

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 1: Changing leadership and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989

### PART 1 - Chronology chart

This is a suggested timeline for the theme covering changing leadership and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989. The content coverage is derived from the Specification.

1871-1918	1918-1945	1945-1989
The nature of the Bismarckian state	The impact of the First World War on German politics	The contrasting political development of East and West Germany up to 1989
The constitution and the Reichstag; the Bundesrat and the Emperor	The political instability of the Weimar Republic	Moves towards reunification in 1989
Bismarck's relationship with political parties	The Nazi political system and organisation	
The Kaiserreich 1890-1914		
The appeal of social democracy		

### PART 2 - a conceptual guide

This provides a conceptual guide for the theme of changing leaderships and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989 which attempts to demonstrate how each concept underpins the period, how concepts are linked and the significance of these concepts. The aim is not to focus on the content of events but to provide appropriate guidance regarding historical concepts as appropriate.

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 1: Changing leadership and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989

	1871-1918	1918-1945	1945-1989
<b>Cause and Consequence</b>	The nature of the Bismarckian state	The impact of the First World War on German politics	The political development of West Germany
	Bismarck's relationship with political parties		The political development of East Germany
<b>Significant individuals</b>	Bismarck	Freidrich Ebert	Conrad Adenauer
	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Gustav Stresemann Adolf Hitler	Erich Honecker
<b>Turning points</b>	The establishment of the Kaiserreich	The establishment of the Weimar Republic	The creation of an independent West German State
	The impact of the First World War	The introduction of the Nazi political system	Moves towards reunification
<b>Key Terminology associated with the theme</b>	The constitution	Social democracy	The Berlin Blockade
	The Bundesrat and the Reichstag	Fuhrerprinzip	The Cold War
	The Kaiser		
<b>Similarity and Difference</b>  <i>Comparison during a sub-period and even over the whole period can feature</i>	Bismarck and his relationship with the Kaiser	The political instability of the Weimar Republic	The contrasting political development of East and West Germany
		Political leadership in Imperial and Nazi Germany	

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 1: Changing leadership and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989

### **Change and Continuity**

The transition in regime and leadership throughout the period

*Teachers should address how far and how quickly these issues changed **over the whole period***

The changing role of political parties in Germany throughout the period

The impact of social democracy on the political development of Germany throughout the period

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 1: Changing leadership and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989

### CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

<b>The nature of the Bismarckian state</b>	Centres should examine how and why the Bismarckian state was established. Centres should point out the main political features of the Bismarckian state and how this gave Bismarck an immensely strong position which he manipulated and exploited.
<b>Bismarck's relationship with political parties</b>	Centres should examine how and why Bismarck was able to exert influence over the politics of united Germany after 1871. Centres should point out that the political life of Germany was played out against a background of economic anxiety and depression which influenced Bismarck's relationship with different political parties.
<b>The impact of the First World War on German politics</b>	Centres should examine how and why Bismarck was able to exert influence over the politics of united Germany after 1871. Centres should point out that the political life of Germany was played out against a background of economic anxiety and depression which influenced Bismarck's relationship with different political parties.
<b>The political development of West Germany</b>	Centres should examine how and why the German Federal Republic was established. Centres should point out why Germany was divided after World War II and what different groups and interests were represented by the Federal Republic. Centres should point out that the political life of West Germany was played out within the context of the wider Cold War.
<b>The political development of East Germany</b>	Centres should examine how and why the German Democratic Republic was established. Centres should point out why Germany was divided after World War II and what different groups and interests were represented by the Democratic Republic. Centres should point out that the political life of East Germany was played out within the context of the wider Cold War.

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 1: Changing leadership and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989

### SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

<b>Bismarck</b>	Centres should focus upon the impact and significance of Bismarck's leadership, aims and methods in trying to preserve the political structures which he valued. Centres should point out the methods used by Bismarck to consolidate the Bismarckian state including his relationship with the different political parties and the different classes in Germany.
<b>Kaiser Wilhelm II</b>	Centres should focus on the impact and significance of the accession of Kaiser Wilhelm II for German government. Centres should focus upon the impact and significance of the Kaiser's desire to exercise power in the Reich and the difficulties of exercising Bismarck's system without Bismarck especially given that the Kaiser was unable to change constitutional reality for any length of time.
<b>Friedrich Ebert</b>	Centres should focus upon the impact and significance of Ebert's leadership, methods and advocacy of peaceful democratic change through an elected assembly. Centres should point out that the methods used by Ebert and the pace of democratic change were challenged by the political extremes that challenged the Weimar government after World War I.
<b>Gustav Stresemann</b>	Centres should focus upon the impact and significance of Stresemann's leadership in Germany and his methods of reaching an understanding with the Western powers. Centres should point out that the pace of change was gradual and always challenged by the political extremes within Germany.
<b>Adolf Hitler</b>	Centres should focus upon the impact and significance of Hitler's leadership and his methods and political appeal. Centres should point out that the Nazi movement challenged the previous political leadership in Germany. Centres should consider the nature and extent of the Nazi political system and organization under Hitler.
<b>Conrad Adenauer</b>	Centres should focus upon the impact and significance of Conrad Adenauer's leadership, his methods and his political experience. Centres should point out the skill he showed in steering the German Federal Republic through its turbulent years. Centres should consider how he was able to create a new political party and maintain political stability in German politics.

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 1: Changing leadership and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989

<b>Erich Honecker</b>	Centres should focus on the impact and significance of Erich Honecker's leadership and methods. Centres should examine the improving relations between East and West Germany in the period of détente. Centres should examine the methods adopted by Honecker and the degree of support for his regime.
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# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 1: Changing leadership and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989

### TURNING POINTS

<b>The establishment of the Kaiserreich</b>	Centres should focus on the impact and significance of the accession of Kaiser Wilhelm II and the significance which this had for the leadership of Germany. To consider this as a turning point, centres should point out the effects of the personal rule of the Kaiser on the government of Germany.
<b>The impact of the First World War</b>	Centres should examine how and why the governmental structure of Wilhelmine Germany was gradually eroded by the war. To consider this as a turning point, centres should examine how Germany's wartime experience led to the establishment of the Weimar government.
<b>The establishment of the Weimar Republic</b>	Centres should point out the impact and significance of the Kaiser's abdication. To consider this as a turning point, centres should focus on the new political system and point out the particular difficulties facing the new Republic and the political tensions which ensued in the period.
<b>The introduction of the Nazi political system</b>	Centres should focus upon the introduction of the Nazi political system pointing out the differences to the political organisation of the Weimar Republic. To consider this as a turning point, centres should point out the political changes introduced by the Nazi regime and their impact on the government and leadership of Germany.
<b>The creation of an independent West German state</b>	Centres should point out the significance of West German independence. To consider this as a turning point, centres should focus on the methods used by Adenauer to integrate an independent Germany within Europe and the effects which this had upon the future development of Germany.
<b>Moves towards re-unification</b>	Centres should point out the impact of the moves towards the reunification of Germany. To consider this as a turning point, centres should consider the process of reunification in the light of two linked developments: the rapid political change in the rest of the Eastern Bloc and the political pragmatism of Helmut Kohl.

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 1: Changing leadership and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989

### KEY TERMINOLOGY

<b>The constitution</b>	Centres should outline the main features of the German constitution of 1871 and the attitudes which underpinned its authoritarian and liberal roots.
<b>The Bundesrat and the Reichstag</b>	Centres should focus upon the reasons why the Bundesrat held the reins of political power in the earlier part of the period. Centres should examine why in reality political power lay outside the Reichstag. Centres should outline the role of the Reichstag in German politics but also point out that it was a body manipulated by the conservative elite and subsequent governments through to the Second World War.
<b>The Kaiser</b>	Centres should consider why the balance of power lay with the Kaiser and his ministers up to World War I and how they would block any major constitutional change or development.
<b>Social democracy</b>	Centres should point out the impact and significance of the rise of social democracy in the late nineteenth century and how and why this affected the balance of power in the Reichstag. Centres could also examine the changing position of social democracy after World War I and the extent to which it was subverted by the Nazis.
<b>The Fuhrerprinzip</b>	Centres should focus on why the Fuhrer principle was adopted and how it became the basis of government in the Third Reich including the notion of absolute authority and the consequences for leadership in Germany.
<b>The Berlin Blockade</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons for the Berlin Blockade crisis and examine the attitudes which underpinned the Berlin blockade. Centres should examine the impact this had on the control and leadership of Germany.
<b>The Cold War</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons why changing leadership and regimes in Germany were linked to the Cold War. Centres should consider why Germany became the battleground for tensions between capitalist and communist interests.



# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 1: Changing leadership and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989

### SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE

<b>Bismarck's relationship with the Kaiser</b>	Centres should focus on understanding the changing relationship between Bismarck and the Kaisers Wilhelm I and Wilhelm II and the effect which this had on the governance of Germany. Centres should explore the similarity and differences in the experiences of Bismarck under Wilhelm I and Wilhelm II and the effects upon the political system he created.
<b>The political instability of the Weimar Republic</b>	Centres should focus on understanding the changing conditions that led to the political instability of the Weimar republic. Centres should examine the similarity and differences between the Weimar government and the regimes that preceded and followed it – Imperial Germany and the Third Reich
<b>Political leadership in Imperial and Nazi Germany</b>	Centres should focus upon understanding the similarity and differences which existed between Imperial Germany and Nazi Germany. Centres should compare and contrast the leadership of Imperial Germany with the growth of the German state under the Nazis. Centres should consider Bismarck's role in crippling the democratic institutions inside Germany which laid the country open to future authoritarian rule under the Nazis.
<b>The contrasting political development of East and West Germany</b>	Centres should examine the similarities and differences in the ways in which the two German states evolved into opposing political systems and how this affected government over the period. Centres should compare the ways in which German politicians like Adenauer and Ulbricht were able to influence events in their separate states.

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 1: Changing leadership and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989

### CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

<b>The transition in regime and leadership throughout the period</b>	<p>In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the changing political conditions inside Germany after 1871 which led to the establishment of the Bismarckian state and its replacement by control by the Kaiser</li><li>• the role of the Kaiser within an anti -democratic state where vested interests aimed to protect their interests</li><li>• the idea that the Weimar Republic was an aberration in the traditional government of Germany in that it was sandwiched between two periods of authoritarian government</li><li>• the introduction of dictatorial power under the Nazis</li><li>• understanding that the post-Nazi consensus was on the need to enforce denazification</li><li>• the reasons for the establishment of the two German states in the 1940s</li><li>• understanding the relative compatibility of the two new constitutions as the possible basis for reunification</li></ul>
<b>The changing role of political parties throughout the period</b>	<p>In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• understanding the changing political landscape throughout the period</li><li>• how the political leaders used political parties as a cover for personal or political gain</li><li>• the differing political mentalities which underpinned the various political constitutions which emerged in the period.</li></ul>
<b>The changing role of political parties throughout the period</b>	<p>In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• understanding the impact of social democracy on the political development of Germany in the period.</li><li>• the changing role and status of social democracy within Imperial, Weimar, Nazi and the divided Germany in the period</li><li>• understanding that the Weimar Republic had its roots in a tradition of social democracy that can be traced back to the Bismarckian era</li><li>• the ways in which the Nazis used the appeal of social democracy in their policies and propaganda</li><li>• the survival and success of social democratic governments in the new West Germany</li><li>• the appeal of social democracy often acted as a catalyst for political mobilisation</li><li>• the social democracy polarised attitudes towards political leadership at various points in the period such as after 1933.</li></ul>

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 1: Changing leadership and regimes in Germany, c.1871-1989

### Part 3 Resources

Books			
Author	Title	Publisher	ISBN
Murphy, Morris and Fulbrook	Germany 1848-1991	Collins(Flagship History)	978-0-00-726869-6
S.Eddy and T.Lancaster	Germany 1866-1945	Causeway Press Ltd	1-902796-20-9
William Carr	A History of Germany 1815-1990	Edward Arnold	0-340-55930-6
Mary Fulbrook	Germany 1918-1990	Fontana	0-00-686111-3
Bob Whitfield	Germany 1848-1914	Heinemann	0-435-32711-9
J.Hite and C.Hinton	Weimar and Nazi Germany	John Murray	0-7195-7343-2
M.Collier and P.Pedley	Germany 1919-45	Heinemann	0-435-32721-6
David Evans and Jane Jenkins	Years of Weimar and the Third Reich	Hodder Murray	0-340-70474-8

### AUDIO - VISUAL RESOURCES

Heimat: a chronicle of Germany [DVD] (1992)

Berlin [DVD] (2009)

The Berlin Wall [DVD] (2007)

### Internet sites

<http://spartacus-educational.com/Germany.htm>

[www.activehistory.co.uk](http://www.activehistory.co.uk)

<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/germany/history>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-17301646>

<http://www.rogershistory.com/>

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 2: Social and economic impact on the lives of the German people c.1871-1989

### PART 1 - Chronology chart

This is a suggested timeline for the theme covering the social and economic impact on the lives of the German people c.1871-1989. The content coverage is derived from the Specification.

1871-1918	1918-1945	1945-1989
German economic development in the 1870s and 1880s	Weimar society	The contrasting social and economic development of East and West Germany up to 1989
The economic depression and the introduction of protectionism	The economic crises of the Weimar Republic	The impact of moves towards reunification
The Kulturkampf	The social and economic changes of the Nazi regime and their impact on different groups in society	
German economic growth by the First World War		
The impact of the First World War on German society		

### PART 2 - a conceptual guide

This provides a conceptual guide for the theme of the social and economic impact on the lives of the German people which attempts to demonstrate how each concept underpins the period, how concepts are linked and the significance of these concepts. The aim is not to focus on the content of events but to provide appropriate guidance regarding historical concepts as appropriate.

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 2: Social and economic impact on the lives of the German people c.1871-1989

	1890-1919	1919-1945	1945-1990
<b>Cause and Consequence</b>	<p>German economic development in the 1870s and 1880s</p> <p>German economic growth by the First World War</p>	<p>The economic crisis of the Weimar Republic</p>	<p>The social and economic development of West Germany</p> <p>The social and economic development of East Germany</p>
<b>Significant individuals</b>	<p>Leo von Caprivi</p>	<p>Hjalmar Schacht</p> <p>Herman Goering</p>	<p>Ludwig Erhard</p> <p>Walter Ulbricht</p>
<b>Turning points</b>	<p>The Kulturkampf</p> <p>The impact of the First World War on German society</p>	<p>Hyperinflation under the Weimar Republic</p> <p>The economic policy of the Nazi regime</p>	<p>The economic growth of West Germany</p> <p>The impact of moves towards reunification</p>
<b>Key Terminology associated with the theme</b>	<p>Weltpolitik</p>	<p>Volksgemeinschaft</p> <p>Autarky</p>	<p>Denazification</p> <p>Marshall Aid</p> <p>The social market economy</p>
<p><b>Similarity and Difference</b></p> <p><i>Comparison during a sub-period and even over the whole period can feature</i></p>	<p>The introduction of protectionism after 1879</p>	<p>The introduction of protectionism after 1879</p>	<p>The contrasting social development of East and West Germany</p> <p>The contrasting economic development of East and West Germany</p>

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 2: Social and economic impact on the lives of the German people c.1871-1989

### 1890-1919

### 1919-1945

### 1945-1990

#### Change and Continuity

*Teachers should address how far and how quickly these issues changed **over the whole period***

Attitudes to foreign policy over the period

The extent of military power over the period

Politics and the language of power in foreign affairs over the period

Economic superiority and its impact on foreign affairs over the period

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 2: Social and economic impact on the lives of the German people c.1871-1989

### CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

<b>German economic development in the 1870s and 1880s</b>	Centres should examine how and why German economic development in the 1870s and 1880s changed society. Centres should consider whether or not economic development was steady and consistent and who gained and who lost out within German society. There should be reference to the economic depression after 1879 and the introduction of protectionism.
<b>German economic growth by the First World War</b>	Centres should examine how and why Germany had upset the balance of economic power in Europe by the outbreak of the First World War. Centres should focus on the consequences of German economic growth on German society and prosperity.
<b>The economic crisis of the Weimar Republic</b>	Centres should examine how and why the German economy found itself in difficulties in the 1920s. Centres should point out the pace, scale and impact of the economic problems which Germany faced in the period.
<b>The social and economic development of West Germany</b>	Centres should point out the pace and scale of the social changes which West Germany underwent following the end of the Second World War. Centres should consider how these changes led to a diverse social make up which enabled West Germany to maintain its economic competitiveness.
<b>The social and economic development of East Germany</b>	Centres should focus on the extent to which East Germany developed a separate East German national consciousness. Centres should consider how far this separate society was accepted by the people of East Germany and point out the scale and degree of popular support. Centres should examine how and why the economic development of East Germany was based on Soviet style central economic planning. Centres should focus on understanding the consequences of the adoption of 'The New Economic System'.

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 2: Social and economic impact on the lives of the German people c.1871-1989

### SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

<b>Leo von Caprivi</b>	Centres should focus upon the significance of Caprivi's leadership, methods and advocacy of the 'New Course.' Centres should focus upon the scale and degree of success which Caprivi achieved in terms of social and economic reform through the 'New Course.'
<b>Hjalmar Schacht</b>	Centres should focus upon the significance of Schacht's leadership, methods and advocacy of the 'New Plan'. Centres should examine the effectiveness of Schacht's vision and principles in bringing about an economic recovery in the mid-1930s.
<b>Herman Goering</b>	Centres should focus upon the significance of Goering's leadership, methods and advocacy of rearmament and military expansion. Centres should point out the scale of Goering's economic policy and whether it had a significant impact on the German economy after 1937.
<b>Ludwig Erhard</b>	Centres should focus on the significance of Erhard's role in the merger of the British and American zones of occupation. Centres should point out the challenges faced by Erhard in trying to restore the economic fortunes of West Germany. Centres should consider whether West Germany's economic growth was due to the ingenuity of Erhard or the changing nature of the world economy.
<b>Walter Ulbricht</b>	Centres should focus upon the significance of Ulbricht's leadership, methods and advocacy of building socialism in East Germany. Centres should examine Ulbricht's programme of rapid industrialisation and collectivisation in the context of the prevention of reunification in the future.



# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 2: Social and economic impact on the lives of the German people c.1871-1989

### TURNING POINTS

<b>The Kulturkampf</b>	Centres should focus on understanding the motives behind the introduction of the Kulturkampf pointing out the differences in Church/State relations. Centres should examine the long and short term impact of the Kulturkampf and the extent to which its impact continued to affect German society after its abrupt end.
<b>The impact of the First World War on German society</b>	Centres should focus on the enormous challenge which the First World War posed for German society. Centres should point out how economic prosperity was affected by the enormous costs and by the economic blockade of Germany's enemies. Centres should consider the impact of the war upon the economic confidence and national identity of German society.
<b>Hyperinflation under the Weimar Republic</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons why the economy was in trouble by 1923. Centres should explore the connections between hyperinflation and the economic legacy which the Weimar Republic had inherited and consider the short term and long term consequences of hyperinflation.
<b>The economic policy of the Nazi regime</b>	Centres should examine how and why economic changes were introduced by the Nazis. Centres should point out the scale and pace of the economic changes introduced by the Nazis and their impact on different groups within society.
<b>The economic growth of West Germany</b>	Centres should focus on understanding how and why West Germany was able to re-establish itself as a leading economic power. Centres should examine how West Germany was able to integrate itself into the western European and world economies and how this encouraged moves towards reunification.
<b>The impact of moves towards reunification</b>	Centres should focus on understanding the motives behind reunification and the consequences for both the FDR and the GDR. Centres should also focus on the speed of reunification and the difficulties of managing the transition to reunification.

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 2: Social and economic impact on the lives of the German people c.1871-1989

### KEY TERMINOLOGY

<b>Weltpolitik</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons why Germany demanded more of a world role. Centres should consider the consequences of this policy for the German economy and society.
<b>Volsgemeinschaft</b>	Centres should focus on how and why the Nazis attempted to radically transform society by creating a 'People's Community'. Centres should examine how different groups within German society came to terms with fundamental changes in their way of life.
<b>Autarky</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons why the Nazis adopted the policy of autarky. Centres should explore the connections between self-sufficiency and Herman Goering and the second Four Year Plan. Centres should point out the short term and long term consequences of autarky for the German economy.
<b>Denazification</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons why Germany underwent a process of denazification. Centres should consider why denazification was pursued differently within East and West Germany.
<b>Marshall Aid</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons why a programme of European recovery was proposed by George Marshall. Centres should examine the short term and long term impact of the Marshall Aid plan on Germany.
<b>The social market economy</b>	Centres should focus upon the reasons why the social market economy became the brand name for the economic system of West Germany. Centres should examine the attitudes that led to a 'third way' between a completely free market and a controlled socialist economy. Centres should point out the impact of the social market economy on West Germany.

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 2: Social and economic impact on the lives of the German people c.1871-1989

### SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE

<b>The development of US power and influence to 1929</b>	Centres should focus on understanding the similarity and differences in economic policy in imperial Germany. Centres should examine the significance of Bismarck moving from free trade to protectionism and later attempts at tariff reform in the Kaiserreich.
<b>Weimar society</b>	Centres should focus on understanding how and why the changing nature of Weimar society during the 1920s led to similarities and differences in the experiences of the German people. Centres should focus on the economic conditions during the Weimar period as well any changes in society.
<b>The social changes of the Nazi regime</b>	Centres should examine how and why social changes were introduced by the Nazis. Centres should also consider the impact on different groups within society and the different attitudes of groups within Germany to the social changes which they experienced.
<b>The contrasting social development of East and West Germany</b>	Centres should focus on understanding the similarities and differences between the societies of East and West Germany. Centres should consider the different attitudes which underpinned the social development of the two German states which led to internal divergence and inequalities in the quality of life.
<b>The contrasting economic development of East and West Germany</b>	Centres should focus on understanding the similarities and differences between the economic progress of east and West Germany. Centres should consider the attitudes which underpinned the economic development of the two German states and their ability to restructure and adapt industries to the challenging demands of the global economy.

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 2: Social and economic impact on the lives of the German people c.1871-1989

### CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

<b>The economic development of Germany across the period</b>	<p>Centres should focus on understanding how and why Germany's economic development was linked to the dynamics of political stability. Centres should also focus on the management of the economy in relation to the economic challenges facing the governments of Germany across the period. Centres should consider how economic policy had an impact on the lives of people in Germany. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the extent to which economic developments changed the state and the society which Bismarck had created</li><li>• the economic development of Germany and its impact up to World War I</li><li>• the consequences of economic challenges to the Weimar Republic</li><li>• the impact of Nazi economic developments and how they affected different groups within society</li><li>• the conditions that led to the establishment of two different economic systems after 1945 and the consequences of trying to engineer economic recoveries in both states</li><li>• whether economic change had a positive or negative effect on people's lives across the period</li></ul>
<b>The social development of Germany across the period</b>	<p>Centres should focus on understanding how and why patterns of social mobility and integration reflected the socio-economic systems adopted by the various regimes across the period. Centres should consider how social change had an impact on the lives of people in Germany. Centres should consider how the development of society was driven by different approaches to social issues such as education and the role and status of women. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• how social policy was directed by considerations of class struggle.</li><li>• how social grievances remained acute due to the privations of war and economic depression</li><li>• how fascist control impacted on German society</li><li>• the consequences of two opposing social systems on the extent of stability and prosperity in both German states and the disparity in the quality of life</li><li>• whether social change had a positive or negative effect on people's lives across the period</li></ul>

# CHANGING LEADERSHIP AND SOCIETY IN GERMANY c.1871-1989

## THEME 2: Social and economic impact on the lives of the German people c.1871-1989

### Part 3 Resources

#### Books

Author	Title	Publisher	ISBN
Murphy, Morris & Fulbrook	Germany 1848-1991	Collins(Flagship History)	978-0-00-726869-6
S.Eddy & T.Lancaster	Germany 1866-1945	Causeway Press Ltd	1-902796-20-9
William Carr	A History of Germany 1815-1990	Edward Arnold	0-340-55930-6
Mary Fulbrook	Germany 1918-1990	Fontana	0-00-686111-3
Bob Whitfield	Germany 1848-1914	Heinemann	0-435-32711-9
Lynn Abrams	Bismarck and the German Empire	Routledge	0-415-07781-8
J.Hite and C.Hinton	Weimar and Nazi Germany	John Murray	0-7195-7343-2
M.Collier & P.Pedley	Germany 1919-45	Heinemann	0-435-32721-6
D. Evans & J Jenkins	Years of Weimar and the Third Reich	Hodder Murray	0-340-70474-8

#### Audio – Visual resources

Heimat: a chronicle of Germany [DVD] (1992)

Berlin [DVD] (2009)

The Berlin Wall [DVD] (2007)

#### Internet sites

<http://spartacus-educational.com/Germany.htm>

[www.activehistory.co.uk](http://www.activehistory.co.uk)

<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/germany/history>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-17301646>

<http://www.rogershistory.com/>