**Section 1: the establishment and early years of the Weimar Republic, 1918-1924**

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| **Chapter 1** | **Chapter 2** | **Chapter 3** | **Chapter 4** |
| * End of Sep 1918– clear that German were going to lose the war * October reforms – result of Ludendorff’s recommendations to Kaiser to get allies to secure a peace treaty * 3rd Oct – Prince Max asks President Wilson for an armistice but were refused because they wanted Germany to be fully democratised * 22nd Oct – naval mutiny begins * 8th Nov – Bavarian monarchy deposed * 9th Nov – Kaisers abdication announced * 10th Nov – Ebert-Groener Pact * 11th Nov – signing of the armistice * 19th Jan 1919 – constituent assembly held – Ebert elected President and new government led by Scheidemann * Ebert used Article 48 on 136 different occasions | * 28th June – Treaty of Versailles signed – Scheidemann government has refused to sign and resigned and was replaced by Bauer government * Marshall Foch had a view that was supported widely that ‘it was not peace but just an armistice for twenty years.’ | * by 1920 inflation had multiplied 14x higher than in 1913 * 1921, unemployment only 1.8% compared to 17% in Britain * reparations set at 132 billion gold marks in 1921 – cabinet of Fehrenbach refused to sign and were replaced by Chancellor Wirth * French and Belgian forces sent 60,000 men to occupy Ruhr in Jan 1923 – forces grew to 100,000 * Chancellor Cuno called a passive resistance * 150,000 Germans expelled from the area * 132 Germans shot * May 1923 – deliveries only 1/3 of average monthly deliveries in 192 * output in the Ruhr had fallen to 1/5 of its pre-occupied output * 1919 – law passed limiting working day to 8hrs – state health insurance extended to wives, daughters and disabled – aid for veteran workers due to injury and war widows and orphans became governments responsibility * 1922 – National Youth Welfare Act required local authorities to set up youth offices | * 10 coalition governments between 1919 and 1923 * 1919-23 – 376 political assassinations – 22 by the left – 354 by the right * 5th Jan 1919– Spartacists uprising led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg – defeated by Freikorps on 13th Jan * March 1919 – Spartacist attack in Berlin and communist government in Bavaria – both suppressed * April 1919 – strikes in both Halle and Ruhr valley * Oct 1919 - assassination of Huge Hasse * 1920 – Nazi Party had changed their name to National Socialist German Workers party and issued 25 point programme * 1920 – civil war between communist army v Freikorps and German army – in Halle and Dresden 1000 workers, 250 soldiers and police killed – disturbance in Saxony and Thuringia * Kapp Putsch – Feb 1920 – defeated by a general strike * 1921 – Hitler became leader of NSDAP * March 1921 – KPD tried forming revolution in Saxony – 145 killed * Aug 1921 – finance minister, Matthias Erzberger assassinated * 24th June 1922 – foreign minister, Walther Rathenau assassinated – next day 700,000 protesters lined the streets of Berlin * July 1922 – Law for the Protection of the Republic passed – 326 right wingers remained unpunished – 10 left wingers sentenced to death * 8th Nov 1923 – Munich putsch – failed on 9th Nov – Nazi party banned and Hitler imprisoned |