

Assignment:

In autumn 1918 it became apparent that Germany and its allies would suffer a military defeat in the war. The supreme Army Command, since 1916 virtually a military government with Erich Ludendorff and Paul von Hindenburg as leading figures, handed Germany's destiny back to the civilians. The German government under Max von Baden negociated on an armistice with the Allies. All the same, the navy command decided to send the naval force to the North Sea to fight a futile battle, just for "the honour".

The resistence against this fatal mission gave rise to a movement that started with the mutiny of the seamen, and eventually resulted in the proclamation of the German Republic and free elections. Outline the most important events in this process and describe the single stages!

Answers:			