

History



GCSE Revision Booklet

Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939

NAME:

Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939

Topics you need to know

Key topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918–29

1 The origins of the Republic, 1918–19

- The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19.
- The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution.

2 The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23

- Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the ‘stab in the back’ theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Challenges to the Republic from Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch.
- The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.

3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29

- Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment.
- The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann’s achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

4 Changes in society, 1924–29

- Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, and unemployment insurance.
- Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure.
- Cultural changes: developments in architecture, art and the cinema.

Key topic 2: Hitler’s rise to power, 1919–33

1 Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22

- Hitler’s early career: joining the German Workers’ Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20.
- The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA.

2 The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29

- The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch.
- Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and *Mein Kampf*. The Bamberg Conference of 1926.

3 The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32

- The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. The growth of support for the Communist Party.
- Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.

4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33

- Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher.
- The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933.

Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939

Topics you need to know

Key topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39

1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34

- The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions.
- The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance.

2 The police state

- The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps.
- Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts.
- Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat.

3 Controlling and influencing attitudes

- Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship, Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936.
- Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film.

4 Opposition, resistance and conformity

- The extent of support for the Nazi regime.
- Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller.
- Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates.

Key topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39

1 Nazi policies towards women

- Nazi views on women and the family.
- Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance.

2 Nazi policies towards the young

- Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens.
- Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers.

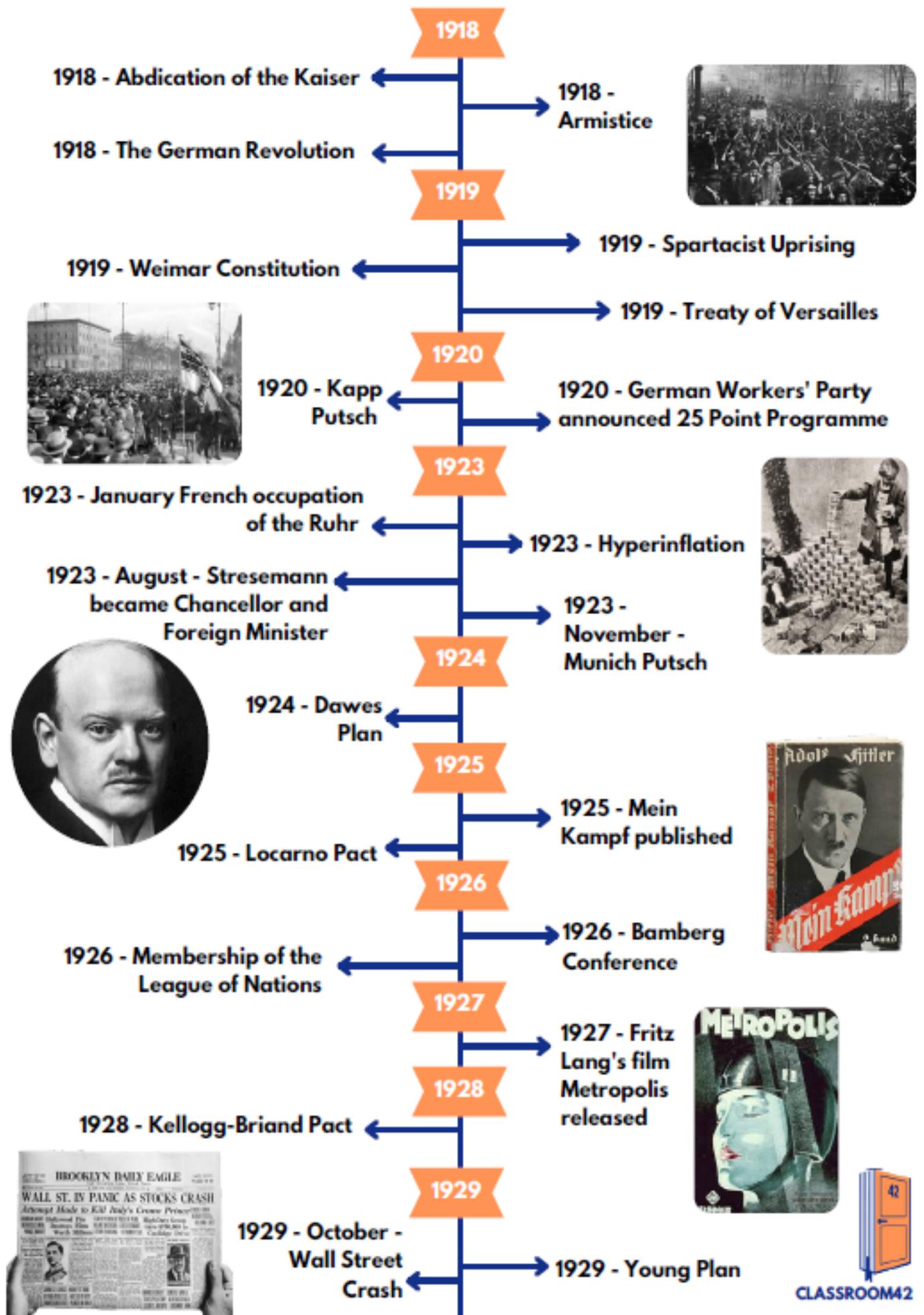
3 Employment and living standards

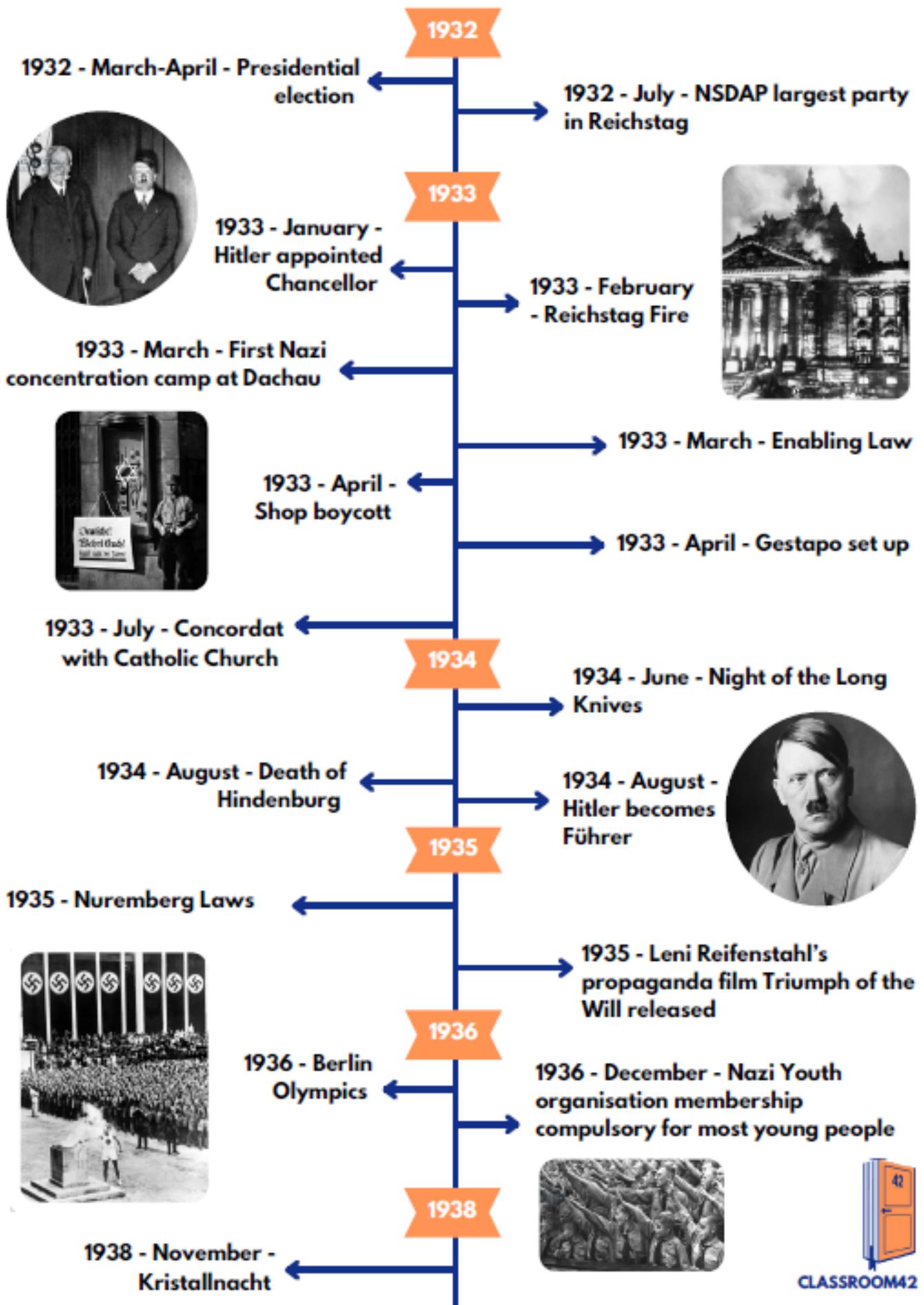
- Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment.
- Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour.

4 The persecution of minorities

- Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities.
- The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops, businesses, Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht

Timeline





The Weimar Republic (1918-29) - General Revision

Read through this mind map. You will be tested on the next page.



German Revolution 1918

- 3rd Nov- German sailors mutinied in Kiel - triggered uprisings in Germany
- 9th Nov Kaiser Wilhelm II forced to abdicate
- Friedrich Ebert of SDP became Chancellor

Spartacist Uprising 4th-15th Jan 1919

- Led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg (communist)
- 100,000 workers went on strike and demonstrated in Berlin
- Liebknecht & Luxemburg were arrested and brutally murdered by Freikorps



Kapp Putsch March 1920

- The gov tried to disband the Freikorps
- 5,000 Freikorps marched on Berlin, captured Berlin and declare new gov lead by Wolfgang Kapp
- Ebert calls for general strike, Berlin at standstill and putsch collapsed after 4 days



THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC 1918-29

Women

- Given right to vote & elected to political positions
- No women held cabinet posts through Weimar Republic's existence
- Millions of women welcomed to work force
- Women made up 75% of cinema goers & took part in more sports

Living Standards

- Unemployment insurance 1927, covered 17 million workers
- Wages rose in real terms
- Pensions and sickness benefits introduced
- Government subsidies for building parks, schools



The Rentenmark - New currency which was backed by gold and controlled by the national bank

The Young Plan - Agreement between Allies and Germany to cut reparations from £6.6 billion to £2 billion

Art & Culture

- Dada Movement
- Kammerspielfilm
- New Objectivity
- The Bauhaus school
- Famous films included Nosferatu (1922) and Phantom (1922)



Locarno Pact - agreeing peace in Europe and guaranteeing borders

Kellogg-Briand Pact - renounced war as a method of solving international disputes

Weimar Constitution

- Proportional Representation
- Article 48- President could suspend constitution in an emergency
- Voting age reduced from 25 to 20
- Women given suffrage

Opposition to Weimar

- Left - KPD wanted communist state
- Right - wanted capitalism and to bring back Kaiser
- Freikorps - former soldiers made unemployed by Treaty of Versailles

French Occupation of the Ruhr - In Dec 1922 Germany were unable to pay reparations so the French army invaded the Ruhr. German workers used passive resistance.

Hyperinflation

- Rise in prices and unemployment
- A loaf of bread cost 1 mark in 1919, then 250 marks in Jan 1923, and 200,000 million marks in Nov 1923



Stresemann - Chancellor in Aug 1923, called off passive resistance in Ruhr, responsible for Rentenmark

Economic Recovery

The Dawes Plan - Agreement between Allies and Germany to reduce reparations to £50 million per year and USA loaned Germany \$25 billion



The Weimar Republic (1918-29) - General Revision

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German Revolution 1918

3rd Nov- German sailors mutinied in _____ - triggered uprisings in Germany
 9th Nov Kaiser Wilhelm II forced to abdicate
 Friedrich Ebert of SDP became Chancellor

Treaty of Versailles

- Germany could only have **100,000 soldiers**, 6 ships and no submarines or aircraft
- _____ demilitarised and other land lost
- Germany had to pay **£6.6 billion** in reparations
- Germany had to take **blame** for _____

Weimar Constitution

Proportional Representation
 Article ____ - President could suspend constitution in an emergency
 Voting age reduced from 25 to 20
 Women given _____

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- Women made up **75%** of cinema goers & took part in more _____



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Economic Recovery

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Art & Culture

- Dada Movement
- Kammerspielfilm
- New _____
- The Bauhaus school
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Locarno Pact - agreeing peace in Europe and guaranteeing _____

Kellogg-Briand Pact - renounced _____ as a method of solving international disputes



The Weimar Republic (1918-29) - General Revision

Answer the quiz questions as best you can from memory. Give yourself a mark out of 10 using the answers on the next page! NO CHEATING!



The Weimar Republic 1918–29 Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. On what date did Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicate?

2. Who led the Spartacist Uprising in 1919?

3. Give one condition of the Treaty of Versailles that negatively impacted Germany:

4. How many Freikorps marched on Berlin during the Kapp Putsch?

5. When did France occupy the Ruhr?

6. Who was the Chancellor in August 1923?

7. How much did the Young Plan reduce Germany's reparations to the Allies?

8. Which pact agreed peace in Europe and guaranteed borders?

9. Give one positive change for women during the Weimar Republic:

10. In what year did the Unemployment Insurance come into effect?

/10

The Weimar Republic (1918-29) - Revision Review

Based on how you did with the previous activities, RAG the sub-topics based on your confidence within The Weimar Republic. **Green = You understand it really well.** **Amber = I know a bit but could know more.** **Red = Not confident in my knowledge on this at all.**



Sub-topic	Confidence Level
Hyperinflation and economic recovery	
Beginning of the Weimar Republic	
Opposition to Weimar Republic	
Benefits of Weimar Republic to women	
Benefits to living standards from Weimar Republic	

The Weimar Republic 1918–29

Quiz Questions

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1. On what date did Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicate?

9th November 1918

2. Who led the Spartacist Uprising in 1919?

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg

3. Give one condition of the Treaty of Versailles that negatively impacted Germany:

Reduced military, Rhineland demilitarised, Reparations, Blame

4. How many Freikorps marched on Berlin during the Kapp Putsch?

5,000

5. When did France occupy the Ruhr?

December 1922

6. Who was the Chancellor in August 1923?

Stresemann

7. How much did the Young Plan reduce Germany's reparations to the Allies?

From £6.6 billion to £2 billion - cut by £4.6 billion

8. Which pact agreed peace in Europe and guaranteed borders?

Locarno Pact

9. Give one positive change for women during the Weimar Republic:

Equal right to vote, more women working, more sport and leisure activities

10. In what year did the Unemployment Insurance come into effect?

1927

/10

Now you have completed some general revision and have an overview of The Weimar Republic. The purpose of completing the RAG activity afterwards is you have now clear priorities of what you should revise first. The red sub-topics should be your first priority, then the amber sub-topics and finally the green.

Hitler's rise to power (1919-1933) - General Revision

Read through this mind map. You will be tested on the next page.



25-Point Programme

Policies Nazis would implement if they came into power

- Führer
- Social Darwinism
- Autarky
- Lebensraum
- Ridding threats to Germany (Jews and Communists)

Munich Putsch 1923

- Hitler plots with Kahr and Lossow to take over Munich but they called it off
- Hitler and 600 SA invade a meeting Kahr and Lossow were holding
- SA takes over army headquarters and local paper offices
- Rebellion defeated as Kahr called reinforcements and Hitler was arrested 2 days later

- Hitler created the SS in 1925 to act as his bodyguards which was controlled by Himmler
- The party created the National Socialist German Student's League and the German Women's Order to appeal to women and young people

- 1921 - Hitler created the SA to be Nazi's private army
- Intimidated opponents and protected rallies
- Known as the Brownshirts
- In 1932 had 400,000 members
- By 1933 had 2 million members



Bamberg Conference 1926

Address an increasing north/south split in Nazi Party

- North - appealing to workers through economic policies
- South - nationalist policies & anti-Semitism

Hitler only served 9 months of his 5 year sentence and published his book *Mein Kampf* full of Nazi propaganda
Hitler was banned from public speaking until 1927



- Brüning resigns in May 1932 and Von Papen becomes Chancellor
- July - Nazis become largest party with 230 seats in Reichstag
- Nov - Von Papen calls election, Nazis lose 34 seats but still hold majority
- Dec - Von Papen told to resign by Hindenburg and Von Schleicher appointed Chancellor
- Jan - Von Schleicher unpopular, Von Paper persuaded Hindenburg to replace Hitler as Chancellor and Papen as Vice-Chancellor - thinking he could control Hitler

HITLER'S RISE TO POWER, 1919-33



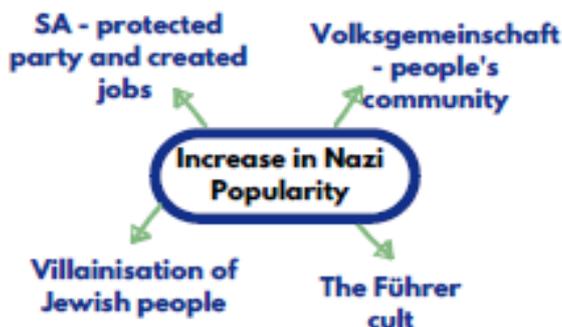
- Unemployment
- When Hitler became Chancellor in Jan 1933 1/3 Germans were unemployed (around 6.1 million)
- Ordinary Germans increasingly looked to extreme parties

Chancellor Müller resigned

Weimar's Failure to Deal with Unemployment

Chancellor Brüning cut gov expenditure, wages and unemployment pay - added to problem

Brüning could not get Reichstag to agree with his plans so Hindenburg used Article 48



- KDP (left) increased their vote share from 10% to 15%
- By 1932 parties committed to the destruction of the Weimar Republic held 319/608 seats



CLASSROOM42

Hitler's rise to power (1919-1933) - General Revision

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HITLER'S RISE TO POWER, 1919-33



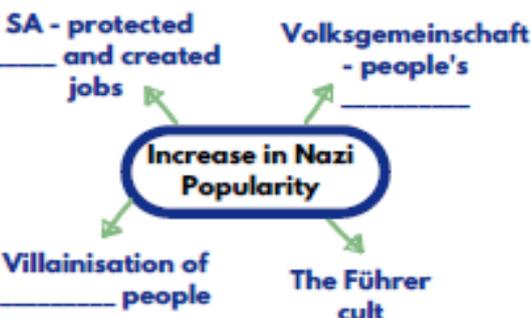
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CLASSROOM42

Hitler's rise to power (1919-1933) - General Revision

Answer the quiz questions as best you can from memory. Give yourself a mark out of 10 using the



Hitler's Rise to Power, 1919-33 Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Give one policy in the Nazi's 25-Point Programme:

2. Hitler and how many SA invaded a meeting in the Munich Putsch?

3. Who controlled the SS, created in 1925?

4. How many members did the SA have by 1933?

5. What book did Hitler publish after serving only 9 months in prison?

6. When was the Bamberg Conference?

7. What was Hitler banned from until 1927?

8. How many Germans were unemployed when Hitler became chancellor in 1933?

9. Which chancellor got Hindenburg to use Article 48 due to unpopular plans?

10. Who convinced Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor?



Hitler's rise to power (1919-1933) - General Revision

Based on how you did with the previous activities, RAG the sub-topics based on your confidence within Hitler's rise to power. **Green = You understand it really well.** **Amber = I know a bit but could know more.** **Red = Not confident in my knowledge on this at all.**



Sub-topic	Confidence Level
25 Point Programme	
Munich Putsch and Hitler's imprisonment	
Bamberg Conference of 1926	
Weimar's failure to deal with unemployment	
Reasons for increase in Nazi popularity	

Hitler's Rise to Power, 1919-33

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



- Give one policy in the Nazi's 25-Point Programme:
Führer, Social Darwinism, Autarky, Lebensraum, Ridding threats etc.
- Hitler and how many SA invaded a meeting in the Munich Putsch?
600
- Who controlled the SS, created in 1925?
Himmler
- How many members did the SA have by 1933?
2 million
- What book did Hitler publish after serving only 9 months in prison?
Mein Kampf
- When was the Bamberg Conference?
1926
- What was Hitler banned from until 1927?
Public speaking
- How many Germans were unemployed when Hitler became chancellor in 1933?
1/3 (6.1 million)
- Which chancellor got Hindenburg to use Article 48 due to unpopular plans?
Brüning
- Who convinced Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor?
Von Papen



Now you have completed some general revision and have an overview of Hitler's rise to power. The purpose of completing the RAG activity afterwards is you have now clear priorities of what you should revise first. The red sub-topics should be your first priority, then the amber sub-topics and finally the green. Continue on for some specific tasks on how to revise each of these.



Nazi control and dictatorship (1933-1939) - General Revision

Read through this mind map over the next two pages. You will be tested afterwards.



Reichstag Fire 27th Feb 1933

- Reichstag building was set on fire
- Dutch communist **Van der Lubbe** was arrested and blamed for the fire
- Hitler persuaded Hindenburg that Germany was on the brink of a communist revolution, and to use **Article 48** to pass the Reichstag Fire Decree
- In Reichstag elections on 5th March Hitler got **44% of vote** but still had to join with nationalists for majority



Reichstag Fire Decree

Suspended **freedom of expression**
Right of **free association** and **public assembly** was suspended
Mass arrests of **communists**

Enabling Act 1933

- Allows Hitler to enact new laws without the consent of the President or the Reichstag for 4 years
- Reichstag were intimidated into passing act, **444 in favour**, 94 against
- On 2nd May Hitler banned **trade unions**
- On 14th July all **political parties** other than Nazis were banned



- SA under the command of **Röhm** had **3 million** members
- The SA were more loyal to Röhm than Hitler and were no longer needed
- Röhm **disagreed** with some of Hitler's ideas

Night of the Long Knives

Himmler told Hitler that Röhm was going to attempt a coup
30th June 1934 - Röhm and around **400** members of SA were murdered by SS, including Von Schleicher

NAZI CONTROL AND DICTATORSHIP, 1933-39 (1)

Legal System

- All judges had to join the **Nazi Lawyers' Association**
- **Judges** had to wear the **swastika** and **Nazi eagle** on their robes
- Judges had to swear **oath** to Hitler
- A **New People's Court** was established for cases of treason



2nd August 1934 - **Hindenburg** died
Hitler combined roles of president and chancellor and became **Führer** and army had to swear an oath of allegiance to him



SD (Sicherheitsdienst) - led by **Heydrich**, identified potential threats and removed them

SS (Schutzstaffel) - led by **Himmler**, removed opposition and set up concentration camps

Gestapo - set up by **Goering**, arrested those who showed resistance to Nazis and sent to camps

Police State

Concentration Camps

- Initially to imprison political opponents - **communists**, **trade unionists** and those with **left-wing** views
- Then used to imprison minority groups such as **Jewish** people and **homosexual** people
- Prisoners were identified by **coloured triangles**
- Conditions were horrific and prisoners were subjected to hard labour
- At the **Wannsee Conference 1942** the **Final Solution** was passed which authorised death camps where prisoners were murdered on a large scale



CLASSROOM42

Nazi control and dictatorship (1933-1939) - General Revision



Religion

- In July 1933 Nazis reached an agreement with Catholic Church named **Concordat** - agreed with the Pope
- The agreement separated the Catholic Church from the Nazi party and granted it certain freedoms
- However, in months Hitler broke the agreement and **400 Catholic priests** were sent to **Dachau** concentration camp
- A state **Reich Church** was created to unify Protestantism and promote Nazi ideas



- **Goebbels** was head of the **Ministry of Enlightenment and Propaganda** in Germany
- **Newspapers** were controlled
- **Radios** made affordable so Germans could listen to the Reich Broadcasting Corporation
- **1936 Berlin Olympics**, Nazis hoped to demonstrate superiority of the Aryans

Architecture - reflected power of Nazi regime, Olympic stadium example of this

Art - Experimental Weimar art was censored, promotion of art that showed Aryan race

Film - Patriotic films commissioned

Art and Culture

Literature - Mass book burnings, Nazis' political plays unpopular so had to allow classics e.g. Shakespeare

- **1944 July Plot** - group of army officers tried to assassinate Hitler Stauffenberg who planted the bomb was shot and 5000 executed in retaliation



NAZI CONTROL AND DICTATORSHIP, 1933-39 (2)

Between 1933-39 **1.3 million** people were sent to concentration camps and **300,000** left Germany to other countries

Protestant Opposition

- **Niemöller** led pastors in forming **Confessional Church** and **Pastor's Emergency League**
- Niemöller preached that people should obey God not Hitler
- Pastor Dietrich **Bonhoeffer** was linked to a bomb plot against Hitler and was executed
- **800 clergy** were sent to concentration camps including Niemöller
- Hitler had to restore Protestant Church's independence in 1937 due to opposition



- **Edelweiss Pirates** - working-class youths, made anti-Nazi slogans and created no-go areas for Hitler Youth In 1944 they killed Gestapo chief in Cologne, and 12 members were publicly hung

- **White Rose Group** - Munich University students formed in 1943, published anti-Nazi leaflets, leaders were hung and guillotined



- **Swing Youth** - Middle-class youths who engaged in frowned upon activities such as dancing and jazz music, Gestapo would raid their clubs

Catholic Opposition

- Pope issued message 'With Burning Concern' which described Hitler as 'a mad prophet with repulsive arrogance'
- **400 Catholic priests** were sent to Dachau concentration camp
- Catholic Archbishop of Munster, **Von Galen**, successfully led a campaign to end euthanasia of mentally disabled people



CLASSROOM42

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NAZI CONTROL AND DICTATORSHIP, 1933-39 (1)

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- Pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer was linked to a bomb plot against Hitler and was executed
- 800 clergy were sent to concentration camps including _____
- Hitler had to restore Protestant Church's independence in 1937 due to opposition



- Edelweiss Pirates - working-class youths, made anti-Nazi slogans and created no-go areas for Hitler Youth In 1944 they killed _____ chief in Cologne, and 12 members were publicly hung



- _____ Rose Group - Munich University students formed in 1943, published anti-Nazi leaflets, leaders were hung and guillotined

- Swing Youth - Middle-class youths who engaged in frowned upon activities such as dancing and _____ music, Gestapo would raid their clubs

Catholic Opposition

- Pope issued message 'With _____ Concern' which described Hitler as 'a mad prophet with repulsive arrogance'
- 400 Catholic priests were sent to _____ concentration camp
- Catholic Archbishop of Munster, Von Galen, successfully led a campaign to end euthanasia of mentally _____ people



CLASSROOM42

Conflicts and Conquest (1876-1895) - General Revision

Answer the quiz questions as best you can **from memory**. Give yourself a mark out of 10 using the answers on the next page! NO CHEATING!



Nazi Control and Dictatorship, 1933-39 Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Who was blamed for the Reichstag Fire in 1933?

2. What did the Enabling Act 1933 allow Hitler to do?

3. Who was commander of the SA and was murdered on 30th June 1934?

4. What were the secret police called, set up by Goering?

5. In which conference was the Final Solution Passed?

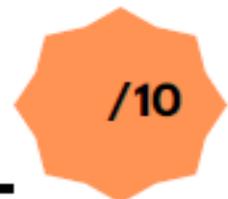
6. What was the agreement between the Nazis and Catholic Church called?

7. What year were the Berlin Olympics?

8. Name one youth Nazi opposition group:

9. Who led pastors in forming Confessional Church and Pastor's Emergency League?

10. How many people were executed in retaliation to the July Bomb Plot 1944?



Nazi control and dictatorship (1933-1939) - Revision Review

Based on how you did with the previous activities, RAG the sub-topics based on your confidence within Nazi control and dictatorship. **Green = You understand it really well.** **Amber = I know a bit but could know more.** **Red = Not confident in my knowledge on this at all.**



Sub-topic	Confidence Level
Reichstag Fire	
Night of the Long Knives	
Police State	
Legal system and concentration camps	
Art & culture	
Religion	
Opposition to Nazis	

Nazi Control and Dictatorship, 1933–39

Quiz Questions

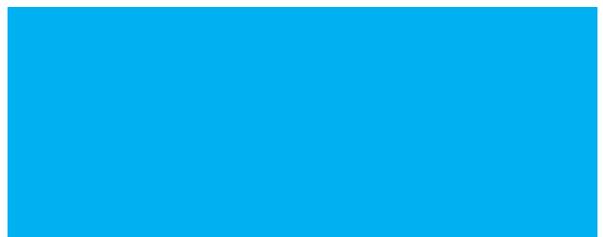
Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



- Who was blamed for the Reichstag Fire in 1933?
Dutch communist Van der Lubbe
- What did the Enabling Act 1933 allow Hitler to do?
Enact new laws without the consent of the President or the Reichstag for 4 years
- Who was commander of the SA and was murdered on 30th June 1934?
Röhm
- What were the secret police called, set up by Goering?
Gestapo
- In which conference was the Final Solution Passed?
Wannsee Conference 1942
- What was the agreement between the Nazis and Catholic Church called?
Concordat
- What year were the Berlin Olympics?
1936
- Name one youth Nazi opposition group:
Edelweiss Pirates, White Rose Group, Swing Youth
- Who led pastors in forming Confessional Church and Pastor's Emergency League?
Niemöller
- How many people were executed in retaliation to the July Bomb Plot 1944?
5,000



Now you have completed some general revision and have an overview of Nazi control and dictatorship. The purpose of completing the RAG activity afterwards is you have now clear priorities of what you should revise first. The red sub-topics should be your first priority, then the amber sub-topics and finally the green. Continue on for some specific tasks on how to revise each of these.



Life in Nazi Germany (1933-39) - General Revision

Read through this mind map. You will be tested on the next page.



Kinder - Hitler wanted high birth rate so financial incentives given to parents with more children
Mother's Cross awarded to women with multiple children



➔ **Hitler Youth** - aim was to prepare boys for the military
 ➔ **League of German Maidens** - aim was to prepare girls to be housewives

Three Ks

Küche - Nazis believed women belonged in the kitchen and were discouraged from paid work

Kirche - Women were expected to go to church and wear traditional, modest clothing



Education

- ➔ PE was high priority to prepare children for the military
- ➔ **Eugenics** taught in biology (selective breeding of Aryan race)
- ➔ **Race studies** introduced as a subject
- ➔ **History** pushed pro-Nazi narrative



Tackling Unemployment

- Construction of **autobahns** created work for around 80,000 men, as well as building hospitals, schools and Olympic stadium
- **National Labour Service** created in 1933 - provided workforce for public works programme
- **Rearmament** - large part in reducing unemployment and stimulating economic growth

Nuremberg Laws 1935

Stripped Jews of **citizenship**
 Outlawed **marriage** between Jewish and German people
 Took away Jews' **civil and political rights**
 By 1938 Jewish children were banned from going to **school** and Jews could not be **doctors**

LIFE IN NAZI GERMANY, 1933-39

Germany claimed **full employment** in 1939

Many groups of people were not included - **invisible unemployment**

This included:

- People in army
- Women
- Jews



Kristallnacht

- 9-10 Nov 1938 - Nazi unleashed a series of pogroms against the Jewish population
- Around 30,000 Jewish people were taken to concentration camps
- Was disguised, as Nazis claimed these were spontaneous actions of the population
- After this, the **Kindertransport** began to evacuate Jewish children to Britain

Beauty of Labour
 Encouraged factory owners to improve working conditions

Eugenics

Taught that Aryans were the master race and some races (including Jewish people) were '**untermensch**' (sub-human)
 Certain groups were **sterilised** such as disabled people and those with hereditary diseases
 Over **100,000 disabled people** were **killed** which was concealed by Nazis
Concentration camps held prisoners of many groups such as homosexuals, pacifists, beggars, prostitutes, Jehovah's Witnesses, Roma and criminals



Strength Through Joy
 Rewarded workers for hard work through holidays, theatre trips and other activities

The Labour Front
 Set wages and were meant to replace trade unions



CLASSROOM42

Life in Nazi Germany (1933-39) - General Revision

Fill in the mind map as best you can from memory. Afterwards, check the answers from the completed mind map on the previous page. NO CHEATING!



Kinder - Hitler wanted high birth rate so financial incentives given to parents with more children

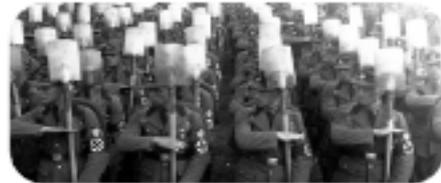
Mother's _____ awarded to women with multiple children



Hitler _____ - aim was to prepare boys for the military
League of German Maidens - aim was to prepare girls to be _____

Küche - Nazis believed women belonged in the _____ and were discouraged from paid work

_____ - Women were expected to go to church and wear traditional, modest clothing



Education

→ PE was high priority to prepare children for the _____

→ _____ taught in biology (selective breeding of Aryan race)

→ Race studies introduced as a subject

→ History pushed pro-Nazi narrative



Nuremberg Laws 1935

Stripped _____ of citizenship
Outlawed marriage between Jewish and German people
Took away Jews' civil and political rights

By 1938 Jewish children were banned from going to _____ and Jews could not be doctors

LIFE IN NAZI GERMANY, 1933-39

Tackling Unemployment

- Construction of _____ created work for around 80,000 men, as well as building hospitals, schools and Olympic stadium
- National _____ Service created in 1933 - provided workforce for public works programme
- Rearmament - large part in reducing unemployment and stimulating economic growth

Germany claimed full employment in 1939

Many groups of people were not included - _____ unemployment

This included:

- People in army
- Women
- Jews

Kristallnacht

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- After this, the Kindertransport began to _____ Jewish children to Britain



Beauty of Labour

Encouraged _____ owners to improve working conditions

Strength Through _____

Rewarded workers for hard work through holidays, theatre trips and other activities



Eugenics

Taught that Aryans were the _____ race and some races (including Jewish people) were 'untermensch' (sub-human)

Certain groups were sterilised such as disabled people and those with hereditary diseases

Over 100,000 _____ people were killed which was concealed by Nazis

Concentration camps held prisoners of many groups such as homosexuals, pacifists, beggars, prostitutes, Jehovah's Witnesses, Roma and criminals

The Labour Front

Set wages and were meant to replace _____ unions



Life in Nazi Germany (1933-39) - General Revision

Answer the quiz questions as best you can **from memory**. Give yourself a mark out of 10 using the answers on the next page! NO CHEATING!



Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39 Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Name the Three Ks:

2. What youth group prepared girls to be housewives?

3. The construction of autobahns created work for how many men?

4. Give one group who were not included in the employment statistics:

5. What programme rewarded workers though holidays and leisure activities?

6. Name three groups of people who were sent to concentration camps:

7. Around how many Jewish people were taken to concentration camps during Kristallnacht 1938?

8. What programme was created as a result of Kristallnacht that evacuated Jewish children to Britain?

9. In what year were the Nuremberg Laws passed?

10. In which year could Jewish children not go to school?



Life in Nazi Germany (1933-39) - Revision Review

Based on how you did with the previous activities, RAG the sub-topics based on your confidence within life in Nazi Germany. **Green = You understand it really well.** **Amber = I know a bit but could know more.** **Red = Not confident in my knowledge on this at all.**



Sub-topic	Confidence Level
Three K's	
Tackling unemployment	
Improving working conditions	
Children's groups	
Nuremburg Laws of 1935	
Kristallnacht	
Eugenics	

Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



- Name the Three Ks:
Kinder, Kirche, Küche (Children, Church, Kitchen)
- What youth group prepared girls to be housewives?
League of German Maidens
- The construction of autobahns created work for how many men?
80,000
- Give one group who were not included in the employment statistics:
Women, Jewish people, people in the army
- What programme rewarded workers though holidays and leisure activities?
Strength Through Joy
- Name three groups of people who were sent to concentration camps:
Jewish people, homosexuals, pacifists, beggars, prostitutes, Jehovah's Witnesses, Roma and criminals
- Around how many Jewish people were taken to concentration camps during Kristallnacht 1938?
30,000
- What programme was created as a result of Kristallnacht that evacuated Jewish children to Britain?
Kindertransport
- In what year were the Nuremberg Laws passed?
1935
- In which year could Jewish children not go to school?
1938



Now you have completed some general revision and have an overview of life in Nazi Germany. The purpose of completing the RAG activity afterwards is you have now clear priorities of what you should revise first. The red sub-topics should be your first priority, then the amber sub-topics and finally the green. Continue on for some specific tasks on how to revise each of these.

