

Y11 Revision



Blockbusters Questions

**This booklet has a series of
questions and answers that will
help you
to learn the information you need
to do well on
Paper One.**

Germany 1890-1945

Germany under the Kaiser

What 'A' is ...	The belief that there is no need for a government	Anarchism
	The term to describe a monarch who has all the power	Absolute Monarchy
What 'B' is ...	The name of the powerful Chancellor that was dismissed in 1890	Bismarck, Otto von
What 'C' is ...	The name of the leader of the Reichstag who was selected by the Kaiser	Chancellor
What 'M' is ...	A desire to have a strong army	Militarism
What 'N' is ...	The belief that Germany should become a strong country again	Nationalist
What 'P' is ...	The region of strong military belief	Prussia
What 'R' is ...	The German word for parliament	Reichstag
	The industrial region in Germany	Ruhr
What 'S' is ...	The name of the Political Party that grew before WW1	Social Democratic Party
	The left wing belief that money and power should be shared	Socialism
What 'T' is ...	Name given to organisation that stands up for workers' rights	Trade Unions
What 'U' is ...	The name to describe the forming of Germany from smaller states in 1871	Unification
What 'W' is ...	The ruler of Germany from 1888	[Kaiser] Wilhelm II
	Was the term used to describe the Kaiser's aggressive Foreign Policy	Weltpolitik

Weimar Germany

What 'C' is ...	The name of one of the opposition groups to the Weimar Republic	Communist
What 'D' is ...	Where elections take place and people have freedom	Democracy
	When the USA agreed to lend Germany money	Dawes Plan
What 'F' is ...	The name of the group that the government 'unleashed' to deal with Communist uprising	Freikorps
What 'G' is ...	The event following the Wall Street Crash which caused USA to stop supplying Germany with money	Great Depression
What 'H' is ...	The country that the Kaiser ran to on the 10 th November 1918	Holland
	Caused by the government printing off too much money so the value becomes worthless	Hyperinflation
What 'K' is ...	A nationalist uprising in 1920	Kapp Putsch
What 'M' is ...	When Hitler tried to take over which resulted with him spending 9 months in prison	Munich Putsch
What 'N' is ...	The term the German people use to describe the government ministers who signed the Treaty of Versailles	November Criminals
	The name of one of the opposition groups to the Weimar Republic	Nationalists
What 'R' is ...	What Germany became after the end of the monarchy	Republic
	Communist uprising in 1920	Red Rising in the Ruhr
	The name of the new currency introduced by Stresemann	Rentenmark
What 'S' is ...	The name of a communist rising in 1919	Spartakist
	The name of the Foreign Minister 1923-29	Stresemann
What 'T' is ...	The name of the document that Germany had sign following their surrender of WW1	Treaty of Versailles
What 'W' is ...	Where the Capital of Germany moved to	Weimar
	Individual who was murdered	Walter Rathenau

What 'Y' is ...	The plan that reduced the reparations that Germany had to pay	Young
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Hitler's Rise

What 'A' is ...	The word used by the Nazi to describe the perfect race	Aryan
What 'B' is ...	The name of the violent group that helped the Nazis during the nights of the long knives	Brownshirts
What 'D' is ...	The word to describe the ruling of Germany under Hitler	Dictatorship
	Is the event that Hitler gained votes with the slogan "Work and Bread"	Depression
What 'E' is ...	Brought in which hands over the law-making power to Hitler	Enabling Law
What 'F' is ...	The word that Hitler uses when he becomes the sole ruler of Germany	Fuhrer
What 'H' is ...	The president of Germany when Hitler becomes Chancellor	Hindenburg
What 'J' is ...	Group that was targeted by the Nazis	Jews
	What month did Hitler become Chancellor	January [1933]
What 'N' is ...	The word that Nazi short for	National Socialist
	The event when Hitler removes his enemies	Night of the Long Knives
	The group whose ideas the Nazis used to gain votes based on land being for the benefit of German Blood only	Nationalist
What 'P' is ...	The law introduced following the Reichstag Fire	Protection of People and the State
What 'R' is ...	One of the events that leads to Hitler's dictatorship [blamed the Communist]	Reichstag Fire
What 'S' is ...	The group whose ideas the Nazis used to gain votes based on profit sharing in industries	Socialist
	Hitler's own private bodyguards	SS
What 'V' is ...	The Communist that was found guilty for starting the Reichstag Fire	Van Der Lubbe

What 'W' is ...	The phrase used by the Nazis to gain votes amongst the unemployed	Work and Bread
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Life in Nazi Germany

What 'C' is ...	Where enemies of the state were sent without a trial	Concentration Camps
	A method used by the Nazis to reduce unemployment	Conscription
	Used by the Nazis to ban opposition through newspapers	Censorship
What 'D' is ...	The form that enemies of the state were forced to sign to say they agreed to go into protective custody	D-11
What 'E' is ...	The law introduced to encourage women to have at least 4 children	Encouragement of Marriage
	The name for the group of people that the Nazis targeted	Enemies of the State
What 'G' is ...	The name of the group that were set up to replace Trade Unions but failed to stand up for worker's rights	German Labour Front
	The head of Nazi propaganda	[Joseph] Goebbels
	The group that spied on Germans for the Nazis	Gestapo
What 'H' is ...	The Nazi group set up for children	The Hitler Youth
What 'I' is ...	The method used by the Nazis on children in schools to put across Nazi ideas	Indoctrinate
What 'K' is ...	What Nazi Germany women were expected to follow	KKK [Kinde, Kuche, Kirke]
What 'M' is ...	A medal that was awarded to women who had the most children	Motherhood Cross
	A form of propaganda where large groups of people would meet and discuss Nazi ideas	Mass Rallies
What 'N' is ...	The method used by Hitler to get Germany to become self-sufficient	National Labour Service

What 'R' is ...	A method used by the Nazis to reduce unemployment	Rearmament
What 'S' is ...	The organisation set up to organise holidays and other leisure activities	Strength through Joy

Life in Nazi Germany

What 'A' is ...	The name of the school where boys who showed future leadership were sent	Adolf Hitler School
What 'B' is ...	The event in 1933 when people avoided Jewish shops	Boycotted Jewish Shops
	The name of the violent group that helped the Nazis during the nights of the long knives	Brownshirts
What 'C' is ...	The Christian group who opposed the Nazis	Confessional Church
	Where men in the mid-20's were sent to complete military and leadership training	Castles of Order
What 'E' is ...	The group of rebellious youths who would beat up members of the Hitler Youth	Edelweiss Pirates
	Part of the curriculum at schools to teach children about breeding and 'perfect genetics'	Eugenics
What 'G' is	The Christian group who supported the Nazis	German Christians
What 'H' is ...	The word for the mass-murder that the Nazis used from 1941 onwards	Holocaust
What 'I' is ...	The name that Jewish males changed to their first name	Israel
What 'K' is ...	The first violent attack on Jewish population and shops in 1938	Krystallnacht [Night of the Broken Glass]
What 'L' is ...	The leader of the German Christians who associated themselves with the Nazis	Ludwig Muller
	The Nazi group set up that young girls would join	League of German Maidens
What 'M' is ...	The leader of the Confessional Church who opposed the Nazis	Martin Niemoller
	The name of Hitler's book that he wrote while in prison which most of the Nazi ideology was based on	Mein Kampf [My Struggle]
What 'N' is ...	The anti-Semitic and racist laws brought in 1935	Nuremburg
	Organisation that all teachers had to join	Nazi Teachers Association
What 'R' is ...	The organisation set up by Goring that deported large groups of the Jewish population	Reich Central Office for Jewish Emigration
What 'S' is ...	The surname of the brother and sister who led the White Rose Organisation	Scholl [Hans and Sophie]
	The name that Jewish females changed to their first name	Sarah

What 'W' is ...	The group that went against the Nazis led by 2 students who were brother and sister	White Rose Organisation
What 'Y' is ...	The colour of the star that Jews had to wear from 1934	Yellow