

1918

9.11.1918 Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates

End of First World War 11.11.1918

On the eleventh hour, the Armistice was signed between the allies and Germany and the War was over.



1920

Kapp Putsch – Mar 1920

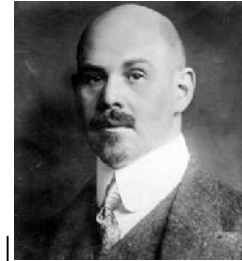
Freikorps (ex-soldiers) led by Dr Wolfgang Kapp marched into Berlin. The army refused to fire on them but the Germans called a strike and that brought it to a halt.



1922

Walther Rathenau is shot – 24.6.1919

Minister for foreign affairs is assassinated outside his house by nationalists.



1919

Spartacist Uprising - Jan 1919

A group of Communists led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, tried to gain power but were put down by the Freikorps.

Treaty of Versailles signed - 28.6.1919

Germany now had to pay 6.6 Billion in reparations, have a restricted army, accept war responsibility and lose land.

Weimar Republic was formed – 11.8.1919

The Weimar republic was formed in order to replace the past dictatorship with democracy.



1921

Joseph Wirth's first governments

Minister of finance, Joseph Wirth, manages to bring a cabinet together to lead the country.

Communist rising in central Germany

Max Hölz tried to lead a revolution with violence and murder but failed and was tried then sentenced to prison.

Germany Struggle to pay reparations

They fall behind and countries threaten to take more land.



1924

Dawes Plan – Aug 1924

Germany's reparations were reduced and they were given longer to repay.

State of Emergency ends – Feb 1924

After a year of hyperinflation and problems the state of emergency is brought to an end.

The International Financial System Under the Dawes Plan and Young Plan 1924-30



1926

Joined the League of Nations

Germany was getting more accepted again and was gradually gaining back more power.

Bamberg Conference

Nazi's hold conference in an attempt for Hitler to strengthen his power in the party.



1923

French invade the Ruhr 11.1.1923

Germany couldn't pay the reparations, so the French entered the Ruhr and took goods, so the government ordered passive resistance.



Hyperinflation – 15.9.1923

To pay the striking workers the government printed more money, as they printed more money prices rose which led to massive inflation.



Munich Putsch – 9.11.1923

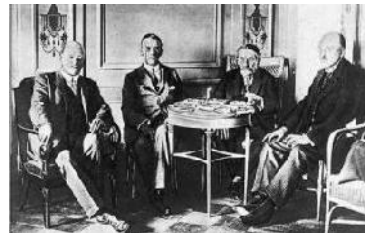
Hitler tried to lead a revolution by marching on Berlin but was stopped in his tracks by the German Army



1925

Locarno Pact – Oct 1925

Germany, Britain, France, Belgium and Italy signed and promised not to invade each other.



1927

16.9.1927

Hindenburg denies that the Germans had responsibility for the Great War

Trade Pact – 23.11.1927

Germany and Poland sign a pact allowing them to trade with each other.



1928

Kellogg-Briand Pact – 27.8.1928

Germany and 64 other countries sign and promise not to go to war unless of self-defence.



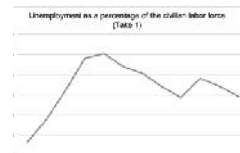
1930

22.6.1930

Nazis become the second largest party in the landtag of Saxony.

30.6.1930

French troops withdraw from the Rhineland.



1932

Unemployment peaks - 15.1.1931

Levels reach around 6 million.

Election - 10.4.1932

Hindenburg retains presidency yet the Nazi's gain the most votes.

Political deal

Papen and Hitler made a deal to form a new government after Papen had been replaced by Von Schleicher as Chancellor.

1929

Young Plan

Reparations were reduced from 132 billion gold marks to 112 billion gold marks.

Wall Street Crash – 29.10.1929

Many American banks and businesses went bankrupt, they stop trading with other countries and mass unemployment began

Germany Depression – 29.10 .1929

America recalls loans to Germany and they then are unable to trade and enter into a depression.



1931

18.9.1931

Japan begin takeover of Manchuria, this is the first event that leads to the start of WW2



1938

Anschluss-12.3.1938

Hitler joins Germany and Austria together.

1.10.1938

Hitler marches his troops into Czechoslovakia.

Kristallnacht – 7-12.1938

Ernst Vom Rath is shot in Paris, on the night of the 9th in revenge the Germans destroy 7,500 Jewish businesses then on the 12th Jewish community is fined 1 billion marks for his death.



1940

Auschwitz opens – 20.5.1940

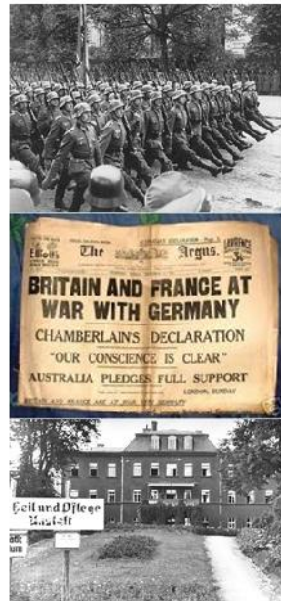
The extermination camp would kill 1.1. Million people over the next 5 years opened on this day.

7.9.1940

The Blitz begins as the Germans bomb London for 57 consecutive nights.

31.10.1940

The Battle of Britain comes to an end



1939

2.9.1939

Germany invades Poland by attacking their naval bases.

3-10.9.1939

Britain, France, New Zealand, Australia, Nepal, South Africa and Canada declare war on Germany.

October

Germany begins its euthanasia programme.



1941

31.7.1940

Hitler sends the order to find what he called 'the final solution to the Jewish question.'

8.10.1941

The Germans capture the city of Mariupol in Russia.

6.12.1941

Russian forces start to push the Nazi's back as they struggle in the cold.

1942

4.6.1942

Reinhard Heydrich dies from wounds from attempted assassination a week earlier, Nazis then burn the Czech village of Lidice in revenge



22.7.1942

Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto are transferred to Treblinka.



22.11.1942

At the Battle of Stalingrad the German 6th army is surrounded.



1944

D-Day 6.6.1944

Allied forces attack on the beaches of Normandy.



20.7.1944

Hitler survives an assassination attempt by General Von Stauffenberg, which involved a briefcase bomb.



2.10.1944

Nazi troops end the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.



1943

18.1.1943

The Warsaw Ghetto uprising begins



22.2.1943

The members of the White Rose group are executed



13.10.1943

The new Italian Government sides with allies and declares war on Germany.



1945

27.1.1945

Auschwitz is liberated by The Red Army.

30.4.1945

Adolf Hitler and his wife commit suicide, Karl Donitz becomes the new president.

5.6.1945

The allied control finally takes control of Germany.



1934

Night of the Long Knives – 30.6.1934

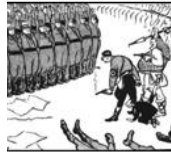
Hitler purges the SA and kills their leader Ernst Rohm, they were becoming too much of a threat.

Hitler Becomes President – 2.8.1934

Hindenburg dies and Hitler takes over as president.

Law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring

Compulsory sterilization was brought in.



Sterilization



1936

Olympic games – 1.8.1936

The Berlin Olympic Games in Berlin begin

7.3.1936

Hitler defies the treaty again, by reoccupying the Rhineland



1933

Reichstag Fire – 27.2.1933

The Reichstag is burned to the ground, Hitler gains emergency powers from Hindenburg to arrest and detain people for as long as he wanted.

Enabling Act - 23.3.1933

Hitler has the power to pass laws without going through the Reichstag.

The law for the protection of people and state

Hitler ends freedom of: speech, association and the press.



1935

16.3.1935

Hitler announces rearmament in violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

Jews were forbidden to join the army

Jews were banned from marrying



1937

Hitler makes his first anti-Semitic speech for two years

5.11.1937

Hitler holds a secret meeting and reveals plans to acquire living space

