

Who Was Gustav Stresemann?



Using the key to the code below, decode the keywords about Gustav Stresemann's background.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
3	\	#	4	@	©	ß	£	6	=	¥	&	1
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
] €	5	y	8	Δ	2	9	Ω	\$	Z	7	X	

Gustav Stresemann was the most important **5€&626#3]** of the Weimar Republic. He managed to bring Germany through from a period of great instability to being in a stable and prosperous position when he died in 1929. Unfortunately, within a few months of his untimely death, the **\$3&&** St Crash plunged Germany into a massive depression which led to the rise of Adolf Hitler and the horrors of Nazi Germany. Some say Stresemann would have sorted Germany's problems in 1929 and so Nazism would never have happened, others claim Stresemann only provided short term solutions for Germany and the depression of the 1930s was inevitable, as he made Germany dependant on America.

Stresemann was born in **\@8&6]** in 1878. His father was a middle-class businessman who had his own bar and ran a beer bottling business. Stresemann did well at school and studied **5€&6#Δ** at University where he developed good understanding of socialism and liberalism. His wife had Jewish ancestry and he became a member of the **8@6#£Δ23ß** in 1914, whilst owning his own businesses. In 1918 he became Chairman of the German People's Party, which was mainly backed by protestant middle class voters. He was a traditionalist but learned the importance and art of communication, **#€158€16Δ@** and diplomacy whilst working in the Reichstag.

In 1923, Stresemann became **#£3]#@&&€8** of Germany. This was at a time of great crisis. French and Belgian troops had invaded the industrial Ruhr to remove goods from Germany as they had failed to pay their reparations instalment as prescribed by the Treaty of Versailles. The Weimar Government had ordered the **89£8** workers to go on strike so the French and Belgians couldn't take any more goods back to France, but this had caused the economy to slump. To continue to pay the Ruhr workers, extra bank notes were printed but this caused the price of goods to rise sharply. The government had continued to print more and more bank notes and had caused **£75@86]©&326€]**, where money had become worthless. Germany was in great distress.

Who Was Gustav Stresemann? Answers

Gustav Stresemann was the most important **POLITICAN** of the Weimar Republic. He managed to bring Germany through from a period of great instability to being in a stable and prosperous position when he died in 1929. Unfortunately, within a few months of his untimely death, the **WALL** St Crash plunged Germany into a massive depression which led to the rise of Adolf Hitler and the horrors of Nazi Germany. Some say Stresemann would have sorted Germany's problems in 1929 and so Nazism would never have happened, others claim Stresemann only provided short term solutions for Germany and the depression of the 1930s was inevitable as he made Germany dependant on America.

Stresemann was born in **BERLIN** in 1878. His father was a middle-class businessman who had his own bar and ran a beer bottling business. Stresemann did well at school and studied **POLITICS** at University where he developed good understanding of socialism and liberalism. His wife had Jewish ancestry and he became a member of the **REICHSTAG** in 1914, whilst owning his own businesses. In 1918 he became Chairman of the German People's Party, which was mainly backed by protestant middle class voters. He was a traditionalist but learned the importance and art of communication, **COMPROMISE** and diplomacy whilst working in the Reichstag.

In 1923 Stresemann became **CHANCELLOR** of Germany. This was at a time of great crisis. French and Belgian troops had invaded the industrial Ruhr to remove goods from Germany as they had failed to pay their reparations instalment as prescribed by the Treaty of Versailles. The Weimar Government had ordered the **RUHR** workers to go on strike so the French and Belgians couldn't take any more goods back to France but this had caused the economy to slump. To continue to pay the Ruhr workers, extra bank notes were printed but this caused the price of goods to rise sharply. The government had continued to print more and more bank notes and had caused **HYPERINFLATION**, where money had become worthless. Germany was in great distress.