

Box : Germany at War 1939 - 1942

1. In December 1939 Hitler announced that all of Germany would become a war economy
2. Military expenditure rose dramatically. In 1939 23% of all the goods produced in German factories were related to the military. By 1941 this had risen to 47%.
3. By 1941 55% of the German workforce was in war related work.
4. However, the economy was struggling in 1942
5. This led to Albert Speer being appointed to lead an improvement in the economy. In 1942 he became the minister of armaments and war production
6. He created a central planning board to organise the economy
7. He employed more women in factories
8. He used concentration camp prisoners as workers.
9. The German people faced shortages and hardships
10. Rationing was introduced
11. The role of women changed during the war
12. More women went into employment in 1939 760000 women worked in the war industry, by 1941 there were 1.5 million women employed in war industry.
13. Marriage loan restrictions were removed which meant that women could still get the loan but also work
14. From 1939 women under the age of 25 had to complete 6 months in the Labour Service
15. During this time cities were bombed and children were evacuated
16. Children below the age of 14 could stay for 6 months in a rural area
17. Children under the age of 10 could be placed with families and their mothers would go with them
18. Older children were placed in Hitler Youth camps which was very strict only 40000 children did it because they were such scary places



Year 11 Germany 1939 - 1945

KnowIT

Box Wartime opposition

1. Opposition increased as the war went on for longer because people faced greatest shortages and lost faith in the leader
2. In 1944 there was a bomb plot to kill Hitler
3. The plot was led by Colonel Claus Graf von Stauffenberg
4. The plan was to kill Hitler with a suitcase full of explosives. This plan was called Operation Valkyrie.
5. On the 20th of July 1944 Stauffenberg made an attempt at the Wolf's lair which was Hitler's headquarters in the east
6. The bomb went off but the table had blocked the shrapnel from hitting Hitler.
7. In Berlin, Stauffenberg was arrested.
8. Cardinal Galen continued to publicly criticise the Nazis. He was not killed because he was too much of an important man
9. Dietrich Bonhoeffer was a Protestant priest. He joined the military service where he discovered the atrocities committed by the Nazis, he sent secret messages and helped Jews to escape to Switzerland. He was murdered by the SS.
10. The White Rose group criticised Hitler through the use of leaflets.
11. The White Rose group was led by Hans and Sophie Scholl
12. Their leaflet was printed between 6000 and 9000 copies and sent to over 9 German cities
13. They were executed
14. Ordinary people showed opposition by listening to BBC Radio and telling anti-Nazi jokes
15. Not everyone got involved in opposition because they were scared of the SS and the Gestapo. They were also indoctrinated by the use of propaganda

Box The Impact of Total War 1943 - 1945

1. The Nazis moved to Total War in 1943
2. Total War is where everyone is enlisted to support the war effort
3. Women were made to support the war effort with 3 million women aged between 17 and 45 being asked to go to work however only 1 million did
4. Anything that did not help the war effort was stopped such as lifestyle magazines
5. The food and clothing shortages became even worse
6. There was an increasing propaganda
7. There was an increase in bombing from the British.
8. In 1943 Hamburg was bombed and 40000 people were killed
9. In 1943 Berlin was bombed and 500000 people were killed
10. In 1945 Dresden was bombed it caused the fire storm that destroyed 1600 acres of Dresden.
11. Nazi leaders became increasingly more paranoid and so used even more terror against the German people.
12. The Gestapo arrested 7000 people associated with the July bomb plot
13. There was an increased enforced labour with foreign workers being forced to do work in Germany
14. All theatres, opera houses and musicals were closed
15. In October 1944 the military situation was getting worse and so Hitler created the Volkssturm.
16. The Volkssturm involved all males aged between 16 and 60 who are not already in the military. They were poorly trained and poorly equipped
17. Berlin surrendered on the 2nd of May 1945

Poland

1. The occupation of Poland in the east led to the harshest punishment of all the occupations
2. Hitler believe that he needed Living Space for German people and so invaded in 1939
3. Poland was split into 5 areas the central area was renamed the general government area
4. The Nazis removed Polish culture by destroying Polish schools
5. Slavic Poles were considered racially inferior and were murdered by the SS
6. 1939 to 1945 1.5 million Polish people were sent to forced labour in Germany
7. Polish Jews face the worst treatment with 3.5 million being forced into ghettos and 3 million being murdered in death camps
8. the Polish lead a large resistance movement against the Nazis
9. The Polish government had escaped to London in 1939 and established the Delegatura, a secret state with in Poland
10. In 1944 the Polish people arranged an uprising in Warsaw, it failed and 200000 people were killed

The Netherlands

1. The people of the Netherlands face to a different treatment to that of those people in Poland
2. the Netherlands were invaded in May 1940
3. The people of the Netherlands are called the Dutch.
4. They were seen as having the same ethnicity as Germans as they were treated more as equals
5. Civil servants were allowed to continue working
6. The Dutch education system was not changed
7. However when Dutch resistance increased the Nazis realise they had to treat the Dutch more harshly
8. In 1941 when 425 Jewish men were rounded up for deportation from the Netherlands the Dutch communist called for a strike. Trams stopped working and strikers March down the streets. The Nazi shot the Strikers
9. By 1943 the Nazis for using intimidation violence in the Netherlands.
10. In 1943 the Nazis began deporting Jews to extermination camps, 107000 Jews were sent to these camps
11. Dutch men were used as forced labour
12. 20000 Dutch resistance fighters were arrested
13. Between 1944 and 1945 there were harsh food shortages with 20000 dying from starvation



KnowIT

Box : The Holocaust

1. By 1945 six million Jews have been killed by the Nazis
2. 1939 and 1941 Jews were forced to live into ghettos
3. The most famous ghetto was the Warsaw ghetto, It was completed in 1940 and by 1941 there were 445000 Jewish people living there. A third of the population of the city of Warsaw was living in just 2.4% of the total land area of the city
4. overcrowding in the ghettos lead to disease it's believe that over 140000 people died in the Warsaw ghetto
5. in June 1941 the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union and pursued a different approach.
6. Here they use the einsatzgruppen, as they reached villages and towns Jews and communists rounded up. They were taken to rural areas and shot and buried in mass graves. The most famous event was Babi Yar in the Ukraine where 30000 Jews were murdered in a single day
7. operation reinhard is the policy to exterminate the Jews in the general government area
8. At a camp called Chelmeno Jews were gassed to death by vans with exhaust fumes
9. Other death camps were set up with great secrecy the most famous of which was Auschwitz.
10. in January 1942 the plan to exterminate all Jews across Europe was enacted by Reinhard Heydrich
11. The Nazi Smith use of places like Auschwitz to murder millions of Jews. They would use a gas called zyklon B. The sonderkommando were Jews who were forced to work in the camps, they had to remove the bodies of the Jewish victims and place them in the giant ovens for them to be cremated. 12000 individuals were murdered per day at Auschwitz

Box V: Responses to Nazi Rule

1. In occupied countries there was a mixture of collaboration accommodation and resistance from the native people
2. France was split into two zones the southern zone was known as Vichy France. The northern zone was ruled by the Nazis
3. Both areas of France suffered hard ships.
4. Some join the French resistance.
5. Andre Trocme was a Protestant pastor in a south east of France. He arrange for 5000 Jews to be hidden around his Parish. He helped the children to escape to Switzerland with forged identification cards. He was arrested in 1943 and then went into hiding
6. Coco Chanel was a fashion designer. She began a romantic relationship with a Nazi, she even try to get the Jewish people who were directors of her company to be removed
7. In Belgium the De Vlag movement had 50000 members by 1943 they help the Nazis to get members to join the SS
8. the Danes were people who are allowed to keep their government so long as they have good relations with the Germans
9. The Beilski Partisans Were from Poland there were 1236 of them, they were escapees from the ghettos and they lived in a forest. They sabotaged Nazi missions.

Year 10

The Making of America 1789 - 1900