Foxford Learning Plan

Year: 10

Topic: Weimar and Nazi Germany

Term: Summer 1

Key Vocabulary

Weimar Republic	The democratic government in Germany from 1919–1933.
Treaty of Versailles	The 1919 peace treaty that ended WWI and imposed harsh penalties on Germany.
Hyperinflation	Extreme increase in prices, making money almost worthless (1923 in Germany).
Spartacist Uprising	A 1919 communist revolt in Berlin, crushed by the government.
Kapp Putsch	A 1920 failed right-wing coup against the Weimar government.
Nazi Party (NSDAP)	The National Socialist German Workers' Party led by Adolf Hitler.
Mein Kampf	Hitler's book outlining his ideas and plans for Germany.
Propaganda	Information, often biased or misleading, used to influence people's opinions.
SA (Sturmabteilung)	The Nazi Party's paramilitary "stormtroopers" used to intimidate opponents.
Reichstag Fire	The 1933 burning of the German parliament, used by Nazis to gain power.

Key Skills

Over the course of the topic, I will be able to

Source Analysis – evaluating primary and secondary sources to judge reliability, usefulness, and perspective.

Understanding Historical Interpretations – comparing historians' views and forming their own judgments about events, such as the rise of the Nazis.

Causation and Consequence – analysing the causes of key events (e.g., economic problems, political instability) and their effects on Germany and its people.

Chronological Awareness – sequencing events and understanding the connections between short-term events (like the Reichstag Fire) and long-term developments (like the fall of Weimar and rise of Nazism).



I will understand

The challenges faced by the Weimar Republic – including political unrest, economic crises, and societal divisions.

How and why the Nazis rose to power – including propaganda, the use of fear, and exploitation of economic and political instability.

The impact of Nazi policies on different groups – Jews, political opponents, women, youth, and other minorities.

The role of ideology and leadership – understanding how Nazi beliefs shaped government, society, and foreign policy.

Continuity and change in German society – recognising what aspects of society persisted and what changed under Nazi rule.