

Unit 1 / Lesson 1.2 / Overview

Unit 1: The Context

Lesson 1.2: The Early Interwar Period

Background:

One of the key questions to consider when studying the Holocaust is how Hitler and the Nazi Party rose to power. Why did their ideas appeal to the German people? How were they able to gain support for a war of conquest and genocide? Several factors contributed to this turn of events: Germany's defeat in World War I and the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the economic problems that emerged after the war, the absence of strong leadership, and the failure of constitutional democracy during the Weimar Republic (the government created after World War I when the Kaiser was pressured to step down). The communist revolution in Russia added to the unease felt by ordinary citizens. Many Germans saw communism as a threat to their culture and national identity.

Faced with political and economic crises, the German people yearned for leadership that would restore stability, prosperity, and pride to their country, all of which had been shattered in the aftermath of the First World War.

Video Running Time: 13:29

Goal:

Analyze the social, economic, and political conditions in Germany in the aftermath of World War I that led to the rise of the Nazi Party, its ideology and eventual takeover of Germany.

Essential Questions:

- How did the end of World War I and the Treaty of Versailles lead to unrest in Germany?
- How did the unrest in Germany lead to the rise of the Nazi Party and its subsequent takeover of the German government?
- How did worldwide economic instability fuel the rise of National Socialism?

Learning Goals:

- Students will identify the significant social, political, and economic changes that affected German society in the period after World War I.
- Students will understand the Treaty of Versailles and how the terms led to the demise of the Weimar Republic.
- Students will explain how the Nazi Party legally took over the government of Germany.
- Students will be able to give specific examples of prejudice, scapegoating, bigotry, and discrimination in the early Nazi Party.

Success Criteria:

- Students will explain the political issues that confronted the Weimar Republic throughout its existence.

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- Students will explain the economic issues that confronted the Weimar Republic from the very beginning of its existence.
- Students will explain the social issues that confronted the Weimar Republic from the very beginning of its existence.
- Students will provide examples of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and the specific impact of those provisions.
- Students will create a timeline of events that led to the Nazi Party taking control of the German government.
- Students will discuss the Nazi Party platform and how racism, antisemitism, and the core values of the Nazi Party fueled hatred and scapegoating.
- Students will understand the role of the SA.

Topics For Further Discussion:

- What role did propaganda play in the Weimar Republic?
- Compare and contrast various Nazi propaganda images that depicted Jews; what were the common elements?
- Concerning Germany's surrender in World War I, what was the "stab in the back" theory and how did it gain prominence among Germans?
- Given that many historians agree that the Treaty was a major factor in setting the stage for World War II, what lessons can be taken from the choices made by the victorious Allies?
- How did the Harlem Renaissance intersect with the flourishing art scene in Germany in the 1920s?
- What role did political parties play in the Weimar Republic?

Recommended Background Reading from *How Was It Possible? A Holocaust Reader*

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Chapter 1

- Introduction to **Chapter 1: The Context**
- "Contradictions in Central Europe" from *A Pity of it All* by Amos Elon
- "Antisemitism" from *Antisemitism: The Longest Hatred* by Robert S. Wistrich
- "The Interwar Jewish Heartland" from *The Jews of East Central Europe* by Ezra Mendelsohn

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Question	
What led to the formation of the Weimar Republic?	
What led to the rise of right-wing groups?	
What were some of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?	
On whom did the Kaiser and the German military blame the loss of World War I?	
Array the political parties into three main groups based on their ideology.	
What percentage of the vote did a political party need to “win” the election? How did political parties work together to gain the percent needed?	
How often did the Nazi Party win the majority of the vote?	

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What were the Nazi Party's tenets?	
What was the role of the SA/Storm Troop?	
Why was 1923 a crisis for the Weimar Republic?	
What was the goal and outcome of the Beer Hall Putsch?	
How did Hitler lay out his political and social ideas for Germany?	
What flourished in the Weimar Republic during the years of stability and who were some of the main individuals in these fields?	
What were factors that led to growth in the Nazi Party?	
How did Hitler gain power and become the Chancellor of Germany?	

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Answer Key

Question	Possible Answer
What led to the formation of the Weimar Republic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As World War I came to an end, Kaiser Wilhelm II was forced to abdicate the throne A new German democratic republic, the Weimar Republic, was established (Slide 4)
What led to the rise of right-wing groups?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germans thought the terms of the Treaty of Versailles were unfair and this resulted in political division within Germany throughout the 1920s (Slide 5)
What were some of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nation was demilitarized Germany lost its 11 colonies in Africa and Asia Lost land and population to other European countries, such as France, Belgium, and a reestablished Poland Germany had to accept blame for the war, “War Guilt Clause” Germany was heavily fined (Slide 6)
On whom did the Kaiser and the German military blame the loss of World War I?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traitors on the home front were blamed Jews Bolsheviks Socialists This false and politically motivated myth was known as “stab in the back.” (Slide 6)
Array the political parties into three main groups based on their ideology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Left Wing – Communist Party of Germany (KPD), Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) Centrist – Center Party (Zentrum), Bavarian People’s Party (BVP), German Democratic Party (DDP), German People’s Party (DVP) Right Wing – National Socialist German Workers’ Party (NSDAP/Nazi) (Slide 8)

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What percentage of the vote did a political party need to “win” the election? How did political parties work together to gain the percent needed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50.1% • In order to reach 50.1 % a coalition had to be formed with other parties (Slide 8)
How often did the Nazi Party win the majority of the vote?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nazi Party never won a majority in any election (Slide 8)
What were the Nazi Party’s tenets?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antisemitism • Racism • Fascism • Militarism • Traditional gender roles • Commitment to the <i>Volksgemeinschaft</i>, (German community) • No Jews or others could be part of the German community (Slide 9)
What was the role of the SA/Storm Troop?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA provided Hitler his security detail, provided military support to enforce Hitler’s orders • Prevented the functioning of opposing parties • Interfered with the meetings of opposing political parties • Fought in the streets with other paramilitaries • Intimidated Jews and others • Kept people from voting (Slide 10)
Why was 1923 a crisis for the Weimar Republic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High inflation • High unemployment • Money was worthless • Shortage of goods • Food was expensive (Slide 12, 13)

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What was the goal and outcome of the Beer Hall Putsch?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The goal was to take control of the state government in Bavaria • Later to take over the federal government in Berlin • 16 Nazis were killed and became the blood martyrs of the Nazi Party • The <i>putsch</i> was a failure • Hitler fled, was arrested, charged with high treason, and imprisoned • Nazi Party was declared illegal (Slide 14, 15)
How did Hitler lay out his political and social ideas for Germany?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While in prison, Hitler wrote <i>Mein Kampf</i>, or “My Struggle” • He vowed to establish the Nazi Party as a viable political party and win elections democratically • His ultimate goal was to establish a Nazi dictatorship (Slide 15)
What flourished in the Weimar Republic during the years of stability and who were some of the main individuals in these fields?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science – Albert Einstein • Art – Bertolt Brecht; Mies van der Rohe; Walter Gropius • Literature – Thoman Mann; Stefan Zweig (Slide 17)
What were factors that led to growth in the Nazi Party?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • The scarcity of consumer goods, such as food • People were fearful and angry • Increasing antisemitism (Slide 18)

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<p>How did Hitler gain power and become the Chancellor of Germany?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Franz von Papen resigned as Chancellor of Germany• In January 1933, President Paul von Hindenburg, seeing no other viable option, appointed Adolf Hitler as Germany's new chancellor• Hindenburg and other government elites believed that Hitler was their best option because they thought he would be the easiest to control• August 2, 1934, President Paul von Hindenburg died, and on the same day, Hitler announced that the office of the President would be abolished, and he would be Führer and Chancellor• Confirmed by popular vote on August 19, 1934 <p>(Slide 19)</p>
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Unit 1: The Context

Lesson 1.2: The Early Interwar Period

Slide 1 – The Early Interwar Period

Welcome to Lesson 1.2 of *How Was it Possible? A Holocaust Curriculum For and By Teachers™*, from The Jewish Foundation for the Righteous. This presentation will give you an overview of the topic “The Early Interwar Period.” This lesson was prepared by Jill Tejeda, who teaches a Holocaust and Genocide course at Livingston High School in Livingston New Jersey.

Slide 2 – The Early Interwar Period

The Interwar Period lasted from 1919 to 1939. These years were turbulent, full of turmoil in Germany, Europe, and throughout the world.

This photograph shows Adolf Hitler with his co-conspirators in the 1923 Beer Hall Putsch in Munich. A *putsch* is also known as a coup, or an overthrow of a government.

Slide 3 – World War I Ends – November 11, 1918

We are now going to discuss the end of World War I and the repercussions that followed.

Slide 4 – Beginning of the Weimar Republic

As World War I came to an end, the German military gave up their arms and refused to fight. The Kaiser, or emperor, Wilhelm II, was forced to abdicate the throne. A new German democratic republic which would be known as The Weimar Republic was established.

On November 11, 1918, the armistice was signed, hostilities ceased, and World War I came to an end.

Slide 5 – Treaty of Versailles – June 1919

In June of 1919, the new German government signed the Treaty of Versailles, which established the terms and conditions that ended the war between Germany and the Allies.

This photograph shows Allied delegates in the Hall of Mirrors at the palace of Versailles, France, witnessing the German delegation’s acceptance of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, on June 28, 1919.

Many Germans believed that the terms of the treaty were unfair. This resulted in political division within Germany throughout the 1920s, led to the rise of right-wing groups, and undermined support for the new democracy.

Slide 6 – Terms of Treaty of Versailles

Let us look at some of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

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The German military was reduced to less than a hundred thousand troops and Germany was demilitarized.

Germany lost its eleven colonies in Africa and Asia. It also lost land and population to other European countries, including France, Belgium, and a reestablished Poland. This was very important because not only did Germany lose resources, but it also lost people – a country's most important resource.

The Treaty included the "War Guilt clause," which forced Germany to accept blame for the war.

The Treaty included reparations. Germany was heavily fined and had to pay approximately \$32 billion dollars in war reparations to the Allies.

The Treaty of Versailles was an unpopular treaty. Germany was humiliated and the German people felt betrayed. The Kaiser and the High Military Command announced, and many Germans believed, that the war had not been lost on the battlefield but due to traitors on the home front. Right-wing groups picked up the cry and implicated Jews, Bolsheviks, and Socialists. This false and politically motivated myth was known as the "stab in the back."

As we will see, the Treaty of Versailles was a catalyst for anti-democrats to bring down the Weimar government.

Slide 7 – Weimar Republic – The Early Years

We are now going to discuss the early years of the Weimar Republic.

This photograph shows Philipp Scheidemann, a member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, proclaiming the German Republic on November 9, 1918.

Slide 8 – Political Parties in the Weimar Republic (1918 – 1933)

There were many political parties in the Weimar Republic whose political ideology went from the far left, the Communist Party, to the far right, the Nazi Party.

This chart shows the major political parties in the Weimar Republic. Unlike the system in the United States, multiple parties existed, and to govern, a party had to either win at least 50.1% of the vote or be able to put together a coalition of parties to reach that percentage of votes in the Reichstag, the German Parliament.

It is important to note that the Nazi Party never won a majority in any election.

Slide 9 – Nazism in Germany – 1920

The Nazi Party was originally known as the DAP, or German Workers' Party, and was renamed the NSDAP, or National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazi Party, in 1920. Here we see a photograph of Hitler at the third Nazi Party Congress in August 1927, giving the Nazi salute.

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The Nazi Party was a far right antisemitic and racist party that revered militarism, traditional gender roles, extreme nationalism, and a commitment to the *Volksgemeinschaft*, meaning ‘the people’s community.’ The term ‘*Volksgemeinschaft*’ is a direct reference to the *Volk*, the German people. Jews could never be considered part of the *Volk*.

Racism was a major tenet of Nazi ideology which permeated Nazi political philosophy. Nazism was fascism, with the added elements of racism and antisemitism.

Slide 10 – The SA (“Storm Troop”)

The SA or “Storm Troop” was a violent paramilitary force headed by Ernst Röhm. The SA provided Hitler with his security detail and was used to disrupt opposition party meetings.

Slide 11 – The Year of Crisis – 1923

1923 was a year of crisis for the Weimar Republic. Due to inflation, the German currency, the mark, was almost worthless. In this photograph, you see stacks and stacks of German currency.

Slide 12 – Causes of the 1923 Crisis

1923 was considered a year of crisis both economically and politically.

As initial reparation payments to the Allies were late, the French occupied an area of Germany called the Ruhr, giving the French a great deal of material resources in Germany, in lieu of reparation payments. The loss of this area, rich in coal and other raw materials, crippled the German economy, and led to a shortage of much needed goods.

In this photograph you can see women and children digging for coal.

Slide 13 – Hyperinflation – 1923

Because of the economic crisis, the German government began to print large amounts of currency, leading to runaway inflation.

As more money was printed, the German mark continued to lose its value. Over the course of 1923, the mark went from 400 marks to the dollar in the beginning of the year, to 4.2 trillion marks by the end of 1923. Money was totally worthless – the values changed by the hour. Prices ran out of control.

Some currency had an overlay, as seen here in red. This money is 1,000 marks, but because paper was so expensive and the value of money changed so often, instead of printing new money, the government printed an overlay. This 1,000-mark note has become a one-billion-mark note.

By the end of 1923, many lost faith in the Weimar government, allowing for more extremist parties to emerge.

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Slide 14 – Beer Hall Putsch – November 8-9, 1923

In this photograph, a crowd gathers in front of Munich's city hall during the "Beer Hall Putsch" to hear a Nazi orator.

On November 8, 1923, Hitler along with the SA crashed a political meeting in a beer hall in Munich. Hitler's goal was to take control of the state government in Bavaria, and then later take over the federal government in Berlin. As the Nazis and their supporters marched through the streets, they were confronted by the police. Sixteen Nazis were killed; these became known as the blood martyrs of the Nazi Party. The coup, or *putsch* as it was known, was a failure. Hitler fled, was arrested, and charged with high treason, and the Nazi Party was declared illegal.

Slide 15 – Hitler Imprisoned

Hitler was sentenced to 5 years in Landsberg Prison but was released after 9 months.

While in prison, Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf*, or "My Struggle," laying out his political and social ideas for Germany.

After Hitler got out of prison in December 1924, he reassumed his role as head of the Nazi Party. He vowed to establish the Nazi Party as a viable political party and win elections democratically, although his ultimate goal was to establish a Nazi dictatorship. The ban on the Nazi Party was lifted in 1925.

Slide 16 – Weimar Republic – The Later Years

In the following slides, we will talk about the later years of the Weimar Republic, up until its end in 1933.

This photograph shows Adolf Hitler with members of his new government soon after his appointment as Chancellor.

Slide 17 – Weimar Republic – Years of Stability

1924 began a short period of stability for the Weimar Republic. The economy had rebounded, and the arts and sciences flourished.

After the period of hyperinflation, the German government devalued the mark, allowing the German currency to stabilize. A new currency, the Reichsmark, was backed by Germany's gold reserves.

By 1924, Berlin became the third largest city in the world and was a major center for the arts. The Weimar Republic ended cultural censorship which greatly enhanced the cultural boom at the time.

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Among the many important innovations at the time were those of Albert Einstein in science, pictured here, Thomas Mann in literature, Bertolt Brecht in theatrical arts, and Walter Gropius for his pioneering architecture.

When the Nazis took power in 1933, censorship returned, and the arts suffered. The Nazis considered art by Jewish or Communist artists, art that criticized German soldiers, or art that offended the honor of German women, as well as modern art in general, to be “degenerate art.”

Slide 18 – Impact of the Great Depression

After the United States stock market crashed in 1929 and the Great Depression began in the United States, the economic impact was felt in Europe and especially in Germany. The biggest impact was on German unemployment and the scarcity of consumer goods, such as food. People were fearful and angry. This allowed far right parties, such as the Nazi Party, to gain momentum. In the 1930 Reichstag election, the Nazi Party won approximately 18% of the vote. By the November 6, 1932 election, they had received 33.1% of the vote.

Slide 19 – Hitler Named Chancellor

While the Nazi Party never won a majority of the vote, they gained power in the Reichstag. By November 1932, they had the most seats in the Reichstag. Franz von Papen resigned as chancellor of Germany, and by early 1933 President Paul von Hindenburg, seeing no other viable option, appointed Adolf Hitler as Germany’s new chancellor. Hindenburg and other government elites believed that Hitler was their best option because they thought he would be the easiest to control. However, this turned out not to be the case.

In this photograph from March 21, 1933, Chancellor Hitler greets President Paul von Hindenburg during opening ceremonies of the new Reichstag.

On August 2, 1934, President Paul von Hindenburg died, and on the same day, Hitler announced that the office of the President would be abolished, and he would be Führer and Chancellor. This was confirmed in a popular vote on August 19, 1934.

The Weimar Republic had come to an end.

Slide 20 – Summary – The Early Interwar Period

To summarize the Early Interwar Period:

When World War I ended, the treaty ending the war resulted in harsh, punitive terms which Germany was unable to meet.

The Weimar Republic, which lasted from 1919 to 1933, experienced successive governments, political turmoil, violence, and economic upheaval, and witnessed the rise of National Socialism.

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The Year of Crisis, 1923, was marked by hyperinflation and a Nazi attempt to overthrow the government.

By January 1933 after multiple elections and with no other viable options, Hindenburg appointed Hitler as Chancellor and within months of being appointed Chancellor, Hitler consolidated power; and the Weimar Republic ended.

Thank you for joining us today as we learned about “The Early Interwar Period.” Please continue your educational journey with us. This concludes our presentation of Lesson 1.2 from *How Was it Possible? A Holocaust Curriculum For and By Teachers™*. On behalf of The Jewish Foundation for the Righteous, thank you.

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Name: _____

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Circle the correct answers below.

1. Germans thought that World War I was lost because
 - a. There were traitors in Germany
 - b. The Kaiser did not have military experience
 - c. The German navy did not have enough experience
 - d. The German military was not well equipped to fight
2. The Treaty of Versailles led to
 - a. Economic prosperity for Germany
 - b. An increase in territory for Germany
 - c. The rise of right-wing groups in Germany
 - d. An increase in military spending in Germany
3. 1923 was a turning point for the Weimar Republic because
 - a. Hitler led the Beer Hall Putsch but was not arrested or charged with high treason
 - b. Hitler and the Nazi Party were able to overtake the government at the Beer Hall Putsch
 - c. Hyperinflation caused an economic crisis, unemployment was high, and the cost of goods and services rose
 - d. People had faith in the government and were supporting programs for economic recovery
4. In 1924, the Nazi Party
 - a. Received a large number of votes and won the election
 - b. Received a small number of votes and lost the election
 - c. Created a coalition of parties in order to have majority of seats in the Reichstag
 - d. Was a centrist party that had many seats but not a majority of seats in the Reichstag
5. Hitler was named Chancellor
 - a. Because President von Hindenburg had no other option
 - b. Because the great depression was over, and people were working
 - c. Because the Nazi Party won the majority of seats in the Reichstag
 - d. Because he was a champion of equal rights for all German citizens including Jews

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Lesson Quiz with Answers Highlighted and Bolded

1. Germans thought that World War I was lost because
 - a. There were traitors in Germany**
 - b. The Kaiser did not have military experience
 - c. The German navy did not have enough experience
 - d. The German military was not well equipped to fight
2. The Treaty of Versailles led to
 - a. Economic prosperity for Germany
 - b. An increase in territory for Germany
 - c. The rise of right-wing groups in Germany**
 - d. An increase in military spending in Germany
3. 1923 was a turning point for the Weimar Republic because
 - a. Hitler led the Beer Hall Putsch but was not arrested or charged with high treason
 - b. Hitler and the Nazi Party were able to overtake the government at the Beer Hall Putsch
 - c. Hyperinflation caused an economic crisis, unemployment was high, and the cost of goods and services rose**
 - d. People had faith in the government and were supporting programs for economic recovery
4. In 1924, the Nazi Party
 - a. Received a large number of votes and won the election
 - b. Received a small number of votes and lost the election**
 - c. Created a coalition of parties in order to have majority of seats in the Reichstag
 - d. Was a centrist party that had many seats but not a majority of seats in the Reichstag
5. Hitler was named Chancellor
 - a. Because President von Hindenburg had no other option**
 - b. Because the great depression was over, and people were working
 - c. Because the Nazi Party won the majority of seats in the Reichstag
 - d. Because he was a champion of equal rights for all German citizens including Jews

Link to Google Form Quiz (Instructions Available in the Appendix)

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1HBCU_ZGurdG-F-kFS5k2bD_Mjmxai6wK2Osa1gIFdXg/copy

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Slide 1 - Yevgeny Khaldei via Getty Images

Slide 2 - United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Dottie Bennett, Photograph Number: 35794

Slide 3 - Library of Congress, Serial and Government Publications Division,
<https://www.loc.gov/item/19013740/>

Slide 4 - United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Library of Congress, Photograph Number: 49789

Slide 5 - National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD

Slide 6 - "File:Treaty of Versailles, English version.jpg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 17 Oct 2021, 05:34 UTC. 7 Jul 2021, 18:04

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Treaty_of_Versailles,_English_version.jpg&oldid=599273023>.

Slide 6A - "File:Stab-in-the-back postcard.jpg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 6 Mar 2022, 03:05 UTC. 25 May 2023, 20:36

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Stab-in-the-back_postcard.jpg&oldid=635473283>.

Slide 7 - "File:Ausrufung Republik Scheidemann.jpg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 1 Aug 2021, 04:52 UTC. 4 Aug 2021, 13:07

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Ausrufung_Republik_Scheidemann.jpg&oldid=577858053>.

Slide 8 - The Jewish Foundation for the Righteous

Slide 9 - United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Joanne Schartow, Photograph Number: 09738

Slide 10 - United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Unknown Provenance, Photograph Number: 87894

Slide 11 - Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-R1215-506 / Fotograf(in): o.Ang,

<https://www.bild.bundesarchiv.de/dba/en/search/?yearfrom=&yearto=&query=Bild+183-R1215-506>

Slide 12 - ullstein bild / GRANGER, NYC

Slide 13 - "File:GER-113-Reichsbanknote-1 Billion Mark (1923).jpg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 1 Dec 2021, 13:52 UTC. 9 Nov 2022, 16:25

<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:GER-113-Reichsbanknote-1_Billion_Mark_\(1923\).jpg&oldid=611240033](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:GER-113-Reichsbanknote-1_Billion_Mark_(1923).jpg&oldid=611240033)>.

Slide 14 - United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of William O. McWorkman, Photograph Number: 06830

Slide 14A - United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of William O. McWorkman, Photograph Number: 07996

Slide 14B - Bundesarchiv, Bild 119-1486 / Fotograf(in): o.Ang,

<https://www.bild.bundesarchiv.de/dba/en/search/?yearfrom=&yearto=&query=119-1486>

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Slide 15 - Sara and Sam Schoffer Holocaust Resource Center, Stockton University, courtesy of Hanna and Wolf Ehrlich

Slide 16 - United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD, Photograph Number: 79487

Slide 17 - Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, photograph by Orren Jack Turner, LC-USZ62-60242, <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004671908/>

Slide 17A - Library of Congress, World Digital Library, Photograph, 2021670579, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2021670579/>

Slide 17B - Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-19000-002 / Fotograf(in): o.Ang, <https://www.bild.bundesarchiv.de/dba/en/search/?yearfrom=&yearto=&query=Bild+183-19000-0029>

Slide 17C - "File:WalterGropius-1919.jpg." Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository. 1 Jan 2023, 08:18 UTC. 10 May 2023, 19:35

<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:WalterGropius-1919.jpg&oldid=721726017>> .

Slide 17D - Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-H02648 / Fotograf(in): o.Ang, <https://www.bild.bundesarchiv.de/dba/en/search/?yearfrom=&yearto=&query=183-h02648>

Slide 18 - Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, FSA/OWI Collection, photograph by Dorothea Lange, LC-DIG-fsa-8b29516, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2017762891/>

Slide 19 - United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of B. I. Sanders, Photograph Number 78587