

How do we revise with our Knowledge Organisers?

Record It

Record yourself on your phone or tablet reading out the information. These can be listened to as many times as you want!



Teach it!

Teach someone your key facts and then get them to test you, or even test them!



Flash Cards

Write the key word or date on one side and the explanation on the other. Test your memory by asking someone to quiz you on either side.

Hide and Seek

Read through your knowledge organiser, put it down and try and write out as much as you can remember. Then keep adding to it until its full!



Back to front

Write down the answers and then write out what the questions the teacher may ask to get those answers.



Sketch it

Draw pictures to represent each of the facts or dates. It could be a simple drawing or something that reminds you of the answer.

Post its

Using a pack of post-it notes, write out as many of the keywords or dates as you can remember in only 1 minute!



Practice!

Some find they remember by simply writing the facts over and over again.

Read Aloud

Simply speak the facts and dates out loud as you're reading the Knowledge Organiser. Even try to act out some of the facts – it really helps you remember!



Germany Knowledge Organiser – Weimar Germany 1919–29

Timeline

1.	9 th Nov 1918	Kaiser abdicated (leaves the throne) and flees Germany
2.	9 th Nov 1918	The Weimar Republic is set up.
3.	11 th Nov 1918	WW1 ends. Armistice signed and Germany surrenders.
4.	Jan 1919	Spartacist Uprising. Crushed by the army and the Freikorps.
5.	June 1919	Treaty of Versailles signed.
6.	March 1920	Kapp Putsch – attempted putsch by Freikorps. Failed due to lack of support.
7.	Jan 1923	Rhur crisis – France invaded the Rhur over reparations leading to huge problems in Germany.
8.	June 1923	Hyperinflation causes huge social and economic problems
9.	Aug 1923	Gustav Stresemann becomes Chancellor
10.	Sept 1924	Stresemann signs the Dawes Plan which ends Hyperinflation
11.	Dec 1925	Germany signs the Locarno Treaties
12.	June 1929	The Young Plan is agreed
13.	Oct 1929	Wall Street Crash – Germany goes into depression

Key People

14.	Friedrich Ebert	First Chancellor of Germany and later President
15.	Gustav Stresemann	Chancellor from 1923, solved Hyperinflation, Ruhr Crisis and brought about a period of stability and success to Weimar Germany.
16.	Kaiser Wilhelm II	King of Germany, who fled in November 1918

Key Words

17.	Armistice	Agreement to stop fighting, Germany asked for it in 1918
18.	November Criminals	Weimar politicians blamed for the ‘Stab in the Back’ of Germany by surrendering at the end of World War One.
19.	Constitution	The system of laws and rules of a country
20.	Reichstag	The German Parliament
21.	Article 48	Gave the President ‘emergency powers’ in times of crisis
22.	Proportional Representation	A political system where parties gain seats in proportion to the number of votes they receive.
23.	Chancellor	Head of Government, chosen by the President
24.	President	Head of state and military, voted by people, could use Article 48 and had power to dismiss government.
25.	Coalition	When a group of 2 or more political parties form a government together
26.	Extremist	Groups that believe in violent and radical ideas
27.	Communism	Left wing groups, who believe everybody should be equal in the country and it should be run for the workers
28.	Fascists	Right wing groups, who believe in a strong ruling leader.
29.	Freikorps	WW1 veterans who formed private armies.
30.	Spartacists	Revolutionary Communists who wanted Germany to be run by the working classes. Led by Rosa Luxemborg
31.	Putsch	A violent attempt to overthrow the government
32.	Reparations	£6.6 billion fine placed on Germany at Versailles
33.	Demilitarized	No military forces are allowed in the area
34.	Article 231	Called ‘The War Guilt Clause’. Part of the Treaty of Versailles which blamed Germany for causing WW1
35.	Rentenmark	German currency (money) introduced by Stresemann

Germany Knowledge Organiser – Hitler's rise to power

Timeline

1.	1919	Hitler joins German Workers Party
2.	1920	Twenty Five Point programme
3.	1921	SA formed
4.	1923	Munich Putsch – Hitler arrested
5.	1924	Hitler writes 'Mein Kampf' in prison
6.	1926	Bamberg conference – Fuhrerprinzip
7.	1929	Wall Street Crash
8.	1930	Nazis win 107 seats in September elections
9.	1932	Unemployment = 5 million / Nazis win 230 seats
10.	1933	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany

Key People

11.	Anton Drexler	Founded party. Co-wrote 25 points.
12.	Adolf Hitler	Leader of NSDAP (Nazi Party).
13.	Ernst Rohm	Leader of SA. Killed by Hitler in 1934.
14.	General Ludendorff	Heroic German commander from WW1. Supported Munich Putsch.
15.	Hindenburg	President of Germany until 1934.
16.	Josef Goebbels	Nazi Minister for propaganda.
17.	Bruning	Chancellor of Germany - early 1932.
18.	Von Papen	Chancellor of Germany – May 1932.
19.	Von Schleicher	Chancellor of Germany – Dec 1932.

Key Words

20.	DAP	German Workers Party – later the NSDAP or 'Nazi' party. Right wing. Nationalist.
21.	Twenty Five Point Programme	A set of 25 beliefs and policies that the Nazis would introduce if elected. It included anti-Semitic points.
22.	SA	Hitler's private army, 'brownshirts'.
23.	Munich Putsch	Hitler's failed attempt to seize power in Munich. Gave the Nazis publicity.
24.	Mein Kampf	Meaning 'my struggle' – book written by Hitler in prison outlining his vision for making Germany strong internationally.
25.	Bamberg Conference	Held to establish the idea of Fuhrerprinzip – the Fuhrer as sole leader.
26.	Unemployment	Reached 5 million in 1932. 6 million in 1933. Many turned to extreme parties.
27.	Communist Party	Many workers supported Communist party. Businesses supported Nazis as a result and funded Hitler's campaign.
28.	Nazi Appeal	Hitler promised 'work and bread', gave stirring speeches and held large rallies.
29.	Propaganda	Posters said that Hitler was 'Germany's only hope' of fixing economic problems.
30.	Chancellor	Leader of Germany, many politicians believed Hitler could be controlled.
31.	'Backstairs intrigue'	Rivalry and mistakes by Hindenburg / Von Papen / Von Schleicher meant that Hitler became Chancellor.

Germany Knowledge Organiser – Hitler’s consolidation of power

Timeline

1.	Feb 1933	The Reichstag Fire – Parliament burns down and Hindenburg passes the Reichstag Fire Decree.
2.	March 1933	Reichstag passes the Enabling Act – Hitler can pass any law
3.	May 1933	Hitler bans Trade Unions
4.	July 1933	Hitler bans all political parties apart from the Nazis
5.	June 1934	The Night of the Long Knives – Hitler eliminates the SA
6.	Aug 1934	Hindenburg dies and Hitler combines President/Chancellor and takes the title Führer (leader) of Germany
7.	Aug 1934	Army swears an oath of loyalty to Hitler.
8.	1936	Berlin hosts the Olympic games.
9.	1939	Hitler Youth membership reaches 8 million
10.	1933	Reichstag passes the Enabling Act – Hitler can pass any law

Key People

11.	Henrich Himler	Head of SS
12.	Reinhard Heydrich	Head of Gestapo
13.	Pastor Neimeollor	Criticised Nazi’s and was imprisoned.
14.	Herman Goering	Nazi chief of police
15.	Hindenburg	President of Germany until 1934.
16.	Josef Goebbels	Nazi Minister for propaganda.
17.	Hans and Sophie Scholl	Brother and sister who were against the Nazi’s. Were arrested and executed.

Key Words

18.	Reichstag Fire	Hitler used event to ban pol. Parties.
19.	Enabling Act	Reichstag banned all other parties.
20.	Night of the Long Knives	Hitler perceived Rohm and SA as threat, hundreds murdered by SS.
21.	Fuhrer	Combine Chancellor / Presidency.
22.	SS	Controlled all of Germany’s police.
23.	Gestapo	Secret police, spied on public.
24.	Law Courts	Forced to uphold Nazi laws.
25.	Catholics	Church agreed it would not interfere.
26.	Reich Church	Protestant Church – supported Nazis.
27.	Concentration Camps	By 1939 over 150, 000 people were being held and tortured in camps.
28.	Propaganda	A method to control attitudes.
29.	Media	Most newspapers were closed down.
30.	Rallies	Mass parades that showed strength.
31.	Burning books	Non-Nazi (Jewish) literature burned.
32.	Films	Goebbels produced over 1,300 films.
33.	Architecture	New buildings eg ‘Reich Chancellery’.
34.	Olympics	Sport used as propaganda.
35.	Hitler Youth	Nazi endorsed Youth Group.
36.	White Rose Group	Organised illegal dances – ‘jazz’.

Germany Knowledge Organiser – Life in Hitler’s Germany

Timeline

1.	1933	Boycott of Jewish shops.
2.	1933	Law for the Encouragement of Marriage.
3.	1935	Nuremberg Laws.
4.	1935	Lebensborn established.
5.	1935	Conscription introduced.
6.	1936	KdF reaches 35 million members.
7.	1938	Kristallnacht – ‘Night of the broken glass’.
8.	1938	Volkswagen car factories turned to weapons.
9.	1939	Membership of Hitler Youth = compulsory.
10.	1939	T4 Programme – murder of disabled children.

Key People

11.	Gertrud Scholtz - Klink	Reich Women’s Leader who promoted idea of family.
12.	Bernhard Rust	Nazi Education Minister.
13.	Reinhardt Heydrich	Established emigration service to encourage Jews to leave Germany.
14.	Josef Goebbels	Architect of Kristallnacht violence.

Key Words

15.	Mother’s Cross	Award given to mother’s : bronze = 4, silver = 6, gold = 8 children.
16.	League of German Girls	Encouraged girls to practise domestic skills in preparation for motherhood.
17.	Lebensborn	Encouraged genetically pure families.

18.	Hitler Youth	Physical / political training for youths.
19.	Teachers League	Forced teachers to introduce Nazi curriculum – e.g. race/history/sport.
20.	Labour Service RAD	Paid work for the unemployed, became compulsory – 422,000 joined.
21.	Unemployment	Reduced from 4.8 million in 1933 to less than 500,000 in 1939.
22.	Autobahns	Motorways built to provide employment
23.	Rearming	Hitler rearmed and conscripted soldiers.
24.	Labour Front DAF	The Nazis banned trade unions, the DAF was designed to protect workers rights.
25.	Strength / joy KdF	Provided leisure activities for worker including holidays and theatre trips.
26.	Eugenics	Science of selective breeding.
27.	Slavs	‘Untermenschen’ – a ‘sub-human’ race
28.	Nuremberg Laws	Jews denied citizenship (rights) and banned from marrying Germans.
29.	Kristallnacht	100 Jews killed, 200 Synagogues burned.
30.	Anti-Semitism	Anti-Jewish prejudice, aided by Nazi newspapers such as ‘Der Sturmer’.
31.	Mother’s Cross	Award given to mother’s : bronze = 4, silver = 6, gold = 8 children.
32.	League of German Girls	Encouraged girls to practise domestic skills in preparation for motherhood.
33.	Lebensborn	Encouraged genetically pure families.