

# History IGCSE Knowledge Organiser

## Weimar Germany 1918-1929



### Timeline

1.	9th November 1918	Kaiser II abdicates (leaves the throne and flees Germany).
2.	9th November 1918	The <b>Weimar Republic</b> is set up.
3.	11th November 1918	The First World War ends. The <b>Armistice</b> is signed after Germany surrenders to the allies.
4.	January 1919	The <b>Spartacist Uprising</b> in Berlin and other cities. Crushed by the army and <b>Freikorps</b> .
5.	26th June 1919	<b>Treaty of Versailles</b> is signed.
6.	3rd March 1920	<b>Kapp Putsch</b> – attempted <b>putsch</b> by Freikorps led by Wolfgang Kapp. Failed due to lack of support.
7.	January 1923	<b>Ruhr Crisis</b> – France invades the Ruhr over reparations leading to huge problems in Germany.
8.	June 1923	<b>Hyperinflation</b> causes huge social and economic problems.
9.	August 1923	Gustav Stresemann becomes Chancellor.
10.	September 1924	Stresemann signs the <b>Dawes Plan</b> which ends hyperinflation.
11.	December 1925	Germany signs the <b>Locarno Treaties</b> .
12.	June 1929	The <b>Young Plan</b> is agreed.
13.	October 1929	<b>Wall Street Crash</b> – Germany goes into economic depression.

### Key people

14.	Friedrich Ebert	First Chancellor of Germany and later President.
15.	Gustav Stresemann	Chancellor from 1923, solved hyperinflation, Ruhr Crisis and brought a period of stability and success to Weimar Germany.
16.	Kaiser Wilhelm II	King of Germany, who fled in November 1918.

## Key words

17.	<b>Armistice</b>	Agreement to stop fighting. Germany asked for it in 1918.
18.	<b>November Criminals</b>	Weimar politicians blamed for the “Stab in the Back” of Germany by surrendering at the end of WWI.
19.	<b>Constitution</b>	The system of laws and rules of a country.
20.	<b>Reichstag</b>	The German Parliament.
21.	<b>Article 48</b>	Gave the President “Emergency Powers” in times of crisis.
22.	<b>Proportional Representation</b>	A political system where parties gained seats in proportion to the number of votes they receive.
23.	<b>Chancellor</b>	Head of Government, chosen by the President.
24.	<b>President</b>	Head of state and military, voted by the people, could use Article 48 and had power to dismiss government.
25.	<b>Coalition</b>	When a group of 2 or more political parties form a government together.
26.	<b>Extremist</b>	Groups that believe in violent and radical ideas.
27.	<b>Communists</b>	Left wing groups, who believe that everybody should be equal in the country and it should be run for the workers.
28.	<b>Fascists</b>	Right wing groups, who believe in a strong ruling leader.
29.	<b>Freikorps</b>	WWI veterans who formed private armies.
30.	<b>Spartacists</b>	Revolutionary Communists who wanted Germany to be run by the working classes. Led by Rosa Luxemborg.
31.	<b>Putsch</b>	A violent attempt to overthrow the government.
32.	<b>Reparations</b>	£6.6 billion fine placed on Germany at Versailles.
33.	<b>Demilitarized</b>	No military forces are allowed in the area.
34.	<b>Article 231</b>	Called “The War Guilt Clause”. Part of the Treaty of Versailles which blamed Germany for causing WWI.
35.	<b>Rentenmark</b>	German currency (money) introduced by Stresemann.