

History Test 6c

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Between the Wars

Name: Truttmann Nick

Points: 28

Grade: 5.7

1. Explain thoroughly (!) how the failure of the Weimar Republic is connected to Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht.

1919 explanation of left

6pts/ 6

After the declaration of the republic by the SPD, Luxemburg and Liebknecht were assassinated by Kreikorpsmembers (sent by the SPD). The assassination of the two leaders of the Spartacists lead to a huge dispute and a separation of the political left. SPD and the communists never managed to form an alliance.

Later, the communists and Nazis had a Sperrmehrheit. They blocked all suggestions by the SPD. This lead to the Prussian cabinet and gave more power to the chancellor.

The Nazis got more and more members. They never got a majority, but because there was no left alliance to stop them, Hitler became chancellor and destroyed the Weimar Republic.

2. Why are the Locarno Treaties characteristic for the Weimar Republic's second phase? relative stability

The second phase of the Weimar Republic was a phase of relative stability. The Locarno treaties were a peace treaty to ensure stability, but only on the outside. The Locarno treaties only fixed Germany's western border and left the eastern border like it was before. There continued to be disputes and fights at the eastern border. The treaty was signed by a revisionist (Hans von Stroessner). Even though he publicly wanted stability, he secretly wanted the Kaiserreich back.

~~Only~~ only disguised stability

3. The Enabling Act: Answer in catchwords

6pts / 4.5

| | |
|---|--|
| When (year) did it become effective? (1) | 1933 ✓ |
| What is the exact content of the act? (2) | The enabling act gave the chancellor immense power but asked him only to use it in emergencies for 4 years |
| How exactly was the act approved? (1) | The act was approved by the Reichstag. (vote) except SPD |
| What consequences did the act have for the Weimar Republic? (2) | - Full power for the chancellor - End of the republic ↳ made a dictatorship possible ✓ |

4. In retrospect we know that there were several occasions when Hitler could have been stopped. Name three different groups, people or institutions and give detailed explanations. 6pts / 6

Hindenburg judges, Reichstag, parliament
Opposition
Notverordnung

President Hindenburg: Hindenburg himself appointed Hitler as Chancellor. Further, he accepted the "Notverordnung von Volh und Reich" from 1933 which gave even more power to the chancellor.

Reich judges: Hitler was sentenced to five years of prison by anti-republican judges. He was released after 9 months. If the sentence were longer or more consequent, Hitler could have been stopped.

Reichstag: The Reichstag voted for the enabling act. This ~~power of the act~~ was one of the most important puzzlepieces for Hitler's rise to power. It allowed him to do basically everything.

5. Describe the relationship between schools and the Weimar Republic: name reasons and consequences of this relationship. 3pts / 3

Most teachers and consequently, schools were anti-republican. This was because in the old Kaiserreich, most teachers had a superior position in society. They wanted their privileges and rights back. Therefore they mainly taught in a anti-republican way. This lead to the young generation being very conservative and sometimes even influencing their parents.

Further the teachers had great power, because the state wouldn't work without teachers and schools.

6. Adolf Hitler wrote in "Mein Kampf":

"Der Staat muss Sorge tragen, dass nur, wer gesund ist, Kinder zeugen darf.
Umgekehrt aber muss es als verwerflich gelten, gesunde Kinder dem Staat vorzuenthalten."

Link this quote to Hitlers ideas of race and discrimination. 2pts/ 1.5

Hitler wanted his Volk to be of a "pure race". The Arier was the perfect german. The race or purity of the race depended on your Herkunft. This is why he wanted only german couples to get kids, in order to have a youth consisting only of Arier. He also wanted to "verpflichten" the kids, because they had received this gift of the "german race", they would also have to work/fight for the Vaterland.

7. Current Affairs:

Put the cartoon below into context and explain the latest developments.

4pts/ F



British prime minister Boris Johnson asked the queen to suspend parliament for five weeks. Because the queen has no political power, she had to accept.

There are also rumours about Johnson lying to the queen about his intentions.

The parliament is currently on their two weeks break. Before this break however they managed to pass a law which forces Johnson to a deal Brexit. If Johnson can't find a solution until the end of October, he must extend the period to January.

The British supreme court will deal with the suspension of parliament next tuesday, the 17.9.19. The scottish court already classified the suspension illegal. This will be rechecked by the supreme court.