

What land was taken off Germany in the Treaty of Versailles?

What were the reparations agreed by the Treaty of Versailles?

What military restrictions were placed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles?

What was the war guilt clause of the Treaty of Versailles?

What were the causes of the revolt at Kiel?

What were the events of the revolt at Kiel?

What were the consequences of the revolt at Kiel?

What were the key features of the Weimar constitution?

Germany had to pay £6600 million to the Allies.

This crippled Germany at a time when they already had to rebuild after the war.

It would take them until the 1980s to repay.

SAP:

the Saar (coal)

all colonies

the Polish Corridor

Article 231 said that Germany had to accept responsibility for starting the war.

Germany hated this more than any of the other terms.

- Army: 100,000 men and no conscriptions
- Navy: 15,000 men, six battle ships
- No tanks, aeroplanes or submarines
- The Rhineland (next to France) was demilitarised.

- Sailors mutinied.
- The Kaiser did not think the army would support him, so he did nothing.
- Seeing this, revolts spread throughout Germany.

- War weariness; people were fed up of the war, especially because of the blockade.
- The Allies said they would only end the war if the Kaiser abdicated. He refused.
- Sailors were asked to go out and fight the British navy one last time, but they knew they could not win so they refused.

- It was agreed in 1919.
- It established democracy in Germany.
- All adult men and women could vote.
- Proportional representation meant everyone's vote mattered.
- It put checks in place; the President could stop unfair bills being passed.
- Power was divided between individual states because Germany was so diverse.

- There were revolts throughout Germany, civil unrest and danger.
- The Social Democrats announced that the Kaiser had abdicated (he hadn't).
- Kaiser Wilhelm fled to Holland.
- There was a political vacuum - who would lead Germany?
- The Armistice was signed and the war ended.

What were some of the limitations of the Weimar constitution?

What year was the Spartacist Revolt?

What was the Spartacus League?

How was the Spartacist revolt defeated?

Why did people trust the government less after the Spartacist revolt?

Who were the Freikorps?

When was the Kapp Putsch?

Who led the Kapp Putsch?

What did he want?

January 1919

- Proportional representation meant that there were lots of small parties which made it hard to pass laws. This led to political instability - there were 25 governments in 14 years.
- There was too much potential power for the President. He could pass decrees in an emergency, but no one defined what an emergency was, so he could act like a dictator if he wanted to.

- Ebert called in the Freikorps.
- There was fighting on the streets of Berlin.
- Rosa Luxemburg was killed.

A Marxist revolutionary movement led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

- Ex-soldiers who were unemployed after the war.
- They were still armed and many were very angry about the Treaty of Versailles.

- Ebert was a socialist, but had been prepared to kill Spartacists who were also a form of socialists.
- He had allowed the Freikorps to murder people and there was no court case.

Wolfgang Kapp, leader of the Freikorps.

He wanted a strong government for Germany and felt that Ebert was weak after relying on the Freikorps during the Spartacist revolt.

1920