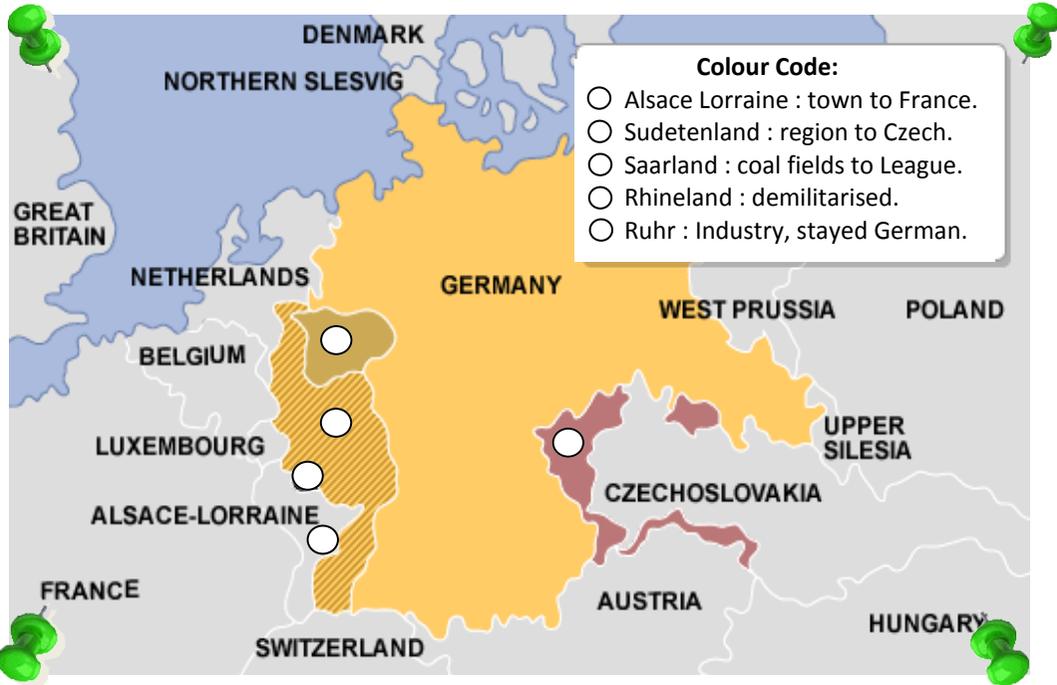


THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC



The Treaty of Versailles Summary



Terms		Examples Ordered	Examples
Land Losses			Sudetenland to Czech No Planes War Guilt Clause
Military Restrictions			Only 100 000 Men 132 Billion Marks Rhineland Demilitarised
Economic Punishment			No Conscription Alsace-Lorraine to France
Other Terms			Saarland to League Polish Corridor Created Only 6 Warships

German Reaction to Versailles.

Review : the terms of Versailles and consider how Germans felt about it.

Emotion :

A _____

EG : Loss of Sudetenland

EG:

Emotion :

S _____

EG :

EG :

Emotion :

S _____

EG :

Emotion :

H _____

EG :

EG :



The Cartoon About A Man Holding A Knife .

 **Know:** how to identify the main features of a cartoon **Understand:** how to interpret these features **Skill:** cartoon analysis + evaluation.

A German Cartoon : published in 1919



Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

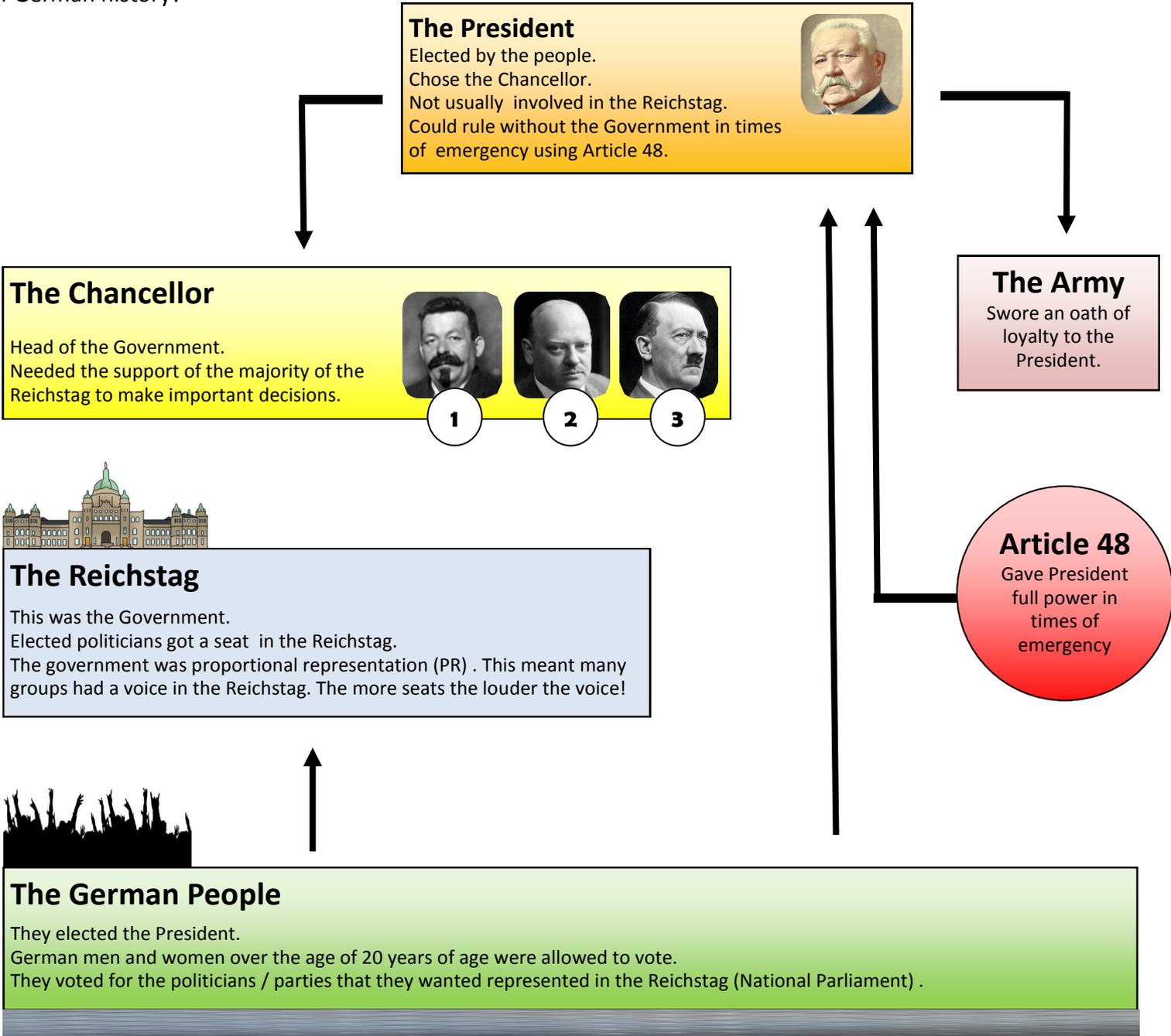
Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

The Weimar Constitution: strengths and weaknesses.

Discover: the structure of the new constitution **Explore:** its strengths / weaknesses **Skill:** forming a judgment.

After the fall of the Kaiser and a move away from a _____ wing, conservative leadership, the new W _____ Republic had to create a new set of rules by which the country was run. This was called a constitution. The new Germany would be d _____ c for the first time . But was this a good thing during such an unstable period of German history?



The Weimar Constitution	
Strengths	Weaknesses

The Spartacists Revolt, 1919.



c73BC

The Spartacists were a communist group in Germany. They named themselves after the rebel Roman gladiator, Spartacus



Jan, 1919

They were led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. They wanted a Germany led by workers' soviets.



The Spartacists began their revolution, supported by workers, ex soldiers and sailors.



However, the LEFT wing Spartacists revolt would not be easy and they were opposed by RIGHT wing groups. Here, the Spartacists see their opponents.

1919



...many Germans were afraid of the 'Red Plague'. The Right wing opposition were called the Free Corps or 'Freikorps'. They were made up of the German army and ex WW1 soldiers. They were anti (against) communism. Ebert used them to fight the Spartacists.



Friedrich Ebert, the President of Weimar Germany.

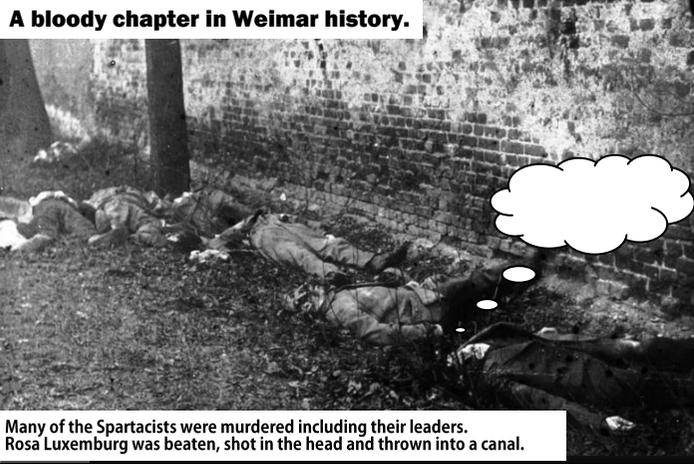


After bloody street fighting, the Freikorps won, beating the poorly equipped Spartacists.

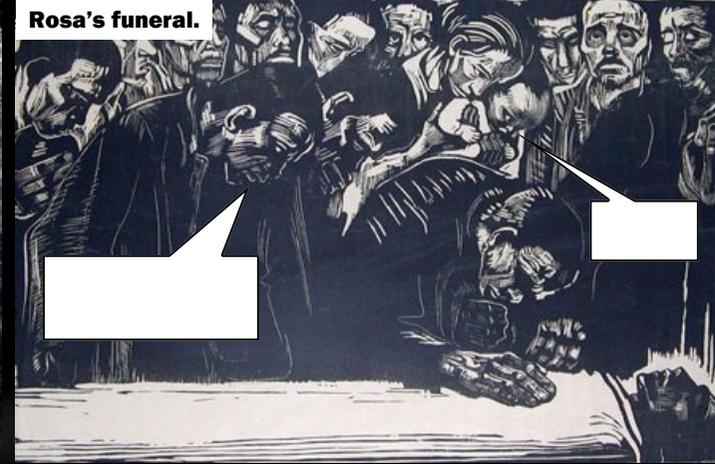


Spartacists were arrested.

A bloody chapter in Weimar history.



Many of the Spartacists were murdered including their leaders. Rosa Luxemburg was beaten, shot in the head and thrown into a canal.



Rosa's funeral.



The Freikorps were not finished yet...they were used to bring the Independent Socialist state of Bavaria under control, before turning their attention to... ?

The Attack From the Right: The Kapp Putsch .

Discover: what the Kapp Putsch was **Explore:** the reasons for its success / failure **Skill:** vocab + language development, S.P.A.G.!

Past tense	Punctuation	Guess	Investigate	Choose	Empathy	Unscramble	Meaning	Fix Errors	True of False	Funny	Find Bias



Dr Kapp

Ebert had survived the attack from the Right when he used the Freikorps to win the Spartacists in January, 1918.

1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____

In the following year, 1920, the Free Corps or Freikorps tried their own putsch against Ebert and the Weimar Government.

Putsch = _____

They were led by RIGHT wing nationalist, _____

Gangwolf	Gandalf	Wolfkapp
Cap	Krab	Ludwig
Krap	Krap	Adolph
Wolfgang	Dave	Rudolph



Plotting

Many Freikorps were ex WW1 soldiers, unhappy with the Versailles terms which limit the army to 100 000 men . **Why would they be unhappy with this?** _____

The Freikorps feared _____ and felt the best way to stop it was a return to a _____ wing government, supported by a powerful _____.

To keep to the harsh terms of Versailles, President Ebert stupidly tried to break up the Freikorps. When he tried to do this they rebelled.

1: _____ 2: _____



Freikorps

5000 Freikorps march on Berlin. The Germany army refuses to fire on them. The Weimar Government flees from the city.

1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____

_____ leader with was declared the _____ of people but he Kapp was unpopular the new Germany.

Ebert called for the workers of Berlin to strike. **Imagine you are a bus driver in Berlin. Who do you want to rule ?**



People Power?

the workers protested and went on strike transport electricity and water was cut off in berlin this made it impossible for kapp and the freikorps to run the city

of punctuation errors : _____

Kapp was forced to flee to Sweden. The Weimar Government returned. Kapp was later arrested : **what happened to Kapp?**

The Kapp Putsch showed that...

Weimar Gov't had some support : _____

Ebert couldn't trust his own army : _____

Many Germans liked democracy : _____

Ebert was very popular : _____

Spartacists Revolt or Kapp Putsch?

Right Wing

Many German towns

Freikorps

To stop a communist revolution

1920

Leader Fled to Sweden

Ended by the Freikorps

Karl Liebknecht

Wolfgang Kapp

1919

Wanted Communism

Marched on Berlin

Ended by a workers strike

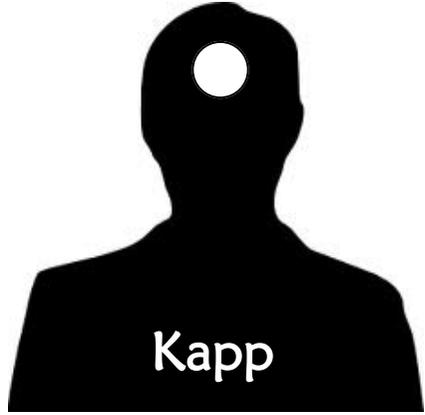
Leaders Killed

Wanted strong military

Rosa Luxemburg



Spartacists



Kapp

Left Wing