Non-Negotiables: Paper 3 – Weimar and Nazi Germany

1	**Q: What was one strength of the Weimar Constitution?** A: It was democratic and gave all men and women over the age of 20 the right to vote.
2	**Q: Why was the Treaty of Versailles unpopular in Germany?** A: Germany lost territory, had to pay reparations, accepted blame for the war and faced military restrictions.
3	**Q: What was hyperinflation?** A: The rapid fall in the value of money in 1923 which made savings worthless and caused severe economic hardship.
4	**Q: Name three things Gustav Stresemann did to improve Germany between 1924 and 1929** A: Introduced the Rentenmark, helped secure American loans through the Dawes Plan, and helped Germany join the League of Nations in 1926.
5	**Q: Why are the years 1924–29 known as the "Golden Years"?** A: Germany experienced economic recovery, greater political stability and cultural development.
6	**Q: How did Hitler become leader of the Nazi Party?** A: He joined the German Workers' Party in 1919 and became leader after helping transform it into the Nazi Party.
7	**Q: What was the Munich Putsch?** A: Hitler's failed attempt to seize power in Bavaria in November 1923.
8	**Q: Why did the Great Depression help the Nazis?** A: Rising unemployment and poverty caused many Germans to lose faith in the Weimar government and support extremist parties
9	**Q: Why was Nazi propaganda important to Hitler's rise to power?** A: It spread Nazi ideas, increased support for Hitler and appealed to different groups in society.
10	**Q: Why was Hitler appointed Chancellor in January 1933?** A: Conservative politicians, believed they could control him and use his popularity.
11	**Q: Why was the Enabling Act important?** A: It allowed Hitler to make laws without the Reichstag, helping him establish a dictatorship.
12	**Q: What was the Night of the Long Knives?** A: A purge in 1934 during which Hitler removed Röhm and other political opponents.
13	**Q: How did the Nazis maintain control through a police state?** A: They used the Gestapo, SS and concentration camps to intimidate and suppress opposition.
14	**Q: Why was the Reichstag Fire important?** A: It allowed Hitler to claim that Germany faced a Communist threat.
15	**Q: What was the significance of the Nuremberg Laws?** A: They removed the rights of Jewish people and made discrimination legal in Germany.

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