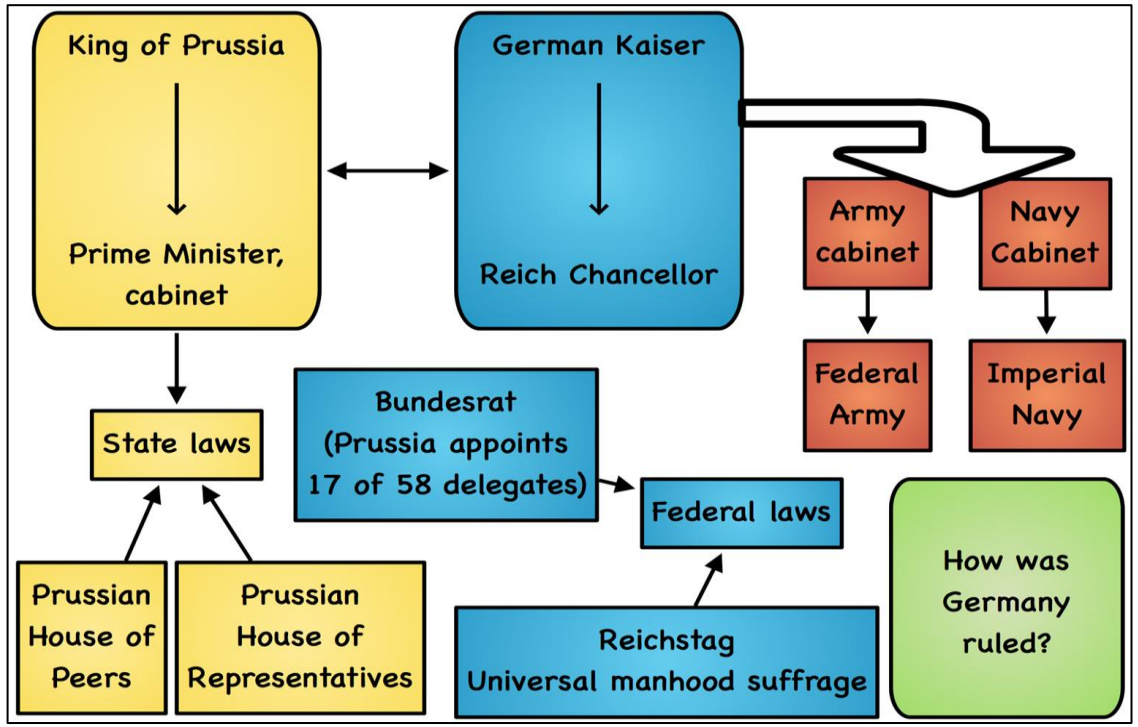
Term 6 – Germany 1890 - 1945 1. The Kaiser's Germany

Week 1 . 'Key Term / Word'

Key Term / Word	Meaning
Abdicate	To give up a seat of power
Bundesrat	Federal council
Chancellor	Chief Minister
Dictator	A ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force
Domestic	Something within that country, as opposed to foreign or international
Industrialisation	Is the process of moving from a largely agricultural economy to one based on manufacturing industrial goods.
Kaiser	Emperor
Militarism	The idea a country should have a strong armed force
Realpolitik	Policies based on realism rather than idealism.
Reichstag	Parliament
Socialism	The idea that the profits from industry should be shared equally between everyone in society
Weltpolitik	World policy

Week 2. How was Germany governed?



Week 3 . 'Key Individuals'

Kaiser Wilhelm II

Became Kaiser in 1888, aged 29.

Grandson of Queen Victoria and related to many other European monarchs.

Passionate and energetic, but could be unstable, had a violent temper.

Very determined to get his own way.

Before becoming Kaiser, spent much of his time in the army and was very interested in all things military.

Dr Wolfgang Kapp

A nationalist politician, was put in charge by the rebels of the 'Kapp putsch', and the Weimar government fled Berlin.

Friedrich Ebert

He was a German politician of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and the first president of Germany from 1919 until his death in office in 1925

Week 4 . 'Key dates'

Date	Event
1871	The German speaking states in Europe united to become a new country: Germany. The King of the largest and most powerful state, Prussia, became the Kaiser of Germany.
1890 -1913	The speed of industrial growth was astonishing. Equally, socialism had been growing alongside it since unification in 1871 and continued to grow in popularity after 1890.
1897 1898 1900 1904 1906 1907 1908 1912	Kaiser appointed Admiral Von Tirpitz Navy Secretary German Navy League, established the First Naval Law – approved to increase the size of the navy by seven battleships, taking the total to 19. Second Naval Law – approved to double the size of navy to 38 battleships Entente Cordiale agreement between Britain and France Third Naval law – another 6 Battleships. Britain launched the first dreadnought. Amendments to the Naval Laws; some of the battleships are changed to dreadnought Triple Entente between Britain, France and Russia. Further amendments to Naval Laws, approving 21 dreadnoughts Further amendments to Naval laws increasing the size of the Fleet
August 1918	First World War breaks out
Oct 1918	Sailor mutiny due to becoming increasingly un-happy & not happy with defeat after defeat. Leads to Kaiser's abdication& Germany's defeat.
Jan 1919 28 Jun 1919 Mar 1920	Spartacist rising Treaty of Versailles. Kapp putsch.

Week 5. 'T.O.V. / Lamb' & 'Command Words'

Treaty of Versailles

LAMB

L – Land i.e Alsace Lorraine was given to France

A – Arms i.e Army capped at 100,000

M - Money - £6600 million

B – Blame – Article 231 called the 'war guilt clause'

'Stab in the back Myth'

Germany felt 'stabbed' in the back by weak politicians when end the war

Week 6. 'Life in Germany' & 'A place in the Sun'

Life in Germany

- Industrialisation took place rapidly.
- By 1913 Germany was producing more iron and steel and as much coal as Britain.
- They dominated the European electrical and chemical market.
- Workers were unhappy and joined trade unions to improve their conditions.
- This led to the growth of a new political party called the SPD.

A place in the sun'

- The Kaiser wanted an empire to rival that of Britain's and this was known as Weltpolitik or world policy.
- The Kaiser believed in the power of the military and usually wore uniform.
- The empire included Togo, Cameroons, East Africa and South West Africa.
- To protect the empire the Kaiser wanted a navy the size of Britain's. He introduced a series of Naval Laws to expand the navy and the army grew too. It was 5 million men by 1914.

Command Word	What the examiner wants you to do	Connectives to use
Describe	Say what happened during an event using detail.	One key feature was… This is because… This meant that
Explain	To give a reason and justify it using details and information.	Because… This means that… This led to…
Write an account	You need to explain how events led to an outcome. This means you need to explain how one event led to another.	Therefore… Due to… Consequently… One consequence of this was… This caused… This led to… This resulted in… This meant that