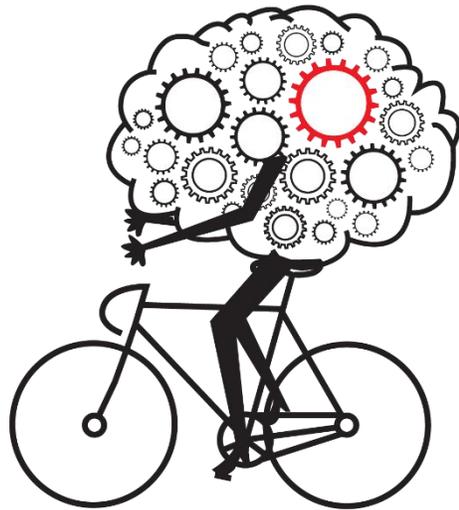


Brain in Gear

Weimar Germany 2 Quick 6!



1

Name the country that invaded the Ruhr in January 1923.

2

Describe one effect of hyperinflation.

3

Describe the Dawes Plan.

4

Describe the League of Nations.

5

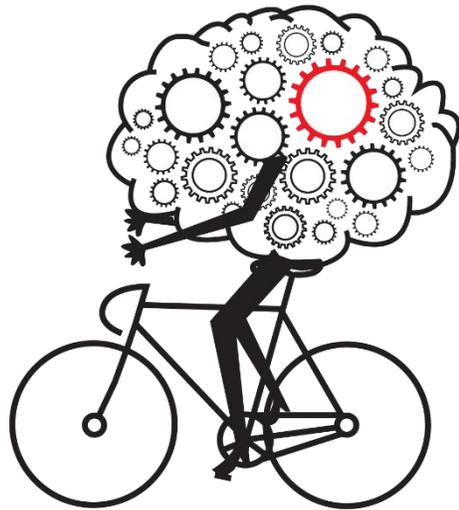
Explain why the French invaded the Ruhr.

6

Explain the difference between the Reichstag and the Reichsrat.

Brain in Gear

Weimar Germany 2 Quick 6!



1 **Name** the country that invaded the Ruhr in January 1923.
France

2 **Describe** one effect of hyperinflation.
Food prices rose dramatically, starvation, pensioners received little money, debts were paid off, etc.

3 **Describe** the Dawes Plan.
*Reparations were temporarily reduced to 50 million pounds per year.
US banks agreed to give loans to German industry. They loaned \$25 billion between 1924-30*

4 **Describe** the League of Nations.
A new international body in which powerful countries discussed ways of solving the world's problems without going to war.

5 **Explain** why the French invaded the Ruhr.
Because Germany did not provide them with coal reserves as per the Treaty of Versailles.

6 **Explain** the difference between the Reichstag and the Reichsrat.
The Reichstag controlled taxation and the Reichsrat was elected to represent different regions of Germany.

Title: What was the standard of living like in Germany, 1924-29?

Lesson objectives:

Examine the changes in the standard of living for the German people, 1924-29.

Quantify the changes in the standard of living for the German people, 1924-29.



Rule of law & democracy



Under the **1920 Reich Pension Law** 750,000 veteran soldiers, 400,000 war widows and 200,000 parents were **paid pensions**.

This meant that...

In 1924, over 4% of people were unemployed. Unemployment in 1926 was at **2 million** people, but in 1928 had fallen to **1.3 million** people.

This meant that...

Real wages (the value of goods that your wage can buy) rose by **25%** from 1925-1928.

This meant that...

In 1923 there was a shortage of a million homes in Germany. From 1925 to 1929, private companies built 37,000 new homes and new building associations built 64,000. Nearly **100,000 new homes** were built in Berlin by 1928.

This meant that...

The average working week in 1925 was **50 hours** long, by 1927 it was only **46 hours** long.

This meant that...

The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927 provided workers **60 Reichsmarks per week** if they lost their job. To get this insurance, 16.4 million workers paid 3% of their wages.

This meant that...

Education improved – before WW1 there were **70,000** students in higher education, after 1928 there was **110,000**

This meant that...

Describe the effects of these different changes.

Rank the changes 1-7 in the order of importance (1=most important, 7=least important)

Explain why you ranked the changes in this way.

CHALLENGE: Using statistics, explain why the standard of living improved between 1924-29 in Germany.

Under the **1920 Reich Pension Law** 750,000 veteran soldiers, 400,000 war widows and 200,000 parents were **paid pensions**.

This meant that...more people had a regular income.

In 1924, over 4% of people were unemployed. Unemployment in 1926 was at **2 million** people, but in 1928 had fallen to **1.3 million** people.

This meant that...more people had jobs, they had a regular income.

Real wages (the value of goods that your wage can buy) rose by **25%** from 1925-1928.

This meant that...people had more spare cash to spend which would help boost the economy.

In 1923 there was a shortage of a million homes in Germany. From 1925 to 1929, private companies built 37,000 new homes and new building associations built 64,000. Nearly **100,000 new homes** were built in Berlin by 1928.

This meant that...young married couple had a chance at leaving home and becoming independent.

The average working week in 1925 was **50 hours** long, by 1927 it was only **46 hours** long.

This meant that...people had more spare time and could take advantage of the new culture developing in Germany.

The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927 provided workers **60 Reichsmarks per week** if they lost their job. To get this insurance, 16.4 million workers paid 3% of their wages.

This meant that...people would not become homeless if they became unemployed.

Education improved – before WW1 there were **70,000** students in higher education, after 1928 there was **110,000**

This meant that...people had better life chances and more job opportunities.

Describe the effects of these different changes.

Rank the changes 1-7 in the order of importance (1=most important, 7=least important)

Explain why you ranked the changes in this way.

CHALLENGE: Using statistics, explain why the standard of living improved between 1924-29 in Germany.



"Standard of living drastically improved in Germany from 1924-29". How far do you agree with this statement?

Start the discussion:

- I believe that ___ because...
- In my opinion ___ because...
- One argument may be that ___ because...
- I'd like to make the point that...

Build:

- Building on what... said...
- In addition to ...'s statement...
- I agree with your point, but should add that...
- Your argument is a good one, however it needs...

Agree:

- I support your point that ___ because of...
- Your opinion is reasonable because...
- I agree with your statement because...
- Your argument is a valid one because...

Challenge:

- This opinion could be questioned because...
- My own view is contrasting with yours because...
- I would like to challenge your argument because...
- I disagree with your statement for a number of reasons...

Expert

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

Slang

Interpretation comprehension

Who benefits from these changes (support with a quote)?

Interpretation 1

From the History Teachers' Association *Modern History Guide*, published in 2007.

Working people actually improved their situation with better real wages, unemployment insurance and lower working hours. What this did, however, was to alienate other groups such as big business, who resented their loss of power and profit, and the lower middle class, who saw their own position threatened by a system which seemed to favour the working class.

What does 'alienate' mean?

Who suffers due to these changes (support with a quote)?

What is the overall opinion of the author?



Interpretation comprehension

Who benefits from these changes (support with a quote)?

Working people with "better real wages, unemployment insurance and lower working hours".

Interpretation 1

From the History Teachers' Association *Modern History Guide*, published in 2007.

Working people actually improved their situation with better real wages, unemployment insurance and lower working hours. What this did, however, was to alienate other groups such as big business, who resented their loss of power and profit, and the lower middle class, who saw their own position threatened by a system which seemed to favour the working class.

What does 'alienate' mean?

To make someone feel isolated.

Who suffers due to these changes (support with a quote)?

Big businesses because of a "loss of power and profit" and the lower middle class as they were "threatened by a system which seemed to favour the working class".

What is the overall opinion of the author?

The author gives a balanced opinion about the changes to standard of living from 1924-29. Whilst the working classes benefitted, big business and middle class people did not.



I **mostly/slightly** agree with Interpretation 1 about the standards of living in Germany from 1924-29.

Interpretation 1 suggest that...

This is supported in the interpretation, "..."

The language used by the author suggests that...

I know that...

This meant that...

Also...

This meant that...

Therefore, I **mostly/slightly** agree with Interpretation 1 about the standards of living in Germany from 1924-29 because...

How far do you agree with Interpretation 1 about the standards of living in Germany 1924-29?

Interpretation 1

From the History Teachers' Association *Modern History Guide*, published in 2007.

Working people actually improved their situation with better real wages, unemployment insurance and lower working hours. What this did, however, was to alienate other groups such as big business, who resented their loss of power and profit, and the lower middle class, who saw their own position threatened by a system which seemed to favour the working class.

