Foxford Learning Plan

Year: 10

Topic: Weimar and Nazi Germany

Term: Summer 2

Key Vocabulary

Nazi Party	The National Socialist German Workers' Party, led by Hitler, which controlled Germany.
Führer	Title used by Hitler meaning "Leader"; he held total power over Germany.
Gestapo	The secret police of Nazi Germany, used to suppress opposition and enforce Nazi policies.
SS (Schutzstaffel)	Elite paramilitary organisation loyal to Hitler, responsible for security and terror.
Propaganda	Information, media, and messages used by the Nazis to influence public opinion and control minds.
Anti-Semitism	Hatred of Jews; a central part of Nazi ideology and policy.
Enabling Act	1933 law that allowed Hitler to pass laws without consulting the Reichstag, giving him dictatorial powers.
Concentration Camps	Prisons where opponents, Jews, and other "undesirables" were imprisoned and terrorised.
Nuremberg Laws	1935 laws that stripped Jews of citizenship and restricted their rights in Nazi Germany.
"Night of Broken Glass"	"Night of Broken Glass" in 1938, when Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues were attacked across Germany.

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.