

1. Who was the first president of the Weimar Republic? Friedrich Ebert	2. Which political party did he belong to? SPD	3. Who replaced him as president in 1925? Paul Von Hindenburg	4. Who was the minister who dominated Weimar economic and foreign policy from 1923? Gustav Stresemann	5. In what year did he die? 1929	6. The Reichstag was one house of the Weimar parliament. What was the other one? Reichsrat	7. What was the minimum age for voting under the Weimar Constitution? 20
8. What was article 48 of the Weimar Constitution? in a crisis, the Chancellor could ask the President to pass a necessary law without the support of the Reichstag.	9. What was the title of the Weimar equivalent of the British prime minister? President	10. What were the initials of the seven main political parties in the Weimar Republic? KPD, SPD, DDP, ZP, DVP, DNVP, NSDAP	11. What was the full (English) name of the NSDAP? National Socialist German Worker's Party	12. What was Der Sturmer? A weekly national newspaper from 1923 – 1945 published by Julius Streicher and containing Nazi Propaganda.	13. What is the meaning of the word Putsch in Munich Putsch? A violent attempt to overthrow a government	14. Who was elected as the German President in 1925? Paul von Hindenburg
15. Who was German Chancellor from 1930 – 1932? Heinrich Brüning. From June to November 1932? Franz von Papen. December 1932? Kurt Von Schleicher. January 1933? Adolf Hitler	16. When was the Reichstag fire and who was found there? Feb 1933 and Van der Lubbe.	17. What did Hitler persuade Hindenburg to sign after the Reichstag fire? Decree for the protection of people and state.	18. Which party did Hitler form a coalition with to make a majority? National party	19. When did the Enabling Act become law and how did it pass? 24th March 1933 through SA intimidation of voters and absentees counted as present	20. What did Hitler replace trade unions with? DAF	21. What did Hitler do to the Lander? their parliaments abolished
22. What happened on operation 'humming bird'? Night of the Long Knives	23. Why did Hitler get rid of the SA? Rohm wanted to incorporate the army into the SA.	<h2>50 Facts for paper 3 History</h2> <p>Use this sheet to memorise 50 facts for paper 3 All of these questions and more can be found programmed in this arcade game: https://www.classtools.net/arcade/202012_Lb7VFN</p>			24. Who was head of the SS? Himmler	25. When did Hindenburg die? August 1934
26. What was the SD? intelligence body of the Nazi party	27. What did prisoners wear in concentration camps? badges representing different categories				28. What is Gleichschaltung? bringing people into a identical way of thinking and behaving	29. What was the name of the church that the Nazis established? German faith movement
30. What did Hitler sign with the Catholic Church? Concordat	31. When was the Berlin Olympics? 1936	32. What was 'burning with anxiety'? a letter from the pope that priests read out.	33. What happened to Niemöller? arrested and put into a concentration camp	34. Name the leader of the Nazi women's organisation Gertrude Scholtz-Klink	35. What did a women have to do to get a gold medal? Have 8 or more children	36. What was Lebensborn? unmarried women could by become pregnant by 'racially pure' SS men
37. What were the three Ks? Children, church, and kitchen	38. When did membership to the Hitler youth become compulsory? 1936	39. Who was head of the Hitler Youth? Baldur Von Schirach	40. What was the RAD? Scheme providing manual labour jobs	41. What does KDF stand for and what did it provide? strength through joy concerts, theatre visits, holidays at a low cost.	42. What was the average hourly working week in 1939? 47	43. When were Jewish children expelled from schools? 1938
44. When was there a boycott of Jewish shops? 1933	45. What happened during Kristallnacht? attacks on Jewish property, shops and synagogues	46. How many synagogues were destroyed during Kristallnacht? 191	47. What were Jews forced to do as a result of Kristallnacht? pay for the damage	48. Why and how were people with disabilities persecuted? burdens on society who were sterilised or euthanised	49. What were the Nuremberg laws and when were they introduced? 1935 - Forbade marriage or sexual relations between Jews and Germans	50. Which racial group in Germany was favoured as the 'ideal' by the Nazis? Aryan