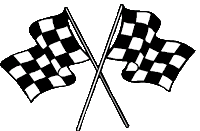
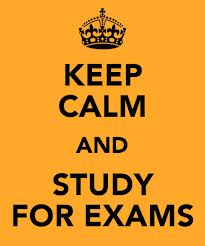
**Revision and Exam Technique Pit stop:**

**The Failure of Weimar Democracy and the establishment of Hitler’s dictatorship**

To develop good habits for revision and attempting exam questions, we are going to attempt a revision activity and exam question at the end of each short unit of study.

For homework this week, you need to choose and complete two tasks from this homework menu:

|  |
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| 1 revision activity |
| 1 exam question |

These need to be attempted to the best of your ability and handed in on the due date. They will be marked and will form part of your revision folder, to help you nearer the time of your exams.

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| Create a memory tree to show what you can remember about Hitler’s rise to power. | Describe two consequences of the Night of the Long Knives.  [4 marks] | Write at least five questions about this part of the Germany topic. Answer each of your questions using at least three sentences for each. |
| Describe two problems Hitler faced as Germany’s leader when he became Chancellor in January 1933.  [4 marks] | How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about Hitler’s appeal to the people of Germany?  [4 marks]  Why might the authors of Interpretations A and B have a different interpretation about Hitler’s appeal to the people of Germany?  [4 marks] | Create a storyboard to show how Hitler gained power in Germany. |
| Create a set of ten ‘teach-me, tell-me’ cards to revise this section of the Germany topic. | Which of the following was the more important reason why Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933:  • The economic weakness of the Weimar Republic  • The political weakness of the Weimar Republic?  Explain your answer with reference to both events.  [12 marks] | Create a Lotus diagram to revise the features of Hitler’s rise to power. The template for this can be found on the VLE. A demonstration can be seen at: <https://vimeo.com/28799678> |

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| **Interpretation A**   |  | | --- | | ***Albert Speer, writing in his book, ‘Inside the Third Reich’ written in 1960.***  He remembers hearing Adolf Hitler speak in January 1931 at Berlin University. Albert Speer went on to become the Nazi Minister for weapons. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison after the war and released in 1966. | |  |
| |  | | --- | | Everything about him was reasonable and ordinary looking; he was no shrieking fanatic in a uniform. He spoke passionately; it was hypnotic and persuasive. We were carried on a wave of enthusiasm. It swept away our doubts. Here, it seemed was hope, new ideals, a new understanding. The peril of communism could be stopped. | | |

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| **Interpretation B** |  |
| ***Victor Schiff, in an article written in 1950 where he explains Hitler's rise to power.***  Schiff was a German journalist and socialist who worked as the Paris correspondent for the American ‘Daily Herald’ newspaper in the 1930s. | |
| |  | | --- | | If there is one point on which we all agree, it must be surely that Hitler owes his rise and ultimate victory to the World Economic Crisis. Hitler appealed to the despair of the unemployed workers; the young people who had no future; to the middle class businessman and craftsman heading for bankruptcy and to the farmers threatened with a fall in agricultural prices. | | |