allowed to grow their military and have power once again. It also meant they could trade with more countries. but... *my is this the least significant factor?*

## Question 4- Explain why..? (8 marks)

### Marks available

Band descriptors and mark allocations

	AO1(a+b) 3 marks		AO2 5 marks	
BAND 3	Demonstrates detailed knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	3	Fully explains the issue with clear focus set within the appropriate historical context.	4-5
BAND 2	Demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	2	Partially explains the issue within the appropriate historical context.	2-3
BAND 1	Demonstrates limited knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	1	Limited explanation of the issue.	1

### Writing structure

1. Explain ONE example of how and why it was different after the date	? was different because...  This happened because...
2. Explain another example of change	Also, ? was different because...  This happened because...
3. Explain a final example of change	Furthermore,...  This happened because...
4. Judgement- which was the most significant change?	Overall, I think...

### Example answers

7/8

Why was life so different for people in Germany after 1939?

Life was very different for people in Germany after 1939 because from the point when the war started people were given rations of food as resources were already running low. These rations of food were fairly small, however, if you were a mother or expecting, nursing mother, poorly, a vegetarian <sup>and</sup> a donor of blood or breast milk you would've been given extra rations which was totally fair. Mothers and their children would've been worried because almost all men that were able to fight were sent away to fight. There were air raids from the allies that devastated cities which people thought were unfair and that they'd done it for no reason even though the allies were being bombed too. Due to the devastating air raids two-roomed emergency houses were created so that the air raid victims had somewhere to live. Even though these houses were small they were said to be very comfy. Even though many of Germany's cities were obliterated cinemas remained open to show pro-Nazi propaganda which had a negative affect on the morale of Germany. During the allied air raids one of the biggest targets was the Reichstag which led to it being almost completely destroyed. As the war went on, the Nazis had been fighting in Stalingrad for a long time and Hun started to get pushed back which led to lots of fear from many people mainly German officials (as the citizens weren't told Germany was starting to lose) of Germany losing the war.

*Be specific*  
After some time homelessness became an increasingly issue, there were too many homeless people to build houses for and people ~~tea~~ started scavenging.

As well as Germany losing the war Jews were being killed in their thousands every single day and many German officials, Jews and some regular citizens had started fleeing from Germany to peaceful countries.

## Question 4- Explain why..? (8 marks)

## Example answers

7/8

Explain why life was so different for in East and West Germany. after 1948 (8)

The main reason life was so different in Germany after 1948 is that the division of Germany was formalised, or formally introduced, leading to four sectors and two different ideologies. The Allied sectors French, American and British sectors were ~~then~~ the ~~reason~~ formed the democratic West Germany. This was a massive change from the Nazi government, as what was once a land of censorship under a totalitarian one party state quickly became a country which valued freedom of speech and democratic government over almost anything else. Meanwhile the Russian sector of Germany became the DDR. While freedom However, in the East the largest change was not the freedom of the citizens, as censorship was rife and the stasi would ~~not~~ arrest those who spoke out against their new government, much like the Gestapo did in Nazi Germany. The main difference in the East was the new ideology they lived under, which was Communism. This was a massive change as previously, being a Communist was punishable by death. ~~\* You could also include setting rights.~~

+ freedom of movement

Another massive change following 1948 in West Germany was an economic one. As Germany began to lose the war, their economy rapidly declined, as did the living standards of citizens. However, following the division, West Germany's economy quickly improved. ~~But~~ Bolstered by help from the Allies, particularly from the USA in the form of Marshall Aid, Germany experienced a rapid economic turnaround known as the German economic miracle. This transformed West Germany from a country in economic ruin to a global economic powerhouse. However, in the East the economy took a different turn. The Soviets were bitter ~~for~~ about the damage they were caused by Germany, and as a result wanted to punish them. ~~The~~ Massive amounts of money reparations were taken from East

Germany, causing an economic decline which plunged ~~for~~ citizens even further into poverty and unemployment, especially as countless factories were moved to the USSR, taking millions of jobs away from ~~Germany~~ Germany. ~~This was however, this was not a massive change as Germany's economy was already declining towards the~~ Another massive change for the West Germany was that they ~~went~~ from end of World War 2.

\* Furthermore, East Germany was still a one-party state, the only change was which party had total control.



Strong subject knowledge

Comparison of life in West and East

## Question 5- How important..? (12 marks)

### Marks available

Band descriptors and mark allocations

	AO1(a+b) 4 marks		AO2 8 marks	
BAND 4	Demonstrates accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	4	Fully analyses and evaluates the importance of the key issue against other factors. There will be a reasoned and well supported judgement set within the appropriate historical context.	7-8
BAND 3	Demonstrates detailed knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	3	Analyses and evaluates the key issue against other factors. There will be a clear attempt to arrive at a judgement with support.	5-6
BAND 2	Demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	2	Begins to analyse and evaluate the key issue against other factors. An unsupported judgement of the issue is provided.	3-4
BAND 1	Demonstrates limited knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	1	Limited attempt to analyse and evaluate the key issue against other factors.	1-2

### Writing structure

1. AGREE with the EVENT in the question and show how important it was	The ? was important for...
2. Give a different example of an event which was important	However, ? was also important
3. Give another DIFFERENT event which was important	In contrast, ? was also important
4. JUDGEMENT- weigh up how important the 1 <sup>st</sup> event was	Overall, ? was really/not very important

### Example answers

How important was the Reichstag Fire of 1933 in Hitler's consolidation of power between 1933 and 1934 (12 mark question)

The Reichstag fire was significantly important in Hitler's consolidation of power during 1933 and 1934. This is because it triggered several events after it occurred that Hitler used to gradually become a dictator.

Firstly, the fire was said to be caused by a communist although the fire was most probably started by Hitler or some member of the Nazi party. Hitler blamed the whole of the fire on the communist group, this is the start of Hitler's journey on becoming the dictator of Germany. The main reason why Hitler blamed all of this on the Communist party was to make them less popular. This gave them less of a chance on becoming part of the government and prevented them from disagreeing with some of the rules Hitler will make in the future. This also gave the Nazi party a much better chance of becoming part of the government because with the communist gone, being one of the parties that hated the Nazis the most, certainly gave them a much easier chance and a much higher percentage of seats in the Reichstag. When it got repaired, that is.

Around a year after the fire of the Reichstag is when certain events occur that propel Hitler in the direction of power. The first thing that happens is the trade union getting over. This union was full of a bunch of extreme left wing political people including communists. Because Hitler had a reason to blame the communist the Trade Union got shut down. Because nobody supported the communists right after the fire Hitler attempted to create a

## Question 5- How important..? (12 marks)

### Example answers

7/12

Communists weren't the only other party besides the Nazi party.

law called the 'Enabling Act'. As the communists didn't have very many of the seats in the Reichstag they couldn't disagree with Hitler so the law was created. This law allowed Hitler to create other laws at will meaning he could pretty much do anything at will. He used this law to ban all other political parties which meant nobody could disagree with Hitler. Tell me more about what else the

Enabling Act allowed Hitler to do to strengthen power.

Hitler terminated the SA killing Rohm in the process and after all of this Hindenburg died of his illness. Hitler was the one to be second in charge and so he was.

Hitler became Dictator and the army made an oath to protect Hitler, not Germany.

Overall, none of this would have been achieved if it wasn't for the fire because the communists would have disagreed with all of Hitler's laws.

16 How important were the policies of Helmut Kohl in the bringing about of German reunification in 1989? [12 marks]

Helmut Kohl's policies, while they did help us to bring German about German reunification, were not very important in the steps leading to reunification, especially when compared to other factors affecting the political situation at the time. While the DDR did make use of the financial aid provided to them, they did not become reliant on it which would have ~~essentially~~ guaranteed reunification until much later on. At the time Kohl's policies were implemented, the Eastern government still believed that the DDR could carry on as a separate state, which meant reunification would still be unlikely as Honecker was trying to avoid reunification at all costs as he believed it would be a "surrender to the west" and because of this he would have paid little attention to Kohl's policies, ~~reducing~~ the effect they had.

A much ~~more~~ important factor in the reunification of Germany was the appointment of Mikhail Gorbachev as leader of the USSR as it signalled a major change in the Soviet attitude to foreign relations and capitalism, which would have effected East Germany as they were still part of the Warsaw Pact, which was controlled primarily by the Soviet Union. Gorbachev's Perestroika and Glasnost policies aimed for free markets, ~~and free~~ speech and elections. As he was also against state brutality ~~such as~~ the ~~stars~~ against opposing citizens, he refused to supply any military aid to the DDR's ~~foreign~~ internal affairs. This ~~changed~~ the situation in East Germany, as while before, any protests would have been halted by Soviet military and could be ignored by government officials, now the East German people were not afraid to protest ~~and they knew~~ as they knew they would not be punished. This also meant ~~that~~ that the government would have to appease protesters ~~by~~ giving them what they wanted.

12/12

which was a country similar to the FRG. ~~Because~~ Because of this, it could be said that Gorbachev was more important than Kohl in the reunification of Germany.

*Try to find a way of linking rather than listing factors.*

Another important factor in reunification was the opening of the Austria-Hungary border in 1989. While East Germans could not travel freely to Western countries, they were allowed vacations to other Communist countries such as Yugoslavia and Hungary. However, once the border between them was opened, there was an opportunity for East Germans to travel through to Austria, and then enter West Germany. ~~Once~~ the FRG agreed to take these ~~as~~ people in as refugees, people started leaving everything behind ~~for~~ a life in the West. This caused the DDR to begin to go bankrupt, forcing them to rely on aid from Kohl, which helped slowly bring the two countries closer to reunification, as their economies were now essentially linked.

However, the political and economic events taking place in the DDR were by far the most important factors in German reunification. As mentioned before, protests became widespread as citizens were no longer afraid of military intervention. This culminated in the Alexanderplatz protest on November 4<sup>th</sup> 1989, causing the government to realise they were losing control of their own people, leading them to officially open their borders ~~in~~ on November 9<sup>th</sup> 1989. Millions of people poured from East to West, with an eighth of the population leaving in just the first two days. This alone ~~was~~ would be enough to ruin the DDR's economy, without taking into account the fact that the majority of leavers were young people, who are vital in keeping a ~~country's~~ country's economy stable.

In conclusion I would say that Kohl's policies were not necessarily that significant in the reunification of Germany, they did help to encourage the DDR once they were considering the idea. However, without the other factors mentioned above, it is likely that Honecker would simply have ignored Kohl and Germany would have remained divided.