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Who was Kaiser Wilhelm II?	Kaiser Wilhelm II was the Emperor of Germany from 1888 to 1918. He was determined to make Germany a leading world power.
What was the policy of Weltpolitik?	Weltpolitik was Kaiser Wilhelm II's foreign policy aimed at transforming Germany into a global empire through military strength and colonial expansion.
What challenges did Kaiser Wilhelm II face in ruling Germany?	Kaiser Wilhelm II faced challenges such as managing the growing power of the Reichstag, dealing with industrialisation, and addressing workers' demands for better rights and living conditions.
How did the First World War impact Germany?	The First World War left Germany in political chaos, facing severe economic problems, food shortages, and public unrest, leading to the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II.

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When did Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicate?

Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated on 9th November 1918, leading to the end of the German monarchy.

What was the Weimar Republic?

The Weimar Republic was the democratic government established in Germany after the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1918.

What was the Treaty of Versailles?

The Treaty of Versailles was the peace treaty signed in 1919 that ended the First World War. It imposed harsh terms on Germany, including reparations and territorial losses.

Who was Gustav Stresemann?

Gustav Stresemann was a German politician who served as Chancellor and Foreign Minister during the Weimar Republic. He is credited with stabilising Germany's economy and improving its international relations.

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What was the Rentenmark?

The Rentenmark was a new currency introduced in 1923 by Gustav Stresemann to stop hyperinflation in Germany.

What was the Dawes Plan?

The Dawes Plan, introduced in 1924, was an agreement to reduce Germany's reparations payments and stabilise its economy with loans from the USA.

What was the Locarno Pact?

The Locarno Pact was a series of agreements signed in 1925 that improved Germany's relations with its neighbours and secured its borders.

What was the Young Plan?

The Young Plan, introduced in 1929, further reduced Germany's reparations payments and extended the time for repayment.

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What was hyperinflation in Germany?	Hyperinflation occurred in Germany in 1923 when the value of money fell dramatically, making prices soar and savings worthless.
How did the Wall Street Crash affect Germany?	The Wall Street Crash of 1929 led to a global economic depression, causing mass unemployment and economic instability in Germany.

Advice for Using the Flashcards:

- Start by reviewing the front of each card and trying to recall the information on the back before flipping the card over.
- Group cards into categories such as key events, key figures, and key terms for focused study sessions.
- Quiz yourself regularly and aim to explain answers in your own words to deepen your understanding.
- Use the cards with a study partner to test each other on the material.
- Revisit flashcards periodically to reinforce your memory and retain the information over time.