

Option 31 scheme of work



Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39 **GCSE (9-1) History**

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in History (1HI0)

Introduction

This document provides a sample outline scheme of work for **Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39**.

This is intended as an example approach only and is not prescriptive: it should be adapted by schools to fit their timetabling and staffing arrangements.

The scheme assumes 18 teaching weeks for the Modern depth study.

The separate **Course planner** document provides a range of examples of delivery options that can be used for planning alongside this document.

The separate **Topic booklet** for Option 31 includes illustrative exemplification of content.

In adapting this scheme of work, teachers might find it useful to consider the following:

- What, and how much, background and contextual material needs to be covered as an introduction and overview before starting the main specification content. This is likely to depend on the school's KS3 programme of study.
- The variety of question types in the assessment of the Modern depth study, which targets all four Assessment objectives:
 - Give two things you can infer from Source A (AO3)
 - Explain why... (AO1/2)
 - How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into ... (AO3)
 - What is the main difference between [Interpretation 1 and Interpretation 2] (AO4)
 - Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about ... (AO4)
 - How far do you agree with Interpretation [1/2] about... (AO4)

Suggestions have been made for incorporating making inferences from a source, source utility (which is also assessed in Paper 1) and historical interpretations into the teaching, alongside the specified content. These are suggestions only and students should be prepared to answer these question types on the full range of specified content for this option.

Week	Specification content
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Introduction and overview of option</i> <p>Key topic 1.1 The origins of the Republic, 1918–19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19 ● The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution.
2	<p>Key topic 1.2 The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the ‘stab in the back’ theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles. ● <i>Making inferences from a source</i> ● <i>Analysis of interpretations on Germany and the legacy of the First World War</i>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Challenges to the Republic Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch. ● The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.
4	<p>Key topic 1.3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment. ● The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann’s achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. ● <i>Analysis of interpretations on Germany’s recovery 1924–29</i>
5	<p>Key topic 1.4 Changes in society, 1924–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance. ● Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure. ● <i>Making inferences from a source</i>

Week	Specification content
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cultural changes, including developments in architecture, art, literature and the cinema. <p>Key topic 2.1 Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hitler’s early career: joining the German Workers’ Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20. ● The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA.
7	<p>Key topic 2.2 The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. ● Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and <i>Mein Kampf</i>. The Bamberg Conference of 1926. ● <i>Source utility</i> ● <i>Analysis of interpretations on the Munich Putsch</i>
8	<p>Key topic 2.3 The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. The growth of support for the Communist Party. ● The reasons for growth of support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.
9	<p>Key topic 2.4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher. ● The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933. ● <i>Evaluation of interpretations on Hitler becoming Chancellor 1932–33</i>
10	<p>Key topic 3.1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions. ● The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance. ● <i>Making inferences from a source</i>

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11	<p>Key topic 3.2 The police state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps. • Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts. • Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat.
12	<p>Key topic 3.3 Controlling and influencing attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship. Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936. • Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film. • <i>Evaluation of interpretations on Nazi control and the influencing of attitudes</i>
13	<p>Key topic 3.4 Opposition, resistance and conformity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of support for the Nazi regime. • Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller. • Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss pirates. • <i>Making inferences from a source</i>
14	<p>Key topic 4.1 Nazi policies towards women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi views on women and the family. • Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance. • <i>Source utility</i> • <i>Analysis of interpretations on Nazi policies towards women</i>
15	<p>Key topic 4.2 Nazi policies towards the young</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of Maidens. • Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers. • <i>Source utility</i> • <i>Evaluation of interpretations on Nazi policies towards the young</i>

Week	Specification content
16	<p>Key topic 4.3 Employment and living standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment. ● Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour. ● <i>Making inferences from a source</i> ● <i>Evaluation of interpretations on employment and living standards</i>
17	<p>Key topic 4.4 The persecution of minorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities. ● The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht.
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Review and assessment of Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39</i>