

## Test

### **End of World War 1, The Weimar Republic, Treaty of Versailles**

1. What was the name of the German leader who abdicated (left his job) on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1918?
2. What problems did the new President Frederick Ebert face? [3]
3. The new government was named after the small town of **W**\_\_\_\_\_.
4. How old did you have to be to vote?
5. The new German Parliament was called the **R**\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Making decisions about the day-to-day government of Germany was the job of the Chancellor? How was the Chancellor selected?
7. Name two political parties who refused to work with Ebert. [2]
8. What did Article 48 of the Constitution say?
9. How did the Treaty of Versailles treat Germany? [5]
10. German politicians who surrendered at the end of WW1 and then signed the Treaty were nicknamed **N**\_\_\_\_\_ **C**\_\_\_\_\_.

## Test

### **Political Problems, Putsches**

1. What does *putsch* mean?
2. The Spartacist Putsch started on 5<sup>th</sup> January 19\_\_.
3. How did President Ebert defeat the Spartacist Putsch?
4. Name one of the Spartacist leaders that was killed.
5. The Kapp Putsch took place in 19\_\_.
6. The Kapp Putsch was named after the leader of the Freikorps (ex-soldiers). What was his name?
7. How did President Ebert defeat the Kapp Putsch?
8. The Munich Putsch started on 8<sup>th</sup> November 19\_\_.
9. Which famous German General promised to support Hitler?
10. Hitler forced the Leader of Bavaria G\_\_\_\_\_ K\_\_\_\_\_ to support him.
11. What crime was Hitler charged with?
12. How long (a) was Hitler sentenced to (b) did Hitler actually serve?

## Test

### **Economic Problems, The Ruhr Valley, Hyperinflation**

1. Why did French soldiers invade the Ruhr Valley in 1923?
2. The Ruhr Valley was “Germany’s richest industrial region”. What does that mean?
3. Instead of fighting, the German government ordered workers not to cooperate with the French. This policy was known as **P** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
**R** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.
4. How many workers were evicted from their homes?
5. What does hyperinflation mean? [2]
6. How much did a loaf of bread cost in November 1923?
7. Name three groups of people in Germany who suffered because of hyperinflation. [3]
8. Name one group of people in Germany who benefited because of hyperinflation.

## Test

### **How far did the Weimar Republic recover under Stresemann, 1924-29?**

1. The period 1923-1929 is known as the 'S \_\_\_\_\_ Y \_\_\_\_\_'.
2. Which political party was Gustav Stresemann leader of?
3. Stresemann was C \_\_\_\_\_ of Germany in 1923 and then F \_\_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_\_ between 1924-1929.
4. How did Stresemann persuade French soldiers to leave the Ruhr Valley?
5. How did Stresemann solve the problem of hyperinflation?
6. What was the Dawes Plan (1924)?
7. What was the Young Plan (1929)?
8. What did Germany promise to do by signing the Locarno Treaties (1925)?
9. When did Germany join the League of Nations?
10. How many countries signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928) promising not to go to war with each other?
11. In what year did French soldiers leave the Rhineland?
12. Why was Germany so badly affected by the Wall Street Crash (1929)?
13. The period of economic trouble which followed the Wall Street Crash is called the G \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_.
14. How many Germans were unemployed in 1932?
15. Why did the Communist Party and NAZI Party win more votes after 1929?

## Test

### **Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party (1919-1929)**

1. Give three facts about Hitler's early life before 1918. [3]
2. Who did Hitler blame for Germany's defeat in WW1? [2]
3. The NAZI Party was originally called the **G** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ **W** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ **P** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.
4. In 1920 the name was changed to the N \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ S \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ German Workers Party (NAZI Party).
5. What was the role of the Stormtroopers (SA)?
6. In what year did the Munich Putsch take place?
7. While in prison Hitler wrote a book called **M** \_ \_ \_ **K** \_ \_ \_ \_ ('My Struggle') describing his ideas for the future of Germany.
8. Describe three beliefs included in the Twenty-Five Point Programme (1925). [3]
9. Why were the 'Stresemann Years' difficult for the NAZI Party? [2]
10. Name three groups of people who supported the NAZI Party. [3]

## Test

### **Elections (1929-32), Hitler becomes Chancellor**

1. How many Germans were unemployed in 1932?
2. Why did a massive increase in unemployment after 1929 help the NAZI Party?
3. How many seats in the Reichstag did the NAZI Party win in:
  - a) 1930
  - b) 1932
  - c) 1933
4. Describe three reasons why the NAZI Party won more votes in the period 1930-1932. [3]
5. Why did President Hindenburg refuse to make Hitler Chancellor (even though he was leader of the largest party in the Reichstag)?
6. At the beginning of 1932 **F** \_ \_ \_ \_ **V** \_ \_ **P** \_ \_ \_ \_ was made Chancellor.
7. He was replaced by **K** \_ \_ \_ **V** \_ \_ **S** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ in December 1932.
8. When was Hitler finally made Chancellor of Germany?

## Test – Democracy to Dictatorship

1. At the beginning of 1933 Germany was a democracy. By the end of 1933 Hitler had turned it into a dictatorship. What do these terms mean?

- a) democracy
- b) dictatorship

2. The timeline shows how Hitler made himself Fuhrer in 1934. Answer the questions beneath each 'step' – Q.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
<b>30 January 1933</b>	<b>Hitler appointed Chancellor.</b> Q. Who did he replace?
<b>27 February 1933</b>	<b>Reichstag Fire/Emergency Law</b> Q. How did Hitler use the Reichstag Fire to deal with the Communists?
<b>March 1933</b>	<b>NAZIS win elections.</b> Q. What % of the votes did the NAZI Party win in March 1933? Q. How did they get the 66% necessary to change the constitution?
<b>March 1933</b>	<b>Enabling Law.</b> Q. What power did the Enabling Law give Hitler?
<b>May 1933</b>	<b>Trade Unions banned.</b>
<b>June 1933</b>	<b>Political Parties banned.</b> Q. What law prevented new parties being set up to challenge the NAZIS?
<b>June 1934</b>	<b>'Night of the Long Knives'.</b> Q. Why did Hitler think the SA were a threat? Q. Name <u>two</u> individuals killed on the 'Night of the Long Knives' [2].
<b>2 August 1934</b>	President Hindenburg died. Q. What <u>two</u> jobs did Hitler combine to create the new title - Fuhrer? [2] Q. The army had to swear an O ___ O _ L _____ to Hitler.

## Test

### **Economic Policy, German Labour Front, Strength Through Joy (K.D.F.)**

1. Hitler gave the job of solving unemployment to **Dr. S \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (1934-36)** and **Herman G \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (1936-39)**.
2. How many Germans were unemployed in:
  - a) 1933
  - b) 1939
3. Name three jobs performed by workers in the National Labour Service (R.A.D.)? [3]
4. Give two examples of substitute goods that were developed to make Germany more self-sufficient. [2]
5. Name two groups of Germans who were sacked from their jobs. [2]
6. Why did some people say that workers in the R.A.D. were not doing 'proper jobs'?
7. When did Hitler introduce conscription?
8. All German workers were forced to become members of the **G \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ L \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ F \_ \_ \_ \_ \_** run by Dr. Robert Lay.
9. Describe three ways in which conditions got worse for workers in NAZI Germany. [3]
10. Name two activities organised by 'Strength Through Joy' (K.D.F.)?

## Test

### Young People, Women, Church

1. What does indoctrinate mean?
2. Name two subjects taught in schools to encourage people to support the Nazis. [2]
3. Boys were expected to join the **H** \_ \_ \_ \_ **Y** \_ \_ \_ \_ . Girls were expected to join the **G** \_ \_ \_ \_ **G** \_ \_ \_ \_ **L** \_ \_ \_ \_ .
4. What were 'The Three K's'? [3]
5. What law paid couples for having children?
6. Complete the following sentence:  
"Unmarried women could visit brothels called **L** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ to get pregnant with racially pure SS men".
7. What medal was awarded to women who had the most children?
8. Describe how the Nazis thought women were supposed to act.
9. Why did the Catholic and Protestant Churches support Hitler at first?
10. Complete the following sentence:  
"Hitler promised to protect the Church by signing a **C** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ with the Pope in 1933".
11. Name two ways in which the Church was 'Nazified'. [2]
12. Name one priest who was sent to a concentration camp for refusing to obey the Nazis.

## Test

### How did the Nazis keep control?

- Complete the following statements about the SS:
  - The SS was led by...
  - The SS replaced the SA after...
  - The Deaths Unit of the SS...
- Complete the following statements about the Gestapo:
  - The Gestapo was led by...
  - The Gestapo had unlimited powers to...
  - The Gestapo paid...
- Name three types of 'enemies of the state' that were sent to concentration camps [3].
- D** \_ \_ \_ \_ was the first concentration camp, opened in **19** \_ \_ .
- Josef Goebbels was the **M** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ **O** \_ **P** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ **A** \_ \_ **E** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .
- Name three places German could hear Hitler's speeches on radio. [3]
- Name two other forms of propaganda used by the NAZIS. [2]
- What does censorship mean?
- Name three things that were censored in NAZI Germany. [3]
- After Hitler turned Germany from a democracy to a dictatorship, it could also be described as a **T** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ **S** \_ \_ \_ \_ .
- Why did Hitler divide Germany into Gau?
- What happened to judges who opposed Hitler?

## Test

### **Jews in Nazi Germany (1933-1945)**

1. Why did Hitler hate the Jews? [3]
2. The phrase ‘**A** \_\_\_ - **S** \_\_\_\_\_’ means ‘hatred of the Jews’.
3. Name two other groups that the Nazis believed were inferior to the Aryan ‘Master Race’ [2]
4. How did the SA encourage people to boycott Jewish shops?
5. Which jobs were Jews sacked from in 1934?
6. What were the Nuremburg Laws (1935)?
7. What symbol were Jews forced to wear on their clothing after 1935?
8. Name four ways in which Jews were targeted on *Kristallnacht* – ‘The Night of Broken Glass’ (1938) [4]
9. What two words mean the mass murder of a whole race of people? [2]
10. Complete the following sentence:  
  
“Three million Polish Jews were forced to live in **g** \_\_\_\_\_ where 500,000 died of starvation and disease”.
11. Complete the following sentence:  
  
“Thousands of Russian Jews were killed by **E** \_\_\_\_\_ (killing squads).”
12. What was the ‘Final Solution’?
13. What was the name of the most infamous death camp in Poland?
14. How many Jews were murdered in the ‘Holocaust’?

## Test

### **World War II (1939-1945)**

- a) Complete the following sentences about the 'first half' of WWII:
  - a) During the 'first half' of WWII...
  - b) Hitler broke the rules of the Treaty of Versailles...
  - c) After conquering more of Europe...
  - d) Despite rationing there were serious...
  
- b) Complete the following sentences about the 'second half' of WWII:
  - a) During the 'second half' of WWII...
  - b) 'Total War' means...
  - c) In 1943 the Nazis called upon women to...
  - d) The Volkssturm were...
  - e) Propaganda posters...
  - f) Cities like Dresden were...
  - g) On 20th April 1945...
  - h) On May 7th 1945...
  - i) At Nuremberg between 1945 and 1947...

## Test

### Opposition to the Nazis

1. Describe how each of the following groups opposed the Nazis:
  - a) Edelweiss Pirates
  - b) Swing Youth
  - c) White Rose Group
  
2. Explain why each of the following individuals opposed the Nazis:
  - a) Dietrich Bonhoeffer
  - b) Von Galen
  - c) Martin Niemoller
  
3. Why did some army officers start to turn against Hitler in 1944?
  
4. The July Bomb Plot of 1944 was codenamed **O** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
**V** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.
  
5. The army officers who planted the bomb in Hitler's conference room was Colonel **C** \_ \_ \_ \_ **V** \_ \_ **S** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.
  
6. What happened to the conspirators?

1. What does **'isolationism'** mean?
2. Politicians in which political party did not want America to join the League of Nations?
3. Who promised to put "America First" and a "Return to Normalcy"?
4. Before World War 1 the USA had a reputation as a **L** \_ \_ \_ **O** \_ **O** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .
5. Give two reasons why many Americans wanted to limit the number of immigrants entering the USA. [2]
6. How many immigrants were allowed into the USA in:
  - (a) 1921
  - (b) 1929
7. Give two reasons why life was difficult for immigrants in the USA. [2]
8. Complete this sentence:
 

"The trial of **Nicola S** \_ \_ \_ \_ and **Bartolomeo V** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ in 1920 showed how much Americans disliked immigrants."
9. What is a **'protective tariff'**?
10. Complete this sentence:
 

"The **F** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ - **M** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ **Tariff Act (1922)** made Americans good cheaper than those from abroad and helped create an economic boom in the 1920s'.

## Factual Recall Questions

1. Give five reasons why there was an economic boom in the 1920s. [5]
2. Who was the American President between:
  - (a) 1921-1923
  - (b) 1923-1929
3. How did Presidents in the 1920s help business to grow?
4. How did the introduction of **assembly lines** into factories help to increase production?
5. How much did **Henry Ford** pay his workers?
6. How much did a **Model-T Ford** cost in:
  - (a) 1911
  - (b) 1920
7. Name five other industries which benefited from the car industry. [5]
8. How many of the following consumer goods had been sold in America by 1929:
  - (a) cars
  - (b) radios
  - (c) telephones
9. How did companies encourage American to buy their goods?
10. What is '**hire purchase**'?
11. Explain how 'increased demands for consumer goods' led to a **cycle of prosperity**. [3]
12. Name three new inventions from the 1920s. [3]
13. Name three natural resources which America possessed. [3]
14. Name four groups of Americans who did not benefit from the boom. [4]

## **Factual Recall Questions**

1. Name two famous jazz musicians from the 1920s. [2]
2. Name two new dances from the 1920s. [2]
3. What percentage of American homes owned a radio in 1930?
4. What sports for the following men famous for playing:
  - (a) Babe Ruth
  - (b) Jack Dempsey
  - (c) Bobby Jones
5. Describe two ways in which the mass-production of cheap motor cars changed the lives of ordinary Americans in the 1920s. [2]
6. List three ways in which the behaviour of ‘flappers’ shocked their parents. [3]
7. Complete this sentence:

**“Parents worried by the behaviour of their daughters formed the A - F L.**
8. What was the first spoken word film to be released?
9. Name two production companies to be set up in Hollywood. [2]
10. Name two movie stars who became famous in the 1920s. [2]  
[3]

## Factual Recall Questions

11. Complete this sentence:  
  
    **“Members of the KKK were mainly...”**
12. How many members did the Ku Klux Klan have in:  
  
    (a) 1920  
    (b) 1925
13. What were:  
  
    (a) Klansmen  
    (b) Klonversations
14. The KKK believed that the only ‘true Americans’ were **W** \_ \_ \_ \_  
    **A** \_ \_ \_ \_ - **S** \_ \_ \_ \_ **P** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (WASPS).
15. Name three groups which the KKK attacked. [3]
16. Define ‘**prohibition**’.
17. Which law:  
  
    (a) made alcohol illegal in the USA  
    (b) defined a drink as alcoholic if it contained more than  
        0.5% alcohol
18. Definte the following words:  
  
    (a) **moonshine**  
    (b) **bootleggers**  
    (c) **speakeasies**
19. Why did the **Prohibition Bureau** fail to stop the illegal trade in alcohol?
20. Name three activities organised criminal gangs were involved in. [3]
21. Write down three facts about **Al Capone**. [3]

## Factual Recall Questions

1. What were the causes of the 'Great Depression'?
  - 1)
  - 2)
  - 3)
  - 4)
2. What percentage of Americans families earned less than \$2000 per year?
3. Explain how 'reduced demand for consumer goods' led to a **cycle of depression**. [3]
4. What does **overproduction** mean?
5. Define the following terms:
  - (a) shares
  - (b) shareholder
  - (c) dividend
  - (d) 'on the margin'
6. The 24<sup>th</sup> October 1929 was nicknamed **B**\_\_\_\_\_ **T**\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Using the cartoon, explain how a fall in the price of shares caused high unemployment [6].

## Factual Recall Questions

1. How many Americans were (a) unemployed (b) homeless - in 1932/3?
2. Explain the significance of the following terms:
  - 1) 'breadlines'
  - 2) The Salvation Army.
  - 3) 'hobos'
  - 4) 'Hoover blankets'
  - 5) 'Hoovervilles'
3. How many farmers were evicted from their land for not paying the mortgage?
4. Name one state that was turned into a '**dust-bowl**' by the drought.
5. Why did the '**Bonus Army**' march to Washington?
6. Which **political party** did these presidents belong to:
  - (a) Herbert Hoover
  - (b) Franklin Delano Roosevelt
7. Complete the following sentences:

Herbert Hoover was elected in 1928 because he promised Americans 'Two \_\_\_\_\_ in every garage and a \_\_\_\_\_ in every pot'.

'**R** \_\_\_\_\_ **I** \_\_\_\_\_' is the belief that people should help themselves and not rely on the government for help.
8. Describe two ways in which President Hoover tried to solve the problems of the Great Depression.
9. Why did Franklin Delano Roosevelt promise Americans in the 1932 President Election?
10. How many states voted for Roosevelt?

## Factual Recall Questions

1. Explain how Roosevelt planned to turn the **cycle of depression** into a **cycle of recovery**. [5]
2. What were the three main aims of the New Deal? [3]
3. What was the purpose of Roosevelt's '**Fireside Chats**'?
4. Name one state that was turned into a '**dust-bowl**' by the drought.
5. How many new laws did Roosevelt pass to create the 'New Deal'?
6. How did the **Emergency Banking Act (1933)** help to solve the banking crisis? [3]
7. For each of the Alphabet Agencies – give its

1. Name (see grid)
2. Purpose
3. Evidence of success/failure.

AAA

FERA

CWA

PWA

WPA

NRA

CCC

TVA

HOLC

8. What was the purpose of:

**(a) Social Security Act (1935)**

**(b) Wagner Act (1935)**

## **Factual Recall Questions**

1. Complete the following sentences.

### **The New Deal was a success because:**

1. *It restored...*
2. *'Alphabet Agencies' like the CRA, PWA and WPA created...*
3. *It provided valuable...*
4. *The number of businesses going bankrupt and banks closing...*
5. *The NRA gave workers...*
6. *The CCC and TVA helped...*
7. *Agencies like FERA prevented...*
8. *Black Americans and immigrants...*
9. *Women played an important part in...*
10. *Measures like the TVA and Social Security Act had...*

2. Complete the following sentences.

### **The New Deal was a failure because:**

1. *'Alphabet Agencies' discriminated against...*
2. *Most of the new jobs were only for...*
3. *Most of the new jobs benefited...*
4. *Big business did not respect...*
5. *Unemployment began to rise again after...*

3. List three reasons why people criticised the New Deal. [3]
4. Why do some people argue that it was WW2 and not the New Deal which finally solved the problems of the Great Depression?

