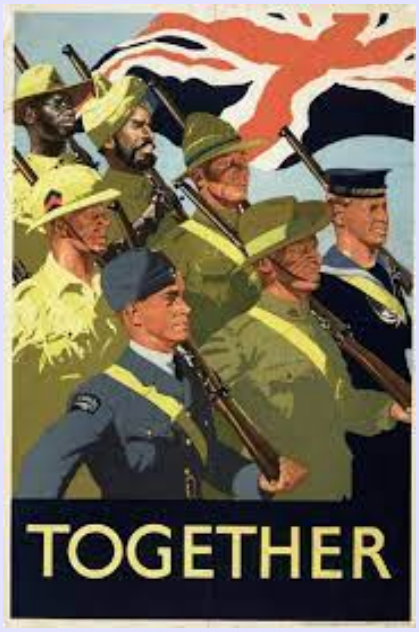
History

What were we fighting for in WWII?



LO: to explain who the Nazi's were and their rise to power after WW1.

Why were the Nazi's humiliated after WW1?

Part 1

I do

Give two reasons why Germany agreed to stop fighting in WW1?

When did the armitice take place?

What was the truce nicknamed?

When was the Treaty of Versailles agreed?

Give two reasons why the Treaty of Versailles was bad for Germany?

How much compensation did Germany pay?

What was the Weimar Government?

End of World War 1

The German army had not been defeated by October 1918. However, it was necessary for the Government to end the war and make peace for a number of reasons:

- Germany's allies had surrendered.
- The USA had stopped trade with Germany and had entered the war in 1917 against Germany.
- Many German civilians were starving and there were severe food shortages.
- Germany was running out of raw materials.
- Revolts had broken out across Germany.

The German officials agreed to an armistice (truce) to take effect on 11 November 1918. Government officials of the time were nicknamed 'the November Criminals'.

Treaty of Versailles

The German Government agreed to sign the Treaty of Versailles in June 1919, to make peace. This action was very unpopular in Germany and was used by enemies of the Government to claim that it had 'stabbed Germany in the back' by ending the war.

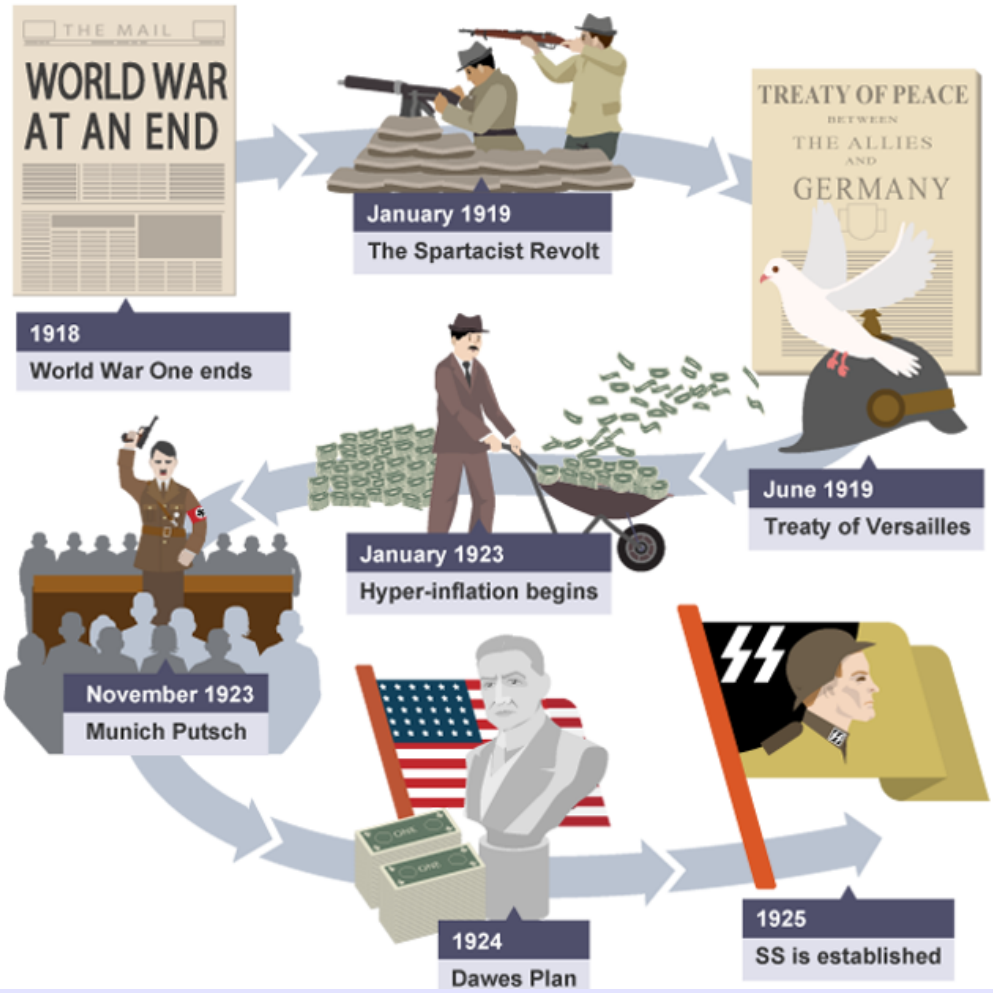
The terms of the Treaty were very damaging to Germany for a number of reasons:

- Territory was taken from Germany, depriving it of valuable industrial income.
- Germany had to accept responsibility for starting the war, leading to feelings

- Germany had to accept responsibility for starting the war, leading to feelings of humiliation and anger. This was the War Guilt Clause, which left many Germans feeling humiliated.
- Germany had to pay compensations of £6.6 billion, which would ensure that the economy would not recover.
- Germany's armed forces were severely reduced. For example, there was no air force, a maximum 100,000 soldiers and a reduced navy.

The link to the armistice (truce) and Treaty of Versailles had serious repercussions for the Weimar Government.

After the German Empire was defeated in World War I, Germany became a republic, but it was still called "Deutsches Reich" (German Empire). Today it is called the Weimar Republic and this period is called the Weimar period, because the constitution was made in the city of Weimar.



Dawes Plan- Payment Plan from the Americans to stabilise the economy from hyper-inflation.

During the early years of the Weimar Republic, the German Government experienced a number of problems which threatened its existence. After the end of World War One, it struggled from crisis to crisis.

The new German Government was linked to Germany's defeat in World War One, allowing Adolf Hitler to blame it for the outcome of the war.

I do

Defeated	Having been beaten in a battle or other contest.
Allies	A person, group, or country that has joined with another for a particular purpose.
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services.
Civilians	A person who is not a member of a military, police, or firefighting force.
Raw materials	Materials that have not been processed. They are in the form in which they are found in nature without any thing done to them. Raw materials are made into other things.
Revolts	To rise up and fight against the government or other authority; rebel.
Armistice	A pause in fighting brought about by agreement between the two sides.
Treaty of Versailles	The **Treaty of Versailles** was a peace **treaty** between the six nations, France, Germany, Britain, Austria-Hungary, Japan and the United States after World War I.
Territory	A geographical area belonging to or under the rule of a government.
Compensation	Money paid regularly
Repercussion	A widespread, indirect, or unexpected effect of something said or done
Republic	A **republic** is a form of government in which the people elect, or choose, their leaders.
Constitution	A set of rules that guides how a country, state, or other political organization works.

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we do

Full sentence answers on post it notes

LO: to explain who the Nazi's were and their rise to power after WW1.

Who were the Nazis and how did they rise to power?

Part 2

I do

Who were the Nazis?

When did the Nazis rule?

What happened in Germany after WW1?

How did Hitler attract new people?

Why did people want to join the Nazi party?

What did Hitler do in his leadership?

I do

The Nazi Party

The Nazi Party was a political group that ruled Germany between 1933 and 1945. "Nazi" is a short form of the official name. In English the official name is the National Socialist German Workers' Party. Under Adolf Hitler's leadership, the Nazis started World War II.

I do

Rise of Nazism

Nazism developed after World War I (1914–18). Germany lost that war and had to pay those who won as part of the Treaty. This led to hard times for the country. German money lost value and banks were forced to shut. Factories closed down and people lost jobs and hope. Many Germans blamed the government for their problems. Germans began looking for a change and turned to the Nazis, led by Adolf Hitler, who promised to make Germany great again.

The group that became the Nazi Party formed in 1919. Hitler attracted many new members with his angry speeches and his promise of Germany ruling Europe. They held huge rallies to gain support. In 1923, Hitler tried to take over the government but failed.

Nevertheless, the Nazi Party continued to grow. Many people joined the Nazis during the Great Depression—a time of poverty that began in 1929. People were unemployed, hungry and desperate, as millions were in Germany between 1930 and 1933, so they turned to extreme political parties offering simple solutions to their problems. In 1933, the president of Germany was named Hitler chancellor (prime minister).

Hitler made himself a dictator, or leader with unlimited power. Hitler stopped paying war damages and promised the German people new factories and roads. He also formed a new army and air force. His secret police rounded up his enemies and put them in concentration camps (prison centres).

I do

Rallies	To unite again or raise the spirits of after a disappointment or failure.
Dictator	A ruler of government in which a person or small group rules with unlimited power.

we do

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I do

Who were the Nazis and how did they rise to power?

I do

you do

Using your post it notes use the headings and explain.

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Who were the Nazis and how did they rise to power?