



Summer Term 1 Learning Journey for GCSE History

Paper 3: Weimar Germany 1918-1929

How does this unit link to prior learning?

Previously studied World War One and its impact on Germany in year 9. We have also developed the skill of examining the difference between interpretations.

What will you be learning about?

This section of the course will focus on the early years of the Weimar Republic. You will examine the origins of the republic after WWI and the early political and economic challenges it faced. You will then assess the impact of Gustav Stresemann and his reforms in Germany.

We will develop our learning each week by focusing on:

1. Problems facing Germany at the end of WWI.	RAG	5. French Invasion of the Ruhr and Hyperinflation	RAG
2. The strengths and Weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution		6. Recovery of Germany under Stresemann.	
3. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles and how they impact on Germany.		7. Weimar society	
4. Political threats from left wing Communists and right-wing Freikorps		8. Weimar Culture	
5. Paper 3 exam skills			

Key vocabulary

Armistice	Reparations	DIKtat	Hyperinflation	Constitution	Weimar	Coalition
Kaiser	Putsch	Abdicate	Bauhaus	Nationalism	Reichstag	Chancellor

How will this help you in the future?

KS4

Knowledge will help give context to the superpower relations unit we will study next. The skills consolidate those developed in the Western front and Medicine unit.

Beyond LHS

Many A level history course focus on Nazi Germany. It also links to politics and sociology. Source evaluation skills will also support you in evaluating sources in everyday life e.g. post on social media.



Abdicate: To formally relinquish a position of power.

Armistice: A formal agreement to cease fighting in a war.

Avant-garde: Experimental and innovative art, music, and literature.

Bauhaus: A renowned German art school known for its modernist approach.

Chancellor: The head of government, such as the German Chancellor.

Coalition: A government formed by multiple parties working together.

Communism: A political and economic ideology advocating for a classless society.

Culture: The customs, arts, and social institutions of a particular group.

Dawes Plan: A plan to address Germany's reparations after World War I.

Democratic: Based on the principles of popular sovereignty and individual rights.

Diktat: Dictated and forced on someone.

Dolchstoß: "Stab in the back" myth.

Foreign Minister: The head of a country's foreign affairs department.

Freikorps: Paramilitary groups formed after World War I.

Hyperinflation: Extremely high and typically accelerating inflation.

Kaiser: The German Emperor, often referring to Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Kellogg-Briand Pact: An international treaty renouncing war as a means of settling disputes.

Left wing: A political position advocating for progressive and socialist policies.

Liberal: A political ideology advocating for individual freedoms and limited government interference.

Locarno Pact: A series of agreements aimed at securing European borders and relations 1925.

Mutiny: An organized rebellion against authority, often in the military.

November Criminals: A term used to blame politicians for Germany's defeat in World War I.

Nationalism: Having strong love, loyalty and support for one's country.

Passive resistance: Nonviolent opposition to authority or policies.

Putsch: A violent attempt to overthrow a government.

Reichstag: The German parliament.

Reparations: Payments made by a defeated nation after a war.

Rentenmark: A temporary German currency introduced in 1923.

Republic: A state in which supreme power is held by the people or their elected representatives.

Socialism: A political and economic ideology advocating for public ownership and equal distribution of resources.

SPD: Social Democratic Party of Germany.

Spartacus League: A left-wing revolutionary group during the Weimar Republic.

Trade union: An organization representing workers' interests.

Treaty of Versailles: A peace treaty agreed by the Allies in 1919 that placed restrictions and penalties on Germany after WWI.

Weimar Republic: The democratic government of Germany from 1919 to 1933.

Young Plan: A further plan to address Germany's reparations in 1929.