Foxford Learning Plan

Year: 11

Topic: Weimar and Nazi Germany

Term: Autumn 1

Key Vocabulary	
Dictatorship	A system of government in which one person or party holds complete power without democratic elections.
Propaganda	Information used to influence people's opinions and encourage support for the Nazi regime.
Indoctrination	The process of teaching people to accept a set of beliefs without questioning them.
Anti-Semitism	Prejudice, discrimination, or hostility towards Jewish people; a central feature of Nazi ideology and policy.
Fuhrer	German for 'leader'; the title used by Adolf Hitler after he became Germany's sole ruler.
Gestapo	The Nazi secret police responsible for identifying and suppressing opposition to the regime.
Censorship	Government control of information, media, and culture to prevent criticism and opposition.
Persecution	The unfair treatment of individuals or groups because of their beliefs, ethnicity, religion, or background.
Hitler Youth	Nazi youth organisations that aimed to train boys and girls to become loyal supporters of Hitler and Nazi ideals.
Aryan	The term used by the Nazis to describe what they believed was the superior German racial group.

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.