

**9<sup>th</sup> November 1918: Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates his throne**

The Emperor of Germany leaves after initially refusing to agree to surrender. After several protests and a mutiny of German sailors in Kiel, he leaves Germany for the Netherlands.

**11<sup>th</sup> November 1918: The Armistice is signed**

Germany signs an armistice, bringing an end to the fighting.

**5<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> January 1919: The Spartacist Uprising**

The Spartacist League hold an uprising in Berlin. Leaders include Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. The Freikorps suppress the rebellion.

**February-June 1919: Weimar National Assembly established**

The first Assembly of the Weimar Republic is established and drafts the Constitution. Friedrich Ebert is elected President.

**28<sup>th</sup> June 1919: Germany signs the Treaty of Versailles**

Germany signs the Treaty of Versailles - the peace treaty that ends the First World War.

**11<sup>th</sup> August 1919: The Weimar Constitution is signed**

The Constitution of the Weimar Republic is signed and introduces much greater democracy.

**13<sup>th</sup> March 1920: The Kapp Putsch**

A revolt in Berlin led by Wolfgang Kapp supported by the Freikorps. A strike brings the Putsch to an end.

**11<sup>th</sup> January 1923: Occupation of the Ruhr**

French and Belgian troops occupy the Ruhr industrial region as Germany had stopped paying reparations.

**1923: Hyperinflation begins**

Prices begin to rise rapidly made worse by the printing of money to pay striking workers in the Ruhr. The Reichsmark becomes worthless.

**13<sup>th</sup> August 1923: Stresemann becomes Chancellor and Foreign Minister**

Gustav Stresemann becomes Chancellor and Foreign Minister.

**8<sup>th</sup> November 1923: The Munich Putsch**

The Nazis attempt a failed putsch in Munich. Hitler is sent to Landsberg prison for his role in it.

August 1924: **The Dawes Plan**

The agreement helps Germany with its reparations.

18<sup>th</sup> July 1925: **Mein Kampf published**

Mein Kampf, Hitler's book is published with his ideas for Germany.

16<sup>th</sup> October 1925: **The Locarno Pact**

Germany agrees to the border set out in the Treaty of Versailles.

14<sup>th</sup> February 1926: **The Bamberg Conference**

Hitler meets with leading Nazis to reorganize the party and cement his authority.

8<sup>th</sup> September 1926: **Germany joins the League of Nations**

Germany is admitted to the League of Nations. This had been prohibited under the Treaty of Versailles.

27<sup>th</sup> August 1928: **Kellogg-Briand Pact agreed**

The Kellogg-Briand Pact binds nations into an agreement not to use war as a method of solving disputes.

31<sup>st</sup> August 1929: **Young Plan agreed**

The Young Plan significantly reduces German reparations and gives Germany longer to pay them.

3<sup>rd</sup> October 1929: **Gustav Stresemann dies**

Former Chancellor and Foreign Minister who helped the Weimar Republic recover, dies of a stroke.

29<sup>th</sup> October 1929: **Wall Street Crash**

The US Stock market crashes triggering events that lead to the Great Depression in the 1930s.

31<sup>st</sup> July 1932: **Nazis largest party in the Reichstag**

The Nazis win 230 seats in the Reichstag election making them the largest party. 37% of voters support Hitler and the Nazis.

30<sup>th</sup> January 1933: **Hitler appointed Chancellor**

Hitler is appointed Chancellor by President Hindenburg.

27<sup>th</sup> February 1933: **Reichstag Fire**

Fire rips through the Reichstag building and Dutch Communist Van der Lubbe is arrested and executed for starting it.

28<sup>th</sup> February 1933: **Reichstag Fire decree**

The Nazis use the fire to pass a decree banning the Communist Party and suspending some civil liberties.

23<sup>rd</sup> March 1933: **The Enabling Act passes the Reichstag**

The Enabling Act gives Hitler complete authority in Germany.

1<sup>st</sup> April 1933: **Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses**

The Nazis organise a boycott of Jewish shops and businesses. The SA are used to intimidate customers.

26<sup>th</sup> April 1933: **Establishment of the Gestapo**

The official secret police of Nazi Germany is created by Hermann Göring.

20<sup>th</sup> July 1933: **Concordat with the Catholic Church**

The Nazis and Catholic Church sign an agreement to leave each other alone.

30<sup>th</sup> June 1934: **Night of the Long Knives**

Hitler removes enemies of the party through a purge of critics. Victims include Ernst Röhm (the Head of the SA) and other leading Nazis.

2<sup>nd</sup> August 1934: **Death of President Hindenburg**

Hindenburg dies of Lung Cancer. Hitler proclaims the merging of the roles of Chancellor and President. Hitler is undisputed ruler of Germany.

15<sup>th</sup> September 1935: **Nuremberg Laws**

The Nazis pass the Nuremberg Laws which restrict freedoms for Jews and seek to define a Jew.

Summer 1936: **Berlin Olympics**

Berlin stages the Olympic Games which become a propaganda tool. Hitler is embarrassed when US Athlete Jesse Owens wins Gold.

9<sup>th</sup> November 1938: **Kristallnacht**

A night of violence across Germany against Jews. SS members riot and destroy synagogues and Jewish businesses

1<sup>st</sup> September 1939: **Second World War begins**

Germany invades Poland under the terms of the Nazi Soviet Pact. Britain and France declare war on Germany two days later.