

How was the Kapp Putsch defeated?

Why did the French invade the Ruhr in 1923?

How many workers from the Ruhr were killed when the French invaded?

How did the government make sure there was nothing for the French to take when they invaded the Ruhr?

What was hyperinflation?
What caused it?

What was the cost of an egg in 1918?
What was the cost of an egg in November 1923?

What was the Munich Putsch?

How was the Munich Putsch defeated?

- Germany had missed a reparations payment.
- They planned to take produce instead of the money they were owed.

- There was a general strike - everyone stopped working.
- This showed Kapp he had no real support from the people of Germany and he had to give in.

They paid the workers to strike.

130

- ¼ mark
- 80 million marks

- A process in which money became almost worthless.
- The government had printed off more banknotes to pay the striking workers in the Ruhr.

- When the Nazis marched on Munich very few people showed up and there was little apparent support for the Nazis.
- People tipped off the government who sent police and the army to stop the Nazis.
- Hitler fled rather than supporting Ludendorff.

- Hitler, annoyed that Stresemann had called off the strike in the Ruhr, staged a revolt.
- He tried to take over Munich where his support was strongest.
- It is also known as the 'Beer Hall Putsch.'

How many were killed during the Munich Putsch?

How was Hitler punished for the Munich Putsch?

What was Hitler's book called?

What was the Dawes Plan?

What was the Young plan?

What was the Locarno Treaty?

Weimar culture:
What was *Metropolis*?

Weimar culture:
What do you know about the art of Grosz and Dix?

- There was a court case which Hitler used to gain publicity.
- He was sent to jail for five years, but only served nine months.
- He was imprisoned in a castle and allowed visitors. He wrote his book.

Sixteen Nazis and four policemen.

- An agreement made in 1924.
- It gave Germany longer to pay back their reparations and agreed loans from the US.
- 800 million gold marks were loaned to kick start the economy.

Mein Kampf, or My Struggle.

- An agreement made in 1925 between France and Germany to work together.
- Germany accepted the boundaries agreed at Versailles.
- It showed Germany was being respected internationally.

- An agreement made in 1929 to reduce Germany's reparations payments by about 20%.
- It also arranged more loans from the USA.

- There was new freedom of expression in Weimar Germany, so artists could criticise the government.
- Otto Dix and George Grosz painted the brutality of war and images which were critical of Weimar society.

- It was a 1927 film, directed by Franz Lang.
- At the time it was the most technologically advanced film ever made and cost seven million Reichsmarks.
- It criticised the culture of rich industrialists treating their workers badly.

Weimar culture: What do you remember about the Bauhaus architectural movement?

Weimar culture: What do you remember about Weimar Cabaret?

Weimar culture: What was art and culture like under the Kaiser?

What does decadent mean?

What does immoral mean?

What did right wing groups like the Nazis think of Weimar culture?

Who earned, on average, 50% less than everyone else during the 1920s?

What evidence is there that the Weimar period was a 'golden age'?

What evidence is there that the Weimar period was not a 'golden age'?

- With social attitudes relaxing in some groups, a vibrant urban nightlife developed with new dance styles and music.
- Cabaret featured scantily clad women, drag acts, jazz and risqué comedy.

- It was a very modern style, unlike the traditional style of the Kaiser and the Nazis.
- Cutting edge buildings and furniture were designed using very simple shapes, clean lines and no ornamentation.

- Self-indulgent, moral decline.
- Sinful, bad.

- There was strict censorship.
- Society was traditional/old fashioned.
- Criticising the Kaiser or government was not allowed.

farmers

- They thought it was 'un-German' and influenced by America, especially Jazz music which they hated because it had started in black communities.
- They thought women should be mothers, not flappers!
- They disliked criticism of the government which they thought made Germany look weak.

- Prosperity was based on the illusion of foreign loans (e.g. the Dawes plan).
- Nazis criticised Weimar culture as decadent. They thought it showed moral decline in Germany.
- It was a period of great political instability – there were 25 governments in 14 years.

- Some women experienced more freedom.
- Women and men had equal voting rights.
- Freedom of speech thrived.
- Germany rebuilt respect internationally - e.g. the Locarno Treaties.
- Industry recovered under the Dawes plan earning as much as it had before the war.