



**Burford School History
Department
Germany 1918-1939
Student & Parent Information
Booklet**



Dear Parents and Students

This booklet has been put together to help you understand more about what students study in History across KS4, how students are assessed and what the History Department at Burford does to help all students achieve their potential in this subject. By working together – teachers, students and parents – there is a greater chance that students will succeed.

We would ask parents to read this booklet with their child, and then both to sign below. This booklet will then be fastened in the front of the exercise book, for reference. If you have any questions about the information in the booklet, please contact your History teacher in the first instance.

Thank you,

Mrs E. Thomas (Head of Department)

..... (Parent's signature)

..... (Student's signature)

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What will I study in GCSE History?

Exam Board: Edexcel

Number of Lessons per Fortnight: 5

Paper 1: Migrants in Britain c800-Present & Notting Hill, c1948-c1970 Overview

30% of GCSE 1hr 15 Minute Exam

52 marks: 16 for Historic Environment (Notting Hill) + 36 for Thematic Study (Migrants in Britain)

In this unit, you will gain an understanding of how Britain has been shaped by its migrant communities over a long period of time. At its heart, the Migrants in Britain study is the story of changes in the nation's context that encouraged, enabled, necessitated or forced migration to and within Britain, and the impact that migrant groups had on the country.

Paper 2: Period Study: Option 26/27 - Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-91 + British Depth Study - Option B4 Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88

40% of GCSE 1hr 45 Minute Exam

64 marks: 32 Period Study (Cold War) + 32 British Depth Study (Elizabeth)

The British Depth Study allows you to examine the challenges that Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen, faced due to her gender, her marriage and plots against her both at home and abroad. You will have an opportunity to delve into the world of Elizabethan exploration and new technologies.

Through the Period Study, you will examine the origins, development and ending of the Cold War from the division of Berlin, to the Cuban Missile Crisis, Olympic Boycotts and the significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Paper 3: Modern Depth Study: Option 31 - Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39

30% of GCSE 1hr 20 Minute Exam 52 marks

In this unit you will examine the problems faced by the Weimar Republic and the context of Hitler's rise to power. You will investigate the impact of the Nazi dictatorship including the introduction of the Hitler Youth and the persecution of the Jews.

History Department Expectations

- Each piece of work should have a **title** and **date**. These should be **underlined** with a ruler.
- Write in blue or black ink (unless your teacher tells you otherwise).
- Use a pencil for drawing.
- Keep your work as **neat** as you can.
- **Respond** to any feedback given by your teacher – this may be answering questions, completing a given task or finishing a piece of work. It is expected that you will do this before your teacher next marks your book.
- Listen in **silence** when someone is talking. **Respect** everyone's opinion.
- Put your hand up rather than calling out.
- Join in with lessons by asking and answering questions. Do the best you can do.
- Make sure you clearly label classwork (c/wk) and homework (h/wk).
- Ensure homework is completed on time and to the best of your ability.
- If you miss a lesson due to illness, a music lesson or another activity it is your responsibility to ensure that you catch up with any work missed.

How will I be assessed in History?

There are three exam papers which you will sit in Year 11 (Summer 2018). These exams will be graded using the new 9-1 grading structure. For a rough comparison of how A*-G and 9-1 grades compare, please see the table below:

Current Scale	New Scale
Top half of A*	9
Bottom half of A*	8
A	7
B, B+	6
C+, B	5
C, C-	4
D and E+	3
E, E-, F+, F	2
F- and G	1
U	0

In the three exam papers you will be tested on the following objectives:

Students must:		% in GCSE
AO1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.	35
AO2	Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order ¹ historical concepts.	35
AO3	Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events studied.	15
AO4	Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations (including how and why interpretations may differ) in the context of historical events studied.	15
Total		100

What do the exam papers look like?

Paper 3: 1 Hour 20 Minutes

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

Section A

1. Give two things you can infer from Source A about ... (4 Marks)

2. Explain why...

You may use the following in your answer:

-
-

You must also use information of your own. (12 Marks)

Section B

3. (a) Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into ...? Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 Marks)

(b) Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the attitudes of ... What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 Marks)

(c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about ... You may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer. (4 Marks)

Up to 4 marks of the total for part (d) will be awarded for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology.

(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about ...? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(20 Marks)

Assessments

The focus of assessed tasks in the History Department is on helping pupils know exactly what to do to get better at history.

There will be three assessment 'modes' across the academic year in Key Stage 4:

- **Every Three Weeks:** Students will have short tests consisting of 10 questions based on factual knowledge (names, dates and events). Substantive knowledge is crucial to ensure students' progress in History; these regular tests will ensure that students are building this knowledge in the long-term and will enable teachers to assess students' learning and grasp of chronology, knowledge and key concepts. Scores from these tests will be recorded in the front of students' books on their 'Progress Trackers'.
- **Every Half Term:** Students will complete an assessment consisting of exam questions in order to assess their progress. **There will be three Common Assessment Points** across the year which will feed into reviews.
- **Mock Exams:** Students will complete their mock exams in May of Year 10 and December of Year 11.

How will my work be marked?

You will regularly complete exam practise questions both in class and at home. When your exam questions are marked you will be given **formative feedback**. This feedback will include specific comments about what you have done well, identify any errors and misconceptions and provide you with specific targets for improvement. You will then be given opportunities within your lessons to respond to feedback and improve their work.

Literacy is a vital aspect of studying History; this is assessed in the longer mark (16 mark) questions on the exam papers. Examiners will not just focus on spelling, punctuation and grammar but also the use of specialist historical terminology. The following is a guide to the marking symbols that will be used on some of your work. Please note: you will not find every mistake corrected. This is because it is important for you to check your work for yourself.

Symbol	What it means
S in margin	Underline incorrect spelling and write the correct one above.
P in margin	Punctuation error – write in the missing punctuation or correct what is wrong (e.g. comma instead of a full stop).
SS	Poor sentence structure.
WW	Wrong word (e.g. two, to and too).
EXP	Poor expression – this may mean that you have used slang or that what you have written does not make sense.
//	New paragraph needed.

What can I do outside of my History lessons?

The following are books, films and documentaries that would be worth looking at outside of lessons to further your knowledge and understanding of the Germany unit.

Germany:

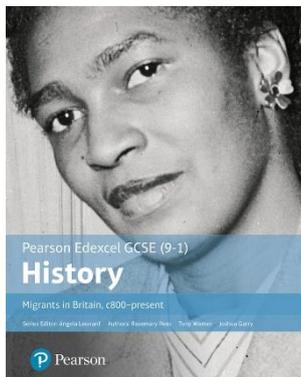
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/mwh/germany/>
- <https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005143>
- Hitler: The Rise of Evil – YouTube or DVD
- BBC History File Nazi Germany Documentaries – YouTube
- Diary of Anne Frank
- The Earth is Singing Vanessa Curtis
- The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas by John Boyne
- The Book Thief by Marcus Zusak

Outside of your History lessons there are a number of things you can do to help your learning including:

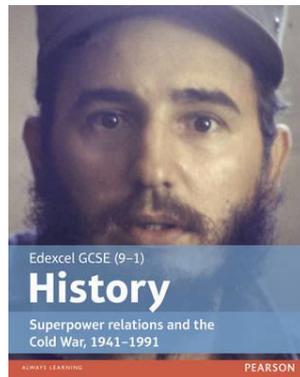
- Catch up with any work missed due to illness, a music lesson or another activity.
- Regularly revise and revisit topics studied by creating revision cards or mind maps as you go along; this will help develop and reinforce your knowledge. Timelines are an effective way of revising in History. I would advise students to complete timelines of key events for each of the units. These timelines should include key dates and a brief description of the event & its significance. GCSEPod is an excellent resource to use for revision.
- Take on board and act on the feedback you are given by your teacher – improving exam questions completed is a really effective way of improving your exam technique.

Resources:

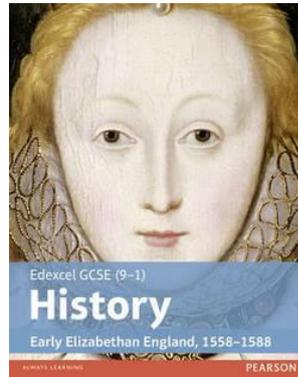
Below are the four textbooks we will be using during lessons:



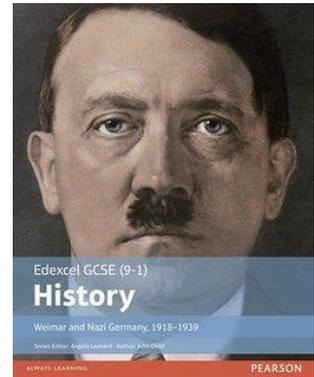
ISBN
9781292391540



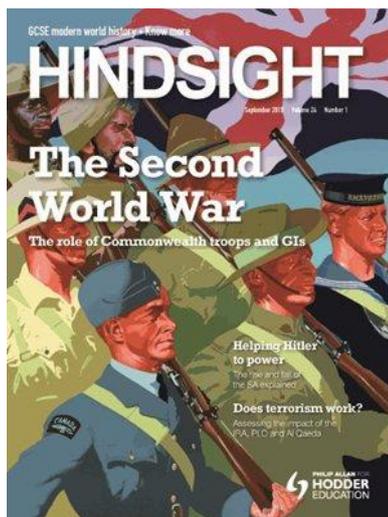
ISBN
9781292127279



ISBN
9781292127262



ISBN
9781292127347



Hodder Education Hindsight Magazine

Hindsight is the History magazine produced by Hodder Education specifically aimed at GCSE students. Hindsight helps students learn more, building deeper knowledge of key topics and events and the skills to progress through GCSE history.

Burford History Department has an institution subscription to the magazine and can add associated subscriptions at the cost of £10 per student. There will be a letter regarding subscribing to the magazine.

Germany 1919-1939 Timeline

1918	Abdication of the Kaiser Armistice The German revolution
1919	Spartacist uprising Weimar Constitution established Treaty of Versailles
1920	Kapp Putsch The German Workers' Party announced the 25-Point Programme – later became the Nazi Party (NSDAP)
1923	January: French occupation of the Ruhr Hyperinflation August: Stresemann became Chancellor and Foreign Minister November: Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch
1924	Dawes Plan
1925	<i>Mein Kampf</i> published Locarno Pact
1926	Bamberg Conference Membership of the League of Nations
1928	Kellogg-Briand Pact
1929	Young Plan Wall Street Crash and start of the Depression
1932	July: NSDAP the largest political party in the Reichstag
1933	January: Hitler appointed as Chancellor February: Reichstag Fire March: The first Nazi concentration camp at Dachau Enabling Law passed April: Shop boycott Gestapo (secret police) set up July: Concordat with Catholic Church
1934	June: Night of the Long Knives Death of Hindenburg and Hitler became Führer
1935	Nuremberg Laws
1936	Berlin Olympics
1938	November: Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass)

Weimar and Nazi Germany Glossary

- **Anti-Semitism:** hatred against Jews and Judaism.
- **Assassinate:** to murder an important figure e.g. a politician.
- **Armistice:** where those at war agree to stop fighting.
- **Aryans:** the Nazis used 'Aryan' to mean people of Northern European racial background. They wanted to avoid the "worst of the German race" and to preserve the purity of European blood.
- **Auschwitz:** Concentration and extermination camp in Poland, set up in 1940 as a concentration camp- became an extermination camp in early 1942.
- **Autarky:** policy of self-sufficiency – trying to make Germany independent from trade with other countries.
- **Autobahns:** German high speed motorways.
- **BDM:** The League of German Girls or League of German Maidens (Bund Deutscher Mädel or BDM) was the female branch of the Nazi party youth groups.
- **Beer Hall Putsch:** Failed Nazi attempt to seize power in Munich, November 1923.
- **Block Wardens/Blockleiter:** was the lowest official of the NSDAP, responsible for the political supervision of a neighbourhood or city block and linked the NSDAP and the public. The Block Warden would spread propaganda, spy on the population and report anti-Nazi activities. Estimated 500,000 Blockleiter.
- **Blockade:** Attempt by WWI victors to prevent trade or goods entering Germany after the war ended.
- **Book burning:** In 1934, Nazi students took books by anti-Nazi or Jewish authors from libraries and burned them on public bonfires.
- **Boycott:** Protest by refusing to buy from someone, or refuse to do business with them.
- **Censorship:** To ban or forbid the public distribution of opinions/ films/ literature/ newspapers/ information.
- **Chancellor:** According to the Weimar Constitution of 1919, the Chancellor was appointed by the President and responsible to Parliament.
- **Coalition:** An alliance (temporary) of different political parties to form a government.
- **Communism:** A political ideology and system that strives for a society with no classes or structures of government.
- **Concentration Camps:** January 30, 1933, Nazis established concentration camps for the imprisonment of all "enemies" of their regime: actual and potential political opponents (e.g. communists, socialists, and monarchists), Jehovah's Witnesses, gypsies, homosexuals, and other "asocials."
- **Concordat:** Agreement between Hitler and the Pope that the Catholics would not get involved in politics if the Nazis left Catholic churches and youth groups alone.

- **Dachau:** The first concentration camp, set up at Dachau in 1933 for political prisoners.
- **DAP:** German Workers' Party founded in 1919 – changed its name to NSDAP.
- **Dawes Plan (1924):** Provided short term economic benefits to the German economy. It softened the burdens of war reparations, stabilized the currency, and brought increased foreign investments and loans to the German market.
- **Degenerate:** A person whose behaviour deviates from what is acceptable (Nazi term for groups they did not approve of e.g. Jews).
- **Democracy:** A political system where power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.
- **Depression:** Economic crisis (unemployment, poverty, bankruptcy) caused around the world in the 1930s by the 1929 US Wall Street Crash.
- **Der Stürmer:** Anti-Semitic Nazi newspaper full of anti-Semitic cartoons and sensationalised stories.
- **Dictatorship:** A state ruled by a dictator. A dictator is a ruler who assumes sole and absolute power.
- **Dietrich Bonhoeffer:** Protestant theologian executed in the Flossenbürg concentration camp on April 9, 1945 for his role in the resistance against Hitler.
- **Ebert:** Belonging to the Social Democratic Party, Ebert was the First President of Germany after the end of the WW1.
- **Economic:** To do with money, taxes, trade, jobs and finance.
- **Edelweiss Pirates:** Just before World War II, small groups (of 10 to 15 members), of mainly boys aged of 14 and 18, met up away from the Hitler Youth. All considered themselves Edelweiss Pirates, named after the small metal Edelweiss pins they wore in their hats/ collars.
- **Einsatzgruppen (mobile killing units):** mobile units of the German Security Police. They followed the German army invading eastern Europe, arresting or murdering political opponents.
- **Enabling Act March 23, 1933:** It was the second major step, after the Reichstag Fire Decree, through which Chancellor Adolf Hitler legally established his dictatorship. The Act granted the Cabinet the authority to enact laws without the participation of the Reichstag.
- **Ernst Röhm:** Leader of the SA, Wanted NSDAP to be more socialist. Murdered by Nazi Party.
- **Eugenics:** The study of 'hereditary improvement 'of the human race by controlled selective breeding.
- **Euthanasia:** Usually refers to the inducement of a painless death for a chronically or terminally ill individual. In Nazi usage, "euthanasia" was a euphemistic term for a secret program which targeted, for systematic killing, institutionalized mentally and physically disabled patients, without consent.
- **Final Solution:** The cover name for the plan to destroy the Jews of Europe - the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question." Jews were rounded up and sent to

extermination camps in the East. The program was disguised as "resettlement in the East."

- **Führer:** Title Hitler gave himself when he merged offices of Chancellor and President.
- **Führerprinzip:** "the Führer's word is above all written law": governmental policies, decisions, and offices ought to work toward this.
- **Freikorps:** Armed groups of ex-army men who roamed the streets of Germany after the Treaty of Versailles.
- **General Ludendorff:** This was a First World War hero who Hitler persuaded to help and support him in the Munich Putsch.
- **Genocide:** the deliberate and systematic destruction of a religious, racial, national, or cultural group.
- **Gestapo:** the German Secret State Police, which was under SS control. It was responsible for investigating political crimes and opposition activities.
- **Ghetto:** The Nazis revived the medieval ghetto in creating their compulsory "Jewish Quarter". The ghetto was a section of a city where all Jews from the surrounding areas were forced to reside. Surrounded by barbed wire or walls, ghettos were often sealed to prevent people leaving or entering. All were destroyed as Jews were deported to death camps.
- **Joseph Goebbels:** Reich Minister of Propaganda.
- **Heinrich Himmler:** Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of German Police, a position which included supreme command over the Gestapo, the concentration camps, and the Waffen-SS. After 1943, Himmler was Minister of the Interior of Nazi Germany, principal planner for the aim of Nazi Germany to kill all European Jews.
- **Hindenburg:** 84 year old German President who made Hitler Chancellor.
- **Hitler Youth/ Jugend:** The Nazi Party's youth movement - 14 to 18 years old - indoctrinated German youth.
- **Hyperinflation:** 1923 Germany had an extremely high rate of inflation. Hyperinflation can lead to inflation of several hundred or several thousand percent, that causes a country's money to become practically worthless.
- **Kapp Putsch:** Attempt by the Freikorps to take power (1920) which failed because the workers of Berlin went on strike.
- **Karl Liebknecht:** A leader of the Spartacist Uprising of 1919.
- **K, K, K Kinder, Küche, Kirche:** Children, Kitchen, Church - WWII Nazi slogan for women.
- **Kristallnacht:** The "Night of Broken Glass." Violent anti-Jewish pogrom of November 9 and 10, 1938. Instigated by Nazi party officials and the SA (Nazi Storm Troopers), the pogrom occurred across Germany, annexed Austria & the Sudetenland.
- **Law against the Establishment of Parties:** This banned all political parties other than the Nazis in 1933.

- **League of Nations:** An international organization formed in 1920 to promote cooperation and peace among nations.
- **Lebensraum 'Living Space':** Hitler demanded lebensraum for the growing German people.
- **Locarno Pact:** Agreement signed by Stresemann in 1925 promising that Germany would not invade France.
- **Master Race:** Race of people who consider themselves to be superior to others; especially when applied to Nazi ideology.
- **Mein Kampf (My Struggle):** This autobiography was written by Hitler whilst imprisoned in Landsberg gaol after the "Beer-Hall Putsch", 1923. In it, Hitler put forward his ideas, beliefs, and plans for the future of Germany.
- **Nazi Teachers' League:** All teachers had to join the Nazi teachers' 'Union'.
- **New Plan:** Hjalmar Schacht's 1934 economic policy to reduce imports, reduce unemployment, channel government spending into a wide range of industries and make trade agreements with other nations.
- **Night of Long Knives:** Purge between June 30 and July 2, 1934, when the Nazi regime carried out a series of political executions. Most of those killed were members of the Sturmabteilung (SA). Victims included Ernst Röhm, Gregor Strasser and Kurt Von Schleicher.
- **NSDAP:** National Socialist German Workers Party.
- **Nuremberg Laws:** Two anti-Jewish statutes enacted September 1935 during the Nazi party's national convention in Nuremberg, taking away the Jews' civil rights. The first, the Reich Citizenship Law, deprived German Jews of their citizenship and all pertinent, related rights. The second, the Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour, outlawed marriages of Jews and non-Jews, forbade Jews from employing German females of childbearing age, and prohibited Jews from displaying the German flag.
- **Nuremberg Rallies:** Annual parades and marches held by the Nazi Party at Nuremberg.
- **Olympic Games:** August 1936, Hitler's Nazi dictatorship hosted the Summer Olympics in Berlin.
- **Operation T4 or Action T4:** October 1939 - August 1941 doctors killed 70,273 people defined by Hitler as "incurably sick, by critical medical examination".
- **Pastor Niemöller:** Protestant Pastor sent to concentration camp for speaking out against Nazi religious ideas.
- **Pimpfen:** the youngest subsection of the Hitler Youth (boys).
- **Propaganda:** Manipulating information to make one side look good and / or its enemies look bad.
- **Proportional Representation:** Method of voting which allocates seats in proportion to the votes cast so it tends to lead to lots of small parties being elected with no party having an overall majority.
- **Putsch:** An illegal attempt to forcibly overthrow the current government.

- **Race Theory:** Ideas based on Social Darwinism – that human beings can be divided into groups or 'races', some more advanced than others.
- **Rearmament:** The process of building up weapons again.
- **Reich Church:** Officially German Evangelical Church formed in 1933 to merge the 28 regional churches into one state church that followed Nazi policy.
- **Reichstag:** German Parliament (building).
- **Reichstag Fire:** Arson attack on Reichstag building in Berlin on Feb 27 1933.
- **Rentenmark:** New currency introduced after hyperinflation.
- **Reparations:** Compensation taken from a defeated nation by the victors.
- **Rosa Luxemburg:** A leader of the 1919 Spartacists uprising.
- **SA (Sturmabteilung) or Brownshirts:** Set up in 1921 by Hitler as a paramilitary force, involved in street fighting and 'protecting' meetings. A force many thousands strong, they came to represent a threat to Hitler; many members wanted the 'second revolution' (the 'social' revolution after the 'national' one), and a journal known as Red SA circulated. The SA's own leadership and independence were finally liquidated by, Hitler and the SS on 30 June 1934, the 'Night of the Long Knives'.
- **Self-sufficiency:** A country being able to exist without having to buy goods from abroad.
- **Social Democrats SPD (Social Democratic Party of Germany):** Founded in 1875 following merger of Marxist and Lassalleian parties - adopted this name in 1891. Was seen as leading Marxist party in Second International, with over one million members in 1914. Became Marxist in words, but reformist in deeds; support fell to 250,000 in 1918, but rose again to one million in 1919.
- **Spartacists:** Grew from a revolutionary tendency in SPD, 1914, opposed to WW1. Called the Internationale Group from 1916; then the Spartacus group. Members included Rosa Luxemburg, Clara Zetkin, they left the SPD, joining the USPD in 1917, and forming the Spartacus League in November 1918; they formed the KPD in December 1918.
- **SS:** Abbreviation usually written with two lightning symbols for Schutzstaffel (Defense Protective Units). Originally organized as Hitler's personal bodyguard, the SS was transformed into a giant organization by Heinrich Himmler. Although SS units fought on the battlefield, they are best known for carrying out the destruction of European Jewry.
- **'Stab-in-the back' Myth (Dolchstoß):** Claimed that the army, "undefeated in the field," had been "stabbed in the back" by civilian leaders and Marxists back on the home front. These politicians were later called the November Criminals.
- **Strength through Joy (KDF Kraft Durch Freude):** A large state-controlled leisure organization in the Third Reich, a part of the German Labour Front (Deutsche Arbeitsfront - DAF), the national German labour organization at that time. Set up as a tool to promote the advantages of National Socialism to the people.

- **Stresemann:** Stresemann was appointed Chancellor of Weimar on the death of Ebert and served in this position between August 1923 to November 1923. After this, he remained Weimar's Foreign Minister until his death. As Foreign Minister, Stresemann achieved a great deal. He is also credited with saving the economy. He got France to sponsor Germany's entry into the League of Nations in 1926. He was also responsible for the Locarno Treaties.
- **Swastika:** The crooked cross or Nazi symbol.
- **Swing Youth:** The Swing Kids (German: Swingjugend) were a group of jazz and Swing lovers in Germany of the 1930s, mainly 14- to 18-year old boys and girls in high school who sought the British and American way of life, defining themselves in Swing music, and opposed Nazi ideology, especially the Hitlerjugend.
- **Trade Unions Workers' Associations:** Formed to protect workers' rights and improve their conditions – these were banned under the Nazis and replaced by the DAF.
- **Treaty of Versailles:** The Treaty which ended WWI which Germany had to agree to in order to end the war.
- **Unemployment:** The unemployed are those who count as officially not having paid work (i.e. they have no job).
- **Untermenschen:** Means subhuman. It is a term from Nazi racial ideology used to describe "inferior people", especially "the masses from the East," that is Jews, Gypsies, Poles along with other Slavic people like the Russians, Serbs, Ukrainians and anyone else who was not an "Aryan".
- **Von Papen:** Papen persuaded President Paul von Hindenburg to appoint Adolf Hitler as chancellor.
- **Wall Street Crash:** When the Wall Street stock market crashed in October 1929, the world economy was plunged into the Great Depression.
- **Wannsee Conference:** In 1942 Nazis held a conference at Wannsee Villa. They planned the 'Final Solution' which meant the extermination – murder – of all the Jews in Europe.
- **Weimar Republic:** Name for the democratic German state established in 1919-1933, following the collapse of Imperial Germany and before Nazi rule.
- **White Rose Group:** From 1941 group of young German students from the University of Munich, who organized a non-violent resistance movement against the Nazi government of Adolf Hitler. Included: Hans Scholl, Sophie Scholl and Inge Scholl, Alexander Schmorell, Willi Graf, Christoph Probst, Jugen Wittenstein, and Kurt Huber.
- **Work-shy:** People who are considered lazy, or unwilling to work.
- **WW1** The First World War (1914 – 1918), also known as the Great War, which Germany lost.
- **Young Plan:** American plan (1929) to extend German reparations over a longer period so that they would not be so difficult to pay.

