STOKE DAMEREL

Aspire Achieve Thrive

Term 1

History

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English	Ebacc Option A	Option C	
Tuesday	Tassomai	Option B	Modern Britain	
Wednesday	Sparx	Science	Option C	
Thursday	Ebacc Option A	Tassomai	Option B	Modern Britain
Friday	Sparx	Science	English	

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week
Sparx - 4 tasks of Sparx per week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History

Open B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Computer Science
History
Health & Social Care
Music
Sport
IT

Open C
Business Studies
Childcare
Catering
Drama
Geography
Health & Social Care
Triple Science
Sport

Year 10 - Homework Plan Science

Week/Date	Homework Task	Examination Question
Week 1 5th September	**Cornell Notes on Germany under the Kaiser**	**Describe two key features of life under the Kaiser before 1914** (4)
Week 2 12th September	**Revision Cards on threats from the left**	**Explain one reason why the Spartacist Uprising failed** (4) (One REA paragraph)
Week 3 19th September	**Cornell Notes on Weimar Constitution**	**Describe two key features of the Weimar Constitution.** (4)
Week 4 26th September	**Revision Cards on Treaty of Versailles**	**Explain one reason why the people of Germany were so unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles** (4) (one REA paragraph)
Week 5 3rd October	**Cornell Notes on threats from the right**	**Explain one reason why the Kapp Putsch failed** (4) (One REA paragraph)
Week 6 10th October	**Revision Cards on 1923**	**Describe two key features of the problems faced by the Weimar Republic in 1923** (4) - Hyperinflation - Invasion of the Ruhr
Week 7 17th October	**Cornell Notes on Rise of the Nazis and the Munich Putsch**	**Explain one reason why the Munich Putsch could be seen as failure for Hitler and the Nazis.** (4) (One REA paragraph)

Exam Question Structures:

1. Explain one reason why… (4)

a. You need to identify one relevant reason.
b. You need to explain why this reason led to the change/introduction
c. You need to use detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge) about the reason to back up your answer.

2. Describe two key features…(4)

a. You need to give two relevant features linked to the topic in the question.
b. You need to support both features with detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge)

Year 10 History Term 1: Weimar Germany

Week One- Germany 1918

Germany under the Kaiser

Key Words
Abdicate - give up the throne
Armistice - truce - agreement to stop fighting
Kaiser - German Emperor
Reichstag - Parliament

Key Dates
1888 - Kaiser Wilhelm comes to power
1914 - WW1 breaks out

Kaiser:
1. Most power was in the hands of the Kaiser.
2. He could appoint or dismiss the Chancellor.
3. He could dissolve the Reichstag.
4. The Kaiser did not allow criticism of the government and ensured everyone was obedient towards him.

Germany before 1914:
1. The Germans had one of the best welfare systems in Europe
2. In the years before WWI, German industry developed rapidly.
3. By 1914 Germany was producing more iron and steel, and as much coal as Britain.

Germany 1918

Key Dates
11th November 1918 - Germany signs armistice agreement
6th April 1917 - America declares war on Germany
9th November 1918 - Kaiser abdicated

Key People
Woodrow Wilson - President of USA in WW1
Matthias Erzberger - Spoke out against WWI. (signed armistice)
November Criminals - Nickname given to those who signed the armistice agreement

1. Zimmerman Telegram - America intercepted a telegram sent by Germany to Mexico which urged them to invade America and in return they would receive Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.
2. Blockade of Germany - the Allies blocked Germany and its allies off by sea to restrict goods coming into the country
3. The German Revolution:
A. Germany's first parliamentary cabinet was formed in October 1918. It included members of the Reichstag - This meant the government had to answer to the Reichstag rather than to the Kaiser
B. At the end of October 1918, the German navy mutinied - This led to unrest spreading across Germany.
C. On the 9th November, realising he had little support, the Kaiser made the decision to abdicate.
4. Stab in the Back theory (Dolchstoss)
A. The German army was never defeated militarily during the First World War, although Germany was losing and its people were starving Germany was never invaded.
B. It is for this reason that people in Germany saw this as the army being stabbed in the back by their leaders.

Week 2- Germany 1919

Threats from the Left - Spartacist Uprising

Key Date: Spartacist Uprising - January 1919

Key People
Friedrich Ebert - First president of the Weimar Govt. (1919-1925)
Rosa Luxemburg- Leader of the Spartacist Uprising
Karl Leibknecht- Leader of the Spartacist Uprising
Freikorps- Ex-soldiers who were used by Ebert to stop the Spartacist Uprising

Weimar Constitution

Key Words
Article 48- Gave the President emergency powers.
Proportional Representation- Percentage of votes equals the percentage of seats in Parliament.
President- Leader of the country.
Chancellor- Head of government.
Republic- A country run by an elected president- not a monarch.
Constitution- The laws of a country/ How it is run.

Spartacist Uprising (1918)

1. On the 9th November 1918, Prince Max von Baden, handed over his office to Friedrich Ebert
2. Ebert then carried out a series of actions to keep people from rebelling against the new government but still faced much opposition
3. On the 4th January 1919, Ebert sacked the police chief in Berlin. He was popular with the workers, so thousands of people started to protest.
4. The Spartacists decided to use this as a time to remove the government and start a communist revolution.
5. They encouraged people to revolt and take part in a general strike.
6. On the 6th of January 1919, 100,000 workers took to the streets to riot.
7. Ebert used ex-German soldiers called Freikorps to put down the revolt
8. On the 16th January 1919, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht (the leaders of the Spartacists) were arrested and killed by Freikorps' officers.
9. By the 13th of January, the rebels had been driven off the street
10. The violence caused the government to move out of Berlin and relocate to Weimar.

Key Facts

1. Chancellor - elected every 4 years
2. President elected every 7 years

Proportional Representation - created small ineffective governments which made it difficult to make decisions

Proportional Representation problems:

- Instability -Inaction -Change -Public opinion

Weimar Constitution Disadvantages:

1. The President is able to appoint those who will follow his instruction/do his bidding to high (and important) positions.
2. Article 48 gave the President emergency powers

Weimar Constitution Advantages:

1. Men and women (over 20) able to vote = No discrimination based on gender etc
2. Fundamental Laws

Week Three - Treaty of Versailles

Key Words

Diktat - an order or decree imposed by someone in power without popular consent

Key people:

Woodrow Wilson - President of USA **George Clemceau** - French president **David Lloyd George** - British Prime minister

Key Dates

28th June 1919 - Treaty of Versailles

Key Facts

1. Germans called the Treaty a 'Diktat'
2. The terms of the treaty can be split into four categories, Land, Army, Money, Blame (LAMB)

Key Terms of the Treaty:

1. Article 231 - Germany had to take the blame for WW1
2. To pay 132 billion gold marks in reparations
3. Armed forces to be 1000,000 men, 6 battleships , no tanks, subs or planes
4. Rhineland demilitarised
5. Germany not allowed to unite with Austria
6. Lost 13% of her land

Week Four - Threats from the Right

Key Words

Reichswehr- German army
Freikorps- Ex-Soldiers. (Right-wing)
Nationalist- Someone who has a lot of pride and love for their country.
Putsch- A violent attempt to overthrow the Government.
Right Wing- authority, hierarchy, order, duty, nationalism etc
Left Wing - Freedom, equality, reforms, rights etc.

Key Dates

March 1920 - Kapp Putsch

Key Facts

Freikorps

1. They were made up of thousands of ex-servicemen who had been allowed to keep their weapons and refused to give up their uniforms when the war ended.
2. Many were anti-communist
3. They were employed by the Weimar Republic to use force against their opponents.

Kapp Putsch

1. In March 1920, under pressure from the Allies, Ebert ordered for Freikorps units to be disbanded.
2. This made the Freikorps worried that they were soon to become unemployed and they turned on the government. Five thousand armed Freikorps members marched on Berlin.
3. Soon the rebels controlled the city of Berlin and they put forward a nationalist politician, Wolfgang Kapp, as leader.
4. They declared a new government and invited the Kaiser to return from exile. In fear of their lives, members of the real government fled to Weimar
5. The Weimar government urged people not to co-operate and instead go on strike. Essential services- gas, electricity, water, transport- stopped and Berlin ground to a halt.
6. Wolfgang Kapp realised that he could not govern if the people would not work for him - He fled Berlin, but was caught and put in prison, where he later died.
7. The rebellion collapsed and the Weimar ministers returned to Berlin.

Week Five - 1923 Year of Crisis

Key Words

Hyperinflation - German government printed large amounts of money to pay its workers, shopkeepers put their prices up as more money was printed so money began to lose its value

Key Dates

11th January 1923 - French and Belgium soldiers invade the Ruhr

Key Facts

1. Germany had to pay 132 billion gold marks (£6.6billion) in reparations for their actions in WWI. They had to pay it in equal yearly instalments over 66 years.
2. On 11th January 1923, French and Belgium soldiers marched into the Ruhr, a rich industrial area of German, full of coal mines and factories after Germany announced they could not afford the reparation payments
3. The German government ordered its workers to go on strike, this was called passive resistance - the German government promised to keep paying workers on strike.
4. The German government started printing large amounts of money to be able to pay the workers.-so shopkeepers began to put up their prices up every time more money was produced
5. People had to be paid more than once a day
6. The Weimar government lost lots of support.

Week Six - Rise of the Nazis	
Key Words **Propaganda** - information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view	**Key Dates** **1919** - German workers party (DAP) founded by Anton Drexler **1920** - Hitler becomes propaganda leader of the German workers party and changes the name to the NSDAP (Nazi Party) **1921** - Hitler becomes leader of Nazi Party

Key Facts

Rise of the Nazis

1. German workers Party started in 1919 by Anton Drexler
2. Hitler joined and became Propaganda leader
3. By 1921 he was leader of the party
4. Set up the SA, known as the "Brownshirts" whose job it was to stop opposition to Hitler with violence - they showed their power by marching through the streets
5. He introduced the swastika
6. Created the 25 points programme - contained all the Parties policies and aimed to appeal to as many people as possible.

Week Seven - Munich Putsch	
Key Words **Mein Kampf -** 'My struggle' the name of Hitlers book he wrote in prison **Putsch** - A violent attempt to overthrow the Government.	**Key Dates** **November 1923 -** Munich Putsch

Key Facts

Munich Putsch - 1923

1. Hitler's soldiers occupied a beer hall where the local government was having a meeting, he declared a revolution and marched into Munich with the SA
2. The police were waiting for Hitler and the SA, Hitler's men had only 20,000 rifles and were outgunned. Shots were fired between police and Hitler's supporters, the Putsch was quickly put down and Hitler fled and hid at a friends house
3. Hitler was found 3 days later and arrested, the trial was a great propaganda event for Hitler
4. Hitler's was found guilty of treason and sentenced to five years but only served 9 months
5. His prison sentence was short and comfortable: Here he was able to gather his thoughts write his book and he met many of the people who would become important to Nazis success.
6. Whilst in prison he also decided that he needed to turn the Nazi party into a political party and gain power through legal means
7. The NSDAP (Nazis) were banned but by 1925 this ban had been lifted

WEEK 1

Date……

Describe two key features of life under the Kaiser before 1914 **(4)**

Answer:-

Date…….

Explain why the Spartacist Uprising failed **(4)**
(One REA paragraph)

Answer:-

WEEK 3

Date……

Describe two key features of the Weimar Constitution. **(4)**

Answer:-

WEEK 4

Date…….

Explain why the people of Germany were so unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles **(4)**
(one REA paragraph)

Answer:-

WEEK 5

Date ……

Explain why the Kapp Putsch failed **(4)**
(One REA paragraph)

Answer:-

WEEK 6

Date…….

Describe two key features of the problems faced by the Weimar Republic in 1923 **(4)**

Answer:-

WEEK 7

Date……

Explain why the Munich Putsch could be seen as failure for Hitler and the Nazis. **(4)**
(One REA paragraph)

Answer:-

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams
and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.
What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.
How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.
Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

Date / / Topic

WEEK 1

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes

Summary

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Card on Constitution and Treaty	Answers
1. When was the Weimar Republic set up? 2. What was Proportional Representation? 3. What was the name of the German Parliament? 4. When was the Treaty of Versailles signed? 5. What land did Germany lose at the Treaty? 6. What did Germany get the blame for? 7. What did the German call the treaty?	

Revision Card on Unrest 1919-1923	Answers
1. Why did France invade the Ruhr in 1923? 2. What did the Weimar Government order its people to do? 3. What type of resistance was used by the workers? 4. What did the Government do to continue paying the workers?	

Revision Card on Rise of Hitler and Munich Putsch	Answers
1. When did the Nazi Party start? 2. What did Hitler want to do? 3. Where did Hitler try to take over in 1923? 4. What was Hitler's aim with the Munich Putsch? 5. What prison sentence was Hitler given? 6. What happened to the NSDAP? 7. What did Hitler write in prison?	