

Box A: Key words and definitions

1. Aryan – Blonde, Blue eyes, 'superior' race
2. Untermenschen – lower races e.g. Jews
3. Übermenschen - superior races e.g. Germans
4. Censorship – limiting the information people have access to
5. Indoctrination – to brainwash
6. Reichstag – German Parliament
7. Communism – A political party, main enemy of the Nazi's politically
8. SA – brown shirts
9. SS – Hitler's bodyguard
10. Gestapo – Secret police
11. Lebensraum – Living Space for German people
12. Gleichshaltung – Brining Germany into line
13. Trade union – an organisation which fights for worker's rights
14. Nationalise – putting businesses under government control

Box C: Key People

1. Hitler – Chancellor then Fuhrer
2. Ernst Rohm – Leader of the SA
3. Herman Goring – Formed the Gestapo in 1933
4. Rudolph Hess – Signed off new laws
5. Heinrich Himmler – Led the SS
6. Wilhelm Frick – minister for the interior – promoting Nazism
7. Joseph Goebbles – Propaganda minister

Box D: Use of Terror

1. SD – Secret Service – intelligence agency.
2. Gestapo – spied on the public. Began as a Prussian organisation. Goring, the original leader, was asked to investigate ordinary people. The Gestapo had 15,000 officers at its height. The Gestapo were deeply feared. They opened mail, tapped phones, and tortured people. Information they gathered came from block leader who were tasked with getting to know 40 – 60 residents in an area.
3. Police = by 1936 the Police were put under the control of the SS
4. Judges and Courts – Swore and Oath to Hitler. Number of Criminal offences punishable by death increased from 3 in 1933 – 46 in 1943. Many were given by the People's court (see box C).
5. Concentration Camps – kept opponenets away from main society. Over 70 were set up in 1933. 45,000 communists were imprisoned in 1933. In 1933 they were re-organised and the SS took control using their Death Head's units. A code of conduct was introduced with specific punishments for inmates. Prisoners were used as forced labour.

Box B: Nazi Beliefs

1. Bread and work for all
2. Destroy Communism
3. Get rid of the Jews
4. Ensure Racial supremacy
5. Fight for Lebensraum
6. Strengthen the Government
7. Nationalise important industries
8. Improve Education

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Box E: Use of Propaganda

1. The Nazis used many methods to control the public and the way they thought., this is indoctrination
2. Newspapers e.g. Der Sturmer – by 1939 the Nazis owned 2/3s of newspapers and censored what information was printed.
3. Radio – 70% of Germans owned a radio. Hitler had them mass produced and used wardens to ensure people listened to his broadcasts. Masts were erected in the streets so people could listen.
4. Rallies –e.g Nuremberg – These were big parades of military and political power by the Nazis with shows from the Army. They showed political films like triumph of will. Hitler would speak.
5. Posters – spread the Nazi aims and message
6. Berlin Olympics 1936 – A new 100,000 seater stadium was built. This was one of the biggest in the world. Jesse Owens, a Black American, won a gold medal.
7. Film – Controlled by the Reich Cinema Law and the Reich Film Chamber – there was heavy censorship

Box C: Hitler's steps to power 1933 - 1935

1. Germany was still suffering from World War One with 6 million unemployed people and an economic depression.
2. 1932 – The Nazis won 230 seats in the Reichstag elections
3. 1933 – Hitler persuaded von Papen and Hindenburg to make him Chancellor of Germany. Hindenburg was still president.
4. 1933- Hitler called more elections. This time he used the SA to intimidate opponents.
5. The Reichstag Fire - Feb 1933 – Blamed on a communist called Van Der Lubbe. This made people dislike communists. Van Der Lubbe was executed.
6. Reichstag Fire Decree – it had 6 parts. One of them limited people's rights, meaning they could be arrested with out trial and limited freedom of speech. The government was given more power and there were harsh punishments for arson, including the death penalty.
7. More than 4,000 communists were arrested in a week,
8. Communists were banned from the Reichstag, this got rid of the main Nazi political opposition.
9. In the 1933 election the Nazis gained 52 seats which meant they could work with the DNVP and pass any laws they wanted.
10. 24th March 1933 – The Enabling Act – gave Hitler the power to pass any law without needing to go to the Reichstag. Hitler became a dictator
11. Feb 1933- Civil Service Act – high ranking civil servants were removed from power.
12. April 1933 Restoration of the Professional Civil Service – fire anyone who was a political opponent of the Nazi e.g. Jews.
13. April 1933 – Boycott of Jewish Shops
14. June 1933 – Kopenick – Week of Blood – SA arrest 500 men and kill 91
15. May 1933 – Trade Unions are Banned
16. July 1933 – Act to Ban new political Parties after Hitler had terrorised political parties so much that the old ones stopped functioning.
17. January 1934 – Act for the Reconstruction of the State – took power away from local government and gave it back to the National Government
18. April 1934 – People's Court – more powers than other courts, gave many death penalties.
19. June 1934 – Night of the Long knives – killed SA leaders e.g. Ernst Rohm.
20. August 1934 – Hitler made himself Fuhrer, as Hindenburg was at death's door.

Box F: Opposition

1. Not everyone agreed with the Nazis, these groups are called opposition groups.
2. The Left – The communists produced newsletters against the Nazis e.g. 'The Red Flag'. One Communist, Esler tried to kill Hitler using a bomb, but Hitler left the hall where the bomb was 13mins early so was not injured.
3. The Church – Hitler tried to control the church with the Reich Church. But people like Martin Niemoller disagreed. He refused to join the Reich Church and created the non-Nazi Confessional Church which had 6,000 priests, more than the 2,000 who joined the Reich Church. Cardinal Galen gave sermons against the Nazis, he was very high profile so not arrested.
4. Youth Groups – Young Communists – dressed differently and wrote some anti – Nazi flyers. Christians – groups met anyway even though they were banned. Swing Kids – Came together to listen Jazz music. Edelweiss Pirates – wore a white pin on their clothing and went on camping trips and sang songs. They Produced flyers and painted slogans on walls, they also attacked the Hitler Youth.

Box I – Youth

1. In 1933 politically unreliable teachers were forced to quit and Jewish teachers were banned from normal schools.
2. A National Socialist Teacher's League was established in 1936.
3. Teachers who stepped out of line would face terror tactics.
4. Napola of military cadet schools were set up and run by the SS and the SA
5. Adolf Hitler Schools were set up and run by leaders of the Hitler Youth.
6. Only 6100 students went to Napola or Adolf Hitler Schools.
7. Old textbooks were thrown out and new ones brought in
8. History taught the glory of Germany
9. Race Studies was introduced to encourage hatred of Jews
10. PE was increased to help build fitness for future military careers
11. In 1936 membership of the Hitler Youth was made compulsory
12. In 1939 it was compulsory to attend meetings of the Hitler Youth
13. From 1936 any non-Hitler Youth organisations were closed e.g. swim clubs.
14. In the Hitler Youth children did military drill and learnt things like Morse code.

Box G: Workers

1. Nazis reduced unemployment from 6 million to 3,500,000
2. 1933 – The law to protect retail trade – put taxes on larger stores to protect small businesses. 100,000 small businesses still had to close despite this.
3. Blood and Soil – Nazis made farm workers a priority. 1933 they introduced the Nazi Entailed Farm Law which aimed to strengthen German farms and prevent them from being broken up and sold. This meant families were 'tied' to the land, and led to a lack of innovation.
4. Industrial Workers – the average wage for industrial workers was 10x more than unemployment benefit. But wages were frozen at 1933 levels and prices were going up. The Nazi's set up the Winter Relief collection by setting up soup kitchens, but working families were near forced to donate 3% of their wages to it.
5. DAF (German Labour Front)- This replaced the trade unions. It was run by Robert Ley. Membership was voluntary but those who didn't join couldn't find work. The DAF had three parts:
 1. Strength Through Joy = holidays and theatre tickets. In 1937 1.7 million people took holidays from this
 2. Beauty of Labour – improved working conditions
 3. Reich Labour Service – set up to tackle unemployment. Built the Motorways. From 1935 all men aged between 18 and 25 had to complete 6 months membership

Box H Women 1933 - 1939

1. Nazi had very traditional views of women, such as they should not wear make up, smoke or work. They were expected to stay home and have children
2. Women could become members of the National Socialist Women's League led by Gertrude Scholtz Klink which had 2 million members by 1938
3. Marriage Loan – in 1933 the Nazis set up a loan for Aryan couples who could get 1000marks if the woman gave up her job and agreed not to return until the loan was re-paid. The loan was reduced by ¼ for every child the woman had. So, if she had 4 children she would not need to repay the loan. In 1934 250,000 loans were issued. In 1937 the requirement to give up work was removed.
4. Divorces were made easier to get so people could remarry and have more children
5. Women's participation in higher education was limited. Female enrolment in universities was limited to 10% of all students.
6. Marriages did increase by 200,000 per year between 1932 – 1937
7. Average number of children per family actually reduced from 3.6 in 1932 to 3.3 in 1939
8. The number of women in employment actually rose despite the Nazi efforts.
9. The number of women in Higher education did fall

Box J – Racial Policy

1. Hitler's Book *Mein Kampf* was full of anti-Semitism
2. Aryans were seen as the superior race
3. In the Untermenschen were the Jews, Gypsies, Slavs and black people.
4. 1933 - race studies becomes a compulsory school subject
5. The 1935 Nuremberg Laws defined who a Jew was, looking at their grandparents. If you had 3+ Jewish Grandparents you were Jewish, if you had 1 or 2 Jewish Grandparents you were a half Jew. Jews were no longer seen as citizens of Germany
6. Nazis believed that different races had specific physical features e.g. Jews were said to have large noses. Because of this the Nazis measured and checked physical features.
7. Publications like *Der Sturmer* were anti-semitic. Children's books like *Der Giftpilz* taught children to be anti-Semitic
8. October 1938 – Jewish passports stamped with a 'J'.
9. Kristallnacht – 10th November 1938 – organised violence against the Jews in a night of terror. 267 synagogues destroyed and 7,500 businesses smashed, 30,000 Jews arrested.
10. April 1939 – Jews can be evicted from their homes without reason

Year 11: Semester 1 **Life in Nazi Germany 1933 - 1939**

