







- Social developments: social welfare reforms; the development of Weimar culture; art, architecture, music, theatre, literature and film; living standards and lifestyles
- Political developments and the workings of democracy: President Hindenburg; parties ; elections and attitudes to the Republic from the elites and other social groups; the position of the extremists, including the Nazis and Communists; the extent of political stability
- Germany's international position; Stresemann's foreign policy aims and achievements including: Locarno; the League of Nations; the Treaty of Berlin; the end of allied occupation and the pursuit of disarmament

appointment as  
**chancellor**

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## 1D Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy, 1603-1702

This option allows students to study in breadth issues of change, continuity, cause and consequence in this period through the following key questions:

- How far did the monarchy change?
- To what extent and why was power more widely shared during this period?
- Why and with what results were there disputes over religion?
- How effective was opposition?
- How important were ideas and ideology?
- How important was the role of key individuals and groups and how were they affected by developments?

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## 20 Democracy and Nazism: Germany, 1918- 1945

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such as racialism, anti-  
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1603-1642		1642-1688			1688-1702	
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## The establishment of constitutional monarchy, 1678-1702 (A-level only)

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		<p>Conference and the 'Final Solution'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Opposition and resistance in wartime including students, churchmen, the army and civilian critics; assassination attempts and the July Bomb Plot; overview of the Nazi state by 1945</li></ul>	

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