



Ark Globe  
Academy

**Year 8 History  
Ark Globe Academy  
Spring Term 1  
Remote Learning  
Pack 2**



Session	Title	Work to be completed	Resource provided	Outcome	On-Line Support
1	<b>Achievements of the Weimar Republic</b>	Do Now Exposition Comprehension Low-Stakes Test	This remote learning pack	Complete all four activities	Email your teacher, or contact them in your History class MS Teams:  Mr Taylor: <a href="mailto:o.taylor@arkglobe.org">o.taylor@arkglobe.org</a>  Ms Bretherton: <a href="mailto:v.bretherton@arkglobe.org">v.bretherton@arkglobe.org</a>  Ms Youssif: <a href="mailto:s.youssif@arkglobe.org">s.youssif@arkglobe.org</a>  Ms Malcom-Douglas: <a href="mailto:m.malcolm@arkglobe.org">m.malcolm@arkglobe.org</a>  Mr Everett: <a href="mailto:o.everett@arkglobe.org">o.everett@arkglobe.org</a>  Mr McGregor: <a href="mailto:a.mcgregor@arkglobe.org">a.mcgregor@arkglobe.org</a>
2	<b>Who were the Nazis?</b>	Do Now Exposition Comprehension Low-Stakes Test	This remote learning pack	Complete all four activities	Email your teacher, or contact them in your History class MS Teams:  Mr Taylor: <a href="mailto:o.taylor@arkglobe.org">o.taylor@arkglobe.org</a>  Ms Bretherton: <a href="mailto:v.bretherton@arkglobe.org">v.bretherton@arkglobe.org</a>  Ms Youssif: <a href="mailto:s.youssif@arkglobe.org">s.youssif@arkglobe.org</a>  Ms Malcom-Douglas: <a href="mailto:m.malcolm@arkglobe.org">m.malcolm@arkglobe.org</a>  Mr Everett: <a href="mailto:o.everett@arkglobe.org">o.everett@arkglobe.org</a>  Mr McGregor: <a href="mailto:a.mcgregor@arkglobe.org">a.mcgregor@arkglobe.org</a>
3	<b>Why did Hitler and the Nazis become more popular after 1929?</b>	Do Now Exposition Comprehension Low-Stakes Test	This remote learning pack	Complete all four activities	Email your teacher, or contact them in your History class MS Teams:  Mr Taylor: <a href="mailto:o.taylor@arkglobe.org">o.taylor@arkglobe.org</a>  Ms Bretherton: <a href="mailto:v.bretherton@arkglobe.org">v.bretherton@arkglobe.org</a>  Ms Youssif: <a href="mailto:s.youssif@arkglobe.org">s.youssif@arkglobe.org</a>  Ms Malcom-Douglas: <a href="mailto:m.malcolm@arkglobe.org">m.malcolm@arkglobe.org</a>  Mr Everett: <a href="mailto:o.everett@arkglobe.org">o.everett@arkglobe.org</a>  Mr McGregor: <a href="mailto:a.mcgregor@arkglobe.org">a.mcgregor@arkglobe.org</a>
4	<b>Hitler</b>	Do Now Exposition Comprehension	This remote learning pack	Complete all four activities	Email your teacher, or contact them in your History class MS Teams:



# Ark Globe Academy

Low-Stakes Test

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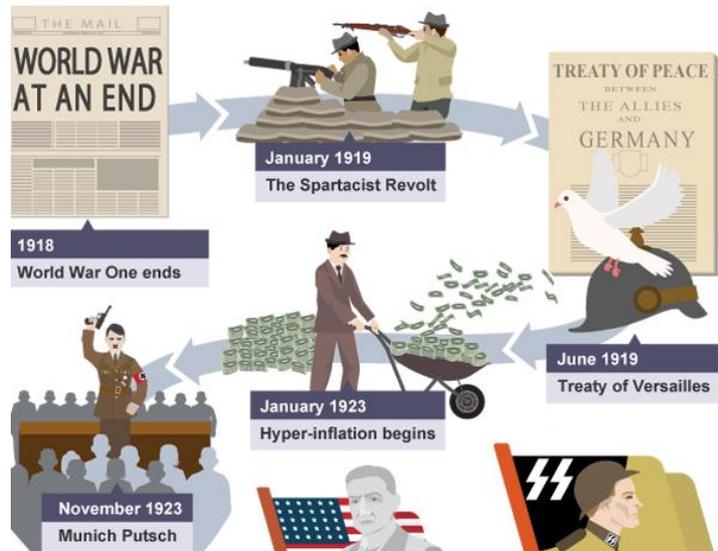
## Session 1: Achievements of the Weimar Republic

**Do Now:** use the image to help you

a) Write one sentence summarising each of these problems that the Weimar Republic (the German Government) faced between 1919 and 1923.

b)

Use your notes from the previous work-pack to help you if you can't remember.



**Exposition:**

a) **Read the information below.**

b) **Then write down two key points in your own words to summarise the information.**

After the many problems that the Weimar Republic (Germany) faced between 1919 and 1923, things improved a lot. The years 1924-1929 in Germany became known as 'The Golden Years', because of several important improvements and achievements.

For example, the German economy (the wealth of a country, including the number of jobs available) became a lot stronger. Germany borrowed \$200 million from the USA. This loan was called the Dawes Plan. Germany then used this \$200 million to help pay the World War One reparations to France, Britain, and Belgium.



**Comprehension:**

**Task:** Read the information boxes, and answer the questions.

<p>The German government, led by Chancellor Gustav Stresemann in 1923, made the German economy stronger. Hyperinflation was ended, and they got a \$200 million loan (called the Dawes Plan) from the USA.</p> <p>Germany could use the \$200 million for things like paying the World War One reparations to France, Britain, and Belgium. This avoided another Ruhr occupation.</p> <p>In 1929, it was agreed that the remaining reparations payments would be reduced. This was called the Young Plan.</p>	<p><b>1.</b> What was the Dawes Plan, and how did it help Germany's economy?</p>
<p>Gustav Stresemann was Germany's Foreign Minister from 1923-1929. He worked hard to improve Germany's relations with Britain, France, Italy and Belgium.</p> <p>These countries signed a non-aggression pact (agreement) in 1925 called the Treaty of Locarno. This meant that they promised not to go to war against each other.</p>	<p><b>2.</b> How did Gustav Stresemann help Germany's relations with Britain and France?</p>
<p>The years 1924-29 in the Weimar Republic were also 'Golden Years' because it was democratic. All men and women over the age of 20 had the right to vote for the leaders that they wanted. Very few other countries in the world allowed women to vote at that time.</p> <p>People also had 'freedom of speech', which means that they could share their views (e.g. of how Germany should be run) without worrying about being persecuted (treated badly).</p>	<p><b>3.</b> What was unusual about the Weimar Republic's democracy?</p>



During the Weimar 'Golden Years', as many people were wealthier, and as there was more tolerance (acceptance) of people dressing differently, there were lots of parties.



4. How does this image suggest that Weimar Germany was quite prosperous (wealthy) and tolerant (accepting) between 1924-29? Explain your answer.

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## Session 2: Who were the Nazis?

### Do Now:

- a) What do you think of when you see this image?
- b) Write down at least two words or phrases.



### Exposition:

- a) Read the information below.
- b) Then write down two key points in your own words to summarise the information

The word 'Nazi' is an abbreviation (short version) of 'National Socialist German Workers' Party'. The Nazis were a political Party in Germany, set up between 1919-1920. A political Party is a group of people with shared beliefs, who other people can vote for to run the country. For example, in Britain we have the Labour Party and the Conservative Party, and in the USA there is the Democrat Party and the Republican Party.

The difference with the Nazi Party is that they had very extreme (strong) views, and Nazis ended up doing many terrible things in Germany and across Europe.



**Comprehension:** Read the information boxes, and answer the questions.

<p>The Nazi Party was a German political Party, set up between 1919-1920. Like all political Parties, they wanted to win power and rule the country. From 1921-1945 they were led by an Austrian man called Adolf Hitler. The Nazis used the symbol of the swastika (shown in the Do Now, above) to represent their Party. They had extreme views about how Germany should be run.</p>	<p>1. What did the Nazis want, which all political Parties want?</p>
<p>The Nazis believed that Germans were part of 'Aryan' race: white people with blonde hair and blue eyes. The Nazis believed that the Aryan race was superior to (better than) all other races. They believed that the most inferior (weakest and least important) races were Jews (people who are part of the Jewish religion), Black people, and Gypsy-Roma people.</p> <p>The Nazis said that only Aryan (white) Germans were true Germans, and that no-one else was welcome in Germany. The Nazis were very racist towards many groups of people, but they especially hated Jews. Hatred of Jews is called anti-Semitism. The Nazis' anti-Semitism is seen in how they blamed Jews for Germany's defeated in the First World War.</p>	<p>2. What did the Nazis believe about race?</p> <p>3. What is anti-Semitism?</p>
<p>The Nazis had three main aims: to get rid of the Treaty of Versailles; to end unemployment; and to give Germany a strong government. These aims were all popular among many Germans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The Treaty of Versailles was humiliating, and was stopping Germany from becoming powerful again.</li><li>- Unemployment increased a lot, especially between 1929-1932.</li><li>- There were so many different governments during the Weimar Republic (1919-1933), and most of them were weak. In addition, many Germans (especially rich businessmen) were worried about the Nazis' big rivals – the Communist Party – who believed in sharing wealth equally), and believed that only a strong Party like the Nazis could stop the Communists.</li></ul>	<p>4. What were the Nazis' three main aims?</p> <p>STRETCH: Why did many Germans like these aims?</p>



<p>In 1923, Hitler and the Nazis tried to take control of Germany violently. Their Berlin Putsch (rebellion) failed, because the police and the army did not support them.</p> <p>While in prison for his role in the Putsch, Hitler wrote a book about his beliefs called <i>Mein Kampf</i> (My Struggle). He decided that the Nazis had to get control of Germany by being elected, not through violence.</p>	<p>5. What did Hitler decide that the Nazis needed to do, after the Munich Putsch failed?</p>
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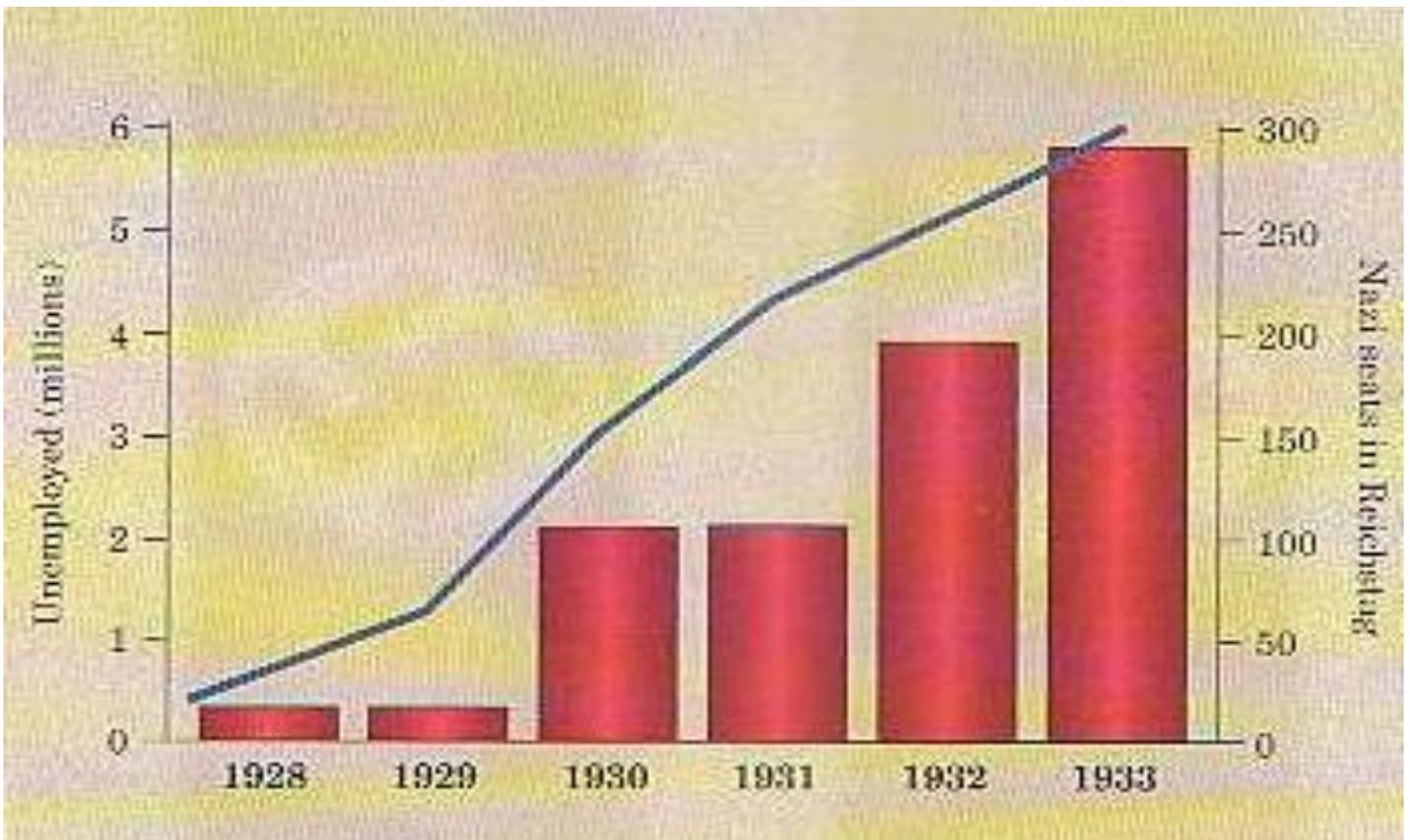
<https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=dBTLADSljUaCn2NuzjLCTLo3aH7sxcZApDkQx6flMXxUNzBIWTQzN1JDNERJRFRJUUpNUFhTUKVSNC4u>

## Session 3: Why did Hitler and the Nazis become more popular after 1929?

### Do Now:

The red bars in the graph below are the number of seats (places) that the Nazi Party won in the German Reichstag (Parliament) between 1928 and 1933. The blue line shows the number of people in Germany who were unemployed (without a job).

- What happened to unemployment in Germany between 1928 and 1933?
- What happened to the number of seats that the Nazis won in the Reichstag?



**STRETCH:** What does the graph suggest to us was a reason that the Nazis became more popular between 1928 and 1933? Why might this have made the Nazis more popular?



**Exposition:**

- a) Read the information below.
- b) Then write down two key points in your own words.

Between 1924 and 1929, the German economy was booming (getting stronger and stronger), and many Germans were living quite happily. The Nazi Party was small, and fairly unpopular – they only had 12 seats (places) in the Reichstag (the German Parliament), meaning that only 12 of their politicians had been elected (they only got 2% of people’s votes). However, by 1932 the Nazi Party was the largest in the Reichstag, with 230 seats, and in January 1933, Hitler became Chancellor (Prime Minister) of Germany.

In this session you will learn why this huge change happened.

**Comprehension: Read the information boxes, and answer the questions.**

<p>One main reason for the huge increase in the Nazis’ popularity between 1929 and 1932 was something called the Great Depression.</p> <p>In October 1929, thousands of American banks and businesses went bust (ran out of money). This is known as the Wall Street Crash. Because the USA had such a big economic influence on the rest of the world, the Wall Street Crash did not only affect the USA. The economies of countries around the world were badly affected, with millions of people becoming unemployed, and poverty increasing a lot. This is called the Great Depression.</p>	<p>1. What was the Great Depression?</p>
<p>The Wall Street Crash and the Great Depression that followed it affected Germany badly. Firstly, the American banks told Germany that it had to immediately repay the \$200 million Dawes Plan loan.</p> <p>This left Germany without much money, and many businesses had to close. This led to unemployment (the lack of a job) to increase a lot: it went from 7% of German adults in 1930 to 30% (6 million people!) by 1932.</p>	<p>2. How did the Wall Street Crash and the Great Depression affect Germany? (Explain two ways)</p>
<p>People were obviously very angry about losing their jobs, and blamed the Weimar government. The Weimar government was slow to react to the economic crisis, and people lost confidence in them.</p>	<p>3. Why did the Great Depression turn German people against the Weimar government?</p>



<p>People started listening to more extreme political Parties like the Nazis, who said confidently that they could do a much better job of improving Germany's economy.</p>	
<p>Hitler and his Nazi Party became more popular for several reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• They blamed the Weimar government and the Jews for Germany's economic crisis (having someone to be angry at made many people feel better)</li><li>• They promised jobs and food for people</li><li>• They promised to get rid of the hated Treaty of Versailles (Germany was still paying reparations at this time)</li><li>• They promised to be a strong government if people voted for them</li><li>• The main alternative to the Nazis were the Communists. Communists would take over all businesses and share wealth equally between everyone – many Germans wanted this, but many (including rich businessmen, who would lose their wealth) did not, and turned to the Nazis as the only way to stop the Communists from being voted in.</li></ul> <p>The Nazis' popularity quickly rose – by 1930 the Party had 107 seats in the Reichstag, and in 1932 they got 230 seats.</p>	<p>4. Why else were the Nazis popular? (Give five reasons)</p>

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## Session 4: Hitler

### Do Now:

What can you see in this image? (Write at least three things)



**STRETCH:** Why do you think it presents Hitler in this way?

**Exposition:** Read the information below. Then write down two key points in your own words.

Hitler became leader of the Nazi Party in 1921, soon after it was set up. The Nazis went from being a small, unpopular political Party between 1919-1929, to the biggest Party in Germany by 1932, with Hitler becoming the Chancellor (Prime Minister) of Germany in 1933.



To help us understand how this huge change happened, we looked in the last session at the ways that the Nazis exploited (took advantage of) the Great Depression, and how they made popular promises to German people (e.g. that they would get rid of the Treaty of Versailles, and create lots of jobs).

However, we also need to look at the role of Hitler himself, in making the Nazis so popular.

**Comprehension: Read the information boxes, and answer the questions.**

<p>Hitler had charisma (a strong personality). He was unlike most other politicians, who many people found boring and uninspiring. He presented himself as a 'messiah' for Germany - a person chosen to save the country and to make it powerful again.</p> <p>This made Hitler very popular, especially during the Great Depression years of 1929-1932, as many Germans truly believed that he was the strong leader that Germany needed.</p>	<p><b>1. How did Hitler's charisma make the Nazis popular?</b></p>
<p>In addition, Hitler was a brilliant orator (public speaker). Although his speeches might seem strange to us now, many Germans at the time were really inspired by his passion.</p> <p>He often shouted during his speeches, showing his anger towards the people he said were Germany's enemies (Jews, Communists, and the Weimar government). Many people found this more persuasive than the calmer, more formal speeches given by most other politicians.</p>	<p><b>2. How did Hitler's skills as an orator make the Nazis popular?</b></p>
<p>Hitler was also a very good strategist (someone who carefully plans the ways that will help them meet their long-term aims). For example, after the Nazis' Munich Putsch (rebellion) in 1925 failed, Hitler decided that they needed to be voted into power, so he focussed on making the Nazis popular across Germany.</p> <p>Hitler then used propaganda (untruthful messages) very effectively to attract people to the Nazi Party, such as eye-catching posters showing him as the strong leader that Germany needed (like the one shown in the Do Now, above).</p>	<p><b>3. How did Hitler's skills as a strategist make the Nazis more popular? (Explain two ways)</b></p>



<p>Hitler also persuaded some very wealthy businessmen to pay for expensive ways of getting Germans' support, such as flying all over Germany to spread the Nazis' messages to local people who would then be more likely to vote for them.</p>	
<p>Lastly, the Nazis' very popular policies (promises) were decided by Hitler. As the leader of the Nazi Party, he decided that to be elected they should promise Germans a few key things, and say them over and over again:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• That they would provide food and jobs, to end the Great Depression (which the Weimar government had failed to do)</li><li>• That they would get rid of the hated Treaty of Versailles, to end the expensive reparations and other humiliating parts of the Treaty</li><li>• That they would be the strong government that Germany needed to become powerful again (unlike the Weimar government, and the Communists, they said).</li></ul>	<p>4. Which policies that Hitler decided on made the Nazis more popular?</p>

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