## Knowledge organiser: The Weimar Republic, 1918-29

After the First World War, it was thought that Germany		Chrono	logy: what happened on these dates?	Vocabulary: define these words.	
could accept a new democratic constitution, but the challenges the Republic faced during the period of chaos, violence and economic instability called this into question. However, by the end of 1923 political and economic stability were being restored, and the period of prosperity lasted until 1929.		January, 1919	The Spartacists, led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, attempted to overthrow Ebert and the Weimar government in order to create a Communist State. Ebert's army and the Berlin Freikorps put down the Spartacist Uprising.	Abdication	A leader, like a king, queen or emperor, giving up their throne or position
Tonio 4.	Summarise your learning Following Kaiser Wilhelm's abdication	June, 1919	The Treaty of Versailles ending the First World War was signed.	Kaiser	The German emperor
Topic 1: The origins of the	Germany became a republic with a new democratic constitution. However, the constitution included several features that contributed to the instability, weakness and eventual downfall of the Weimar Republic, particularly proportional representation and Article 48.  The five years after the First World War saw an attempted Communist revolution, political assassinations, putsches and massive inflation. Above all, Germans had to accept what they felt was a vindictive peace settlement - the Treaty of Versailles. However, by the end of	1920	The Kapp Putsch, led by Wolfgang Kapp, was an attempt to seize Berlin and form a new right-wing government.	Armistice	The ending of hostilities in a war
Republic, 1918-1919		1923	French and Belgium troops occupied the Ruhr when Germany again failed to pay reparations to both these countries. The German workers in the Ruhr went on strike as a protest against the	Reichstag	German state parliament
Topic 2: The early			invasion. The Government printed more money to pay the strikers a wage = hyperinflation.	Coalition	A government of two or more political parties to ensure an overall majority
challenges to the Weimar		1924-29	A period of economic recovery: Dawes Plan (1924); Locarno Pact (1925); League of Nations (1926); Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928); Young Plan (1929).	Constitution	The basic principles according to which a country is governed
Republic, 1919-23		Preside 48  Article 48  Chancelor  Finalised could propert Local subjection on energying	State Color of the	2000	loans—
Topic 3: The recovery of the Republic,	Germany seemed to experience a period of recovery at home and abroad under the direction of Gustav Stresemann and with the assistance of American loans. This seemed to encourage greater support for the Weimar Republic and less support or extremist parties such as the Nazis and Communists.	For the special part of th	Wears Hen are woman out the age of warby  Spartacists  Reichstag	USA ↑ war loar repaid	ns marations
1924-29		Who or what were these people/events?		Diktat	'Dictated peace' – linked to the Treaty of Versailles
Topic 4: Changes in society, 1924-29	The period between 1924 and 1929 is often described as a 'golden age' due to significant changes in culture, the standard of living and the position of women. Many welcomed these new ideas as they challenged tradition, however, others criticised these changes and believed that they weakened German society and values.	Friedrich Ebert	Leader of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and became the president of the new Weimar Republic.	Dolchstoss	'Stab in the back'
		Philipp Scheidemann	A leading member of the SPD and Chancellor of the new Republic.	Communist	A follow of the communist ideas of Karl Marx, who believed in state ownership.
		Gustav Stresemann	Foreign Secretary (1923-29) and Chancellor of Germany (August-November 1923). He was largely responsible for Germany's period of recovery.	Capitalism	An economic system win which the production and distribution of goods depend on private investment.