




Part 3 – Nazi Regime			
<p>15. <u>Why did the Nazis have little success before 1930?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success of Stresemann – no need for extremists • Consequences of Munich Putsch – no leader, party banned • Hitler reorganises the party – forms S.S., Hitler Youth but lack of success in elections 			
<p>16. <u>Why did the Nazi Party grow in popularity?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of the Depression – Extremists offering radical solutions, blame – Treaty of Versailles and Jewish bankers – desperate people need scapegoats • Unpopularity of the Weimar government – weak and divided, democracy failing • Appeal of Adolf Hitler – charismatic personality, inspiring speaker • Fear of the communists – Revolution in Russia, support from wealthy industrialists • Nazi Party structure and methods – persuasion and intimidation 			
<p>17. <u>Who voted for the Nazis?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers – hit hard by Depression – Nazis promise higher food prices • Women – family life and traditional values • Middle class – wages cut by Weimar government, fear communist takeover • Young people – promises of a bright future, restore German honour • Upper class / industrialists – leadership, return to ‘good old days’, fear communism 			
<p>18. <u>Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of the Depression – USA recalls loans, unemployment, strong government • Nazi propaganda – promise of work and bread, success with voters • Political crisis = Von Papen vs. Von Schleicher • President Hindenburg – use of Article 48 to appoint Hitler as Chancellor • Weakness of Weimar Constitution – Article 48, weak coalition government 			
<p>19. <u>How did Hitler consolidate (get more) power?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reichstag Fire Feb. 1933 – events of, how used to benefit Nazis • March 1933 election – Nazis most seats but no majority – bans communists / joins coalition with centre party • Enabling Law March 1933 – Reichstag votes itself out of existence, enables Hitler to make laws without the Reichstag, all other political parties banned, totalitarian state • Night of the Long Knives June 1934 – disloyal stormtroopers executed by S.S., leader of S.A. (Rohm) killed, army loyal to Hitler • Death of President Hindenburg – role of Chancellor / President combined = Fuhrer • Eliminating opposition – external threats e.g. politicians, Reichstag, von Schleicher <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal threats e.g. Ernst Rohm, disloyal stormtroopers 			
<p>20. <u>How effective were the Nazis at dealing with opposition / threats?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THE NAZI POLICE STATE • Propaganda and persuasion – indoctrination so most people supported the Nazis • S.S. (Waffen S.S., National Security and Death Head’s Units) • Gestapo – state police force – relied on informants (neighbours, children) • People’s Courts – judges Nazis – gave the ‘right’ verdict • Concentration camps – for political prisoners – many died from conditions. Later death camps during WW2. 			

<p>21. <u>How did the Nazis use propaganda to keep control of the people?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Josef Goebbels – Ministry of People’s Enlightenment and Propaganda • Propaganda messages – anti-Semitism, destroy Treaty of Versailles, restore honour • Chamber of Culture – art, theatre, cinema, music, film and literature • Berlin Olympics 1936 • Undesirable influences banned – jazz, book burnings, censorship 			
<p>22. <u>How much opposition was there to the Nazis?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of opposition: private grumbling, passive resistance, underground resistance, open resistance and assassination attempts • Opposition groups and how dealt with: political parties (banned) • Artists and authors (suffer in silence OR emigrate e.g. Einstein) • Church – Catholic (Concordat – agreement with Nazis) and Protestant. Priests and Nuns sent to concentration camps. • Army generals e.g. Ludwig Beck – challenging expansionist foreign policy - sacked • Young people - Edelweiss Pirates, Navajos Gang, Roving Dudes, Swing Types, White Rose Movement (executed) • Upper classes – Kreisau Circle (non-violent) and Beck-Goerdeler group (July Bomb Plot - perpetrators executed) • Growing opposition during WW2 			
<p>23. <u>How did young people react to the Nazi regime?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler Youth (Girls – League of German Maidens) made compulsory • Activities done in Hitler Youth e.g. camps, tests etc. <p>Why Hitler Youth was important – indoctrination, susceptible to Nazi ideology, future Nazis, boys = soldiers, girls= mother, informants</p>			
<p>24. <u>How successful were Nazi policies towards women and the family?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi view of ideal women – mother, wife, Aryan appearance – plaits, full skirt, no smoking, no makeup etc. • Policies towards women and family – birth rate – medals, rewards, education • Unsuccessful policies – freedom of young girls in League of German Maidens, WW2 Nazi U-turn – women needed to work in factories, women in opposition groups 			
<p>25. <u>Did most people benefit from Nazi rule?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of reducing unemployment – autobahns, conscription, rearmament, public works, RAD camps, Jews and Women out of jobs, part-time counted • Benefits for workers – Strength Through Joy and Beauty of Labour, reward schemes – holidays, cinema, cars etc. Germany’s honour regained, Hitler kept promise of unemployment reduced in 4 years • Downsides for workers – trade unions banned (no-one to protect worker’s rights), work longer hours for less pay, reward scheme not always worked e.g. VW Beetle, limited freedom, no unemployment benefit, RAD camps – harsh 			
<p>26. <u>How did German people’s lives change during WW2?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1939-1940 – Rapid victories, rations but high morale, gaining from war e.g. materials • 1941 – Turning Point – invasion of Soviet Russia – harsh winter, many deaths • 1942 – Allied Bombing Raids – damage to German cities • 1944-1945 – Fuhrer seen less and less, opposition begins to grow <p>KNOW: POLITICAL / ECONOMIC / SOCIAL/ MILITARY changes due to WW2</p>			

27. How did the Nazis persecute minority groups?

- **Aryan Race** – master race – blood / ancestry not just hair and eye colour
- **Anti-Semitic policies** – boycott of Jewish shops, banned from jobs etc.
- **Nuremberg Laws x 2** – Reich Citizen law, Law for the Protection of Blood & Honour
- **Kristallnacht** – Crystal Night / Night of the Broken Glass
- **Persecution of other minorities** – homosexuals, disabled, tramps
- **Final Solution / Holocaust**

Glossary

Part 3

Anti-Semitism	Hatred or persecution of Jewish people.	
Aryan	Person of German ethnic origin. Usually fair-haired and blue-eyed.	
Censorship	Limiting of access to information, banning undesirable influences.	
Concentration camp	Prison camp for political prisoners, harsh conditions, aimed to reform	
Confessional Church	German Protestant group who were anti-Nazi led by Pastor Niemoller.	
DAF	German Labour Front, a Nazi organisation for workers	
Death camp	Extermination camp where prisoners, usually Jews, were put to death.	
Deterrent	Discourages people from action. Fear of the Police State meant few people spoke out against the Nazis.	
Der Fuhrer	Supreme leader, the title adopted by Adolf Hitler.	
Dictatorship	A country ruled over by one leader with complete control.	
Edelweiss Pirates	Rebel youth gang which went camping and sang anti-Nazi songs.	
Einsatzgruppen	SS mobile death squads responsible for the murder of those seen to be racially impure or political enemies.	
Enabling Law	1933 law that enabled Hitler to make laws without the Reichstag.	
Eugenics	Race studies – the science of controlling breeding to improve the population.	
Euthanasia	Deliberate killing a person also known as 'mercy killing'	
Final Solution	Nazi name given to the plan to exterminate the race of Jewish people between 1942 and 1945	
Four Year Plan	Attempt by the Nazis to increase agricultural and industrial production and achieve self-sufficiency.	

Gestapo	Nazi secret police, relied on informants to discover enemies.	
Indoctrinate	'Brainwash', to teach someone to accept a belief without question.	
Informant	A person who gives information to another. Any anti-Nazi comments or disloyalty was reported.	
KDF	Strength Through Joy organisation, provided holidays and rewards.	
Kinder, Kirche and Kuche	'Children, Church and Cooking' – slogan for women, Nazi ideals.	
Kristallnacht	Night of the Broken Glass, November 1938, Jewish businesses, synagogues attacked, marked an escalation of persecution	
Lebensborn	'Fountain of Life', a Nazi breeding programme to produce racially pure children – SS men were 'pure' fathers	
Nuremburg Rally	Huge meeting of Nazis in specially built stadium, military parades	
Nuremberg Laws	Series of laws aimed at excluding German Jews from Reich citizenship and stopping them from marrying or having sexual relations.	
Passive resistance	Protesting against government or laws by using non-violent acts.	
Persecute	Treat someone cruelly because of their race, religion, or gender	
People's Courts	Law courts where judges swore loyalty to the Nazis. Death penalty introduced for crimes against the Nazis.	
Police State	Country controlled by a political police force, use of fear and terror	
Propaganda	One-sided, often biased information to change mindsets often using media such as posters, films, radio, and newspapers	
Rearmament	Building up or stockpiling weapons or replacing old weapons with new ones.	
S.A.	Stormtroopers – Nazi brownshirts with a reputation for brutality. Many were executed during the Night of the Long Knives.	
S.S.	Schutzstaffel – elite bodyguard, responsible for the suppression of political opponents and the persecution of the Jews.	
Self-sufficiency	A 'closed-economy' without imports – Germany aimed to rely entirely on its own resources.	
Sterilisation	Medical procedure which prevented the ability to have children. Used to enforce Nazi racial policy.	
Swing Youth	Group of young Germans who refused to join the Hitler Youth and listened to banned American Jazz music.	
Totalitarian	State with total control over every aspect of people's lives	
Total War	Phrase introduced by Goebbels – everything in the economy and society dedicated towards the war effort.	
Volkswagen	People's Car, a cheap car millions saved up for as part of a worker's reward scheme. Many never received their car.	
White Rose Group	Anti-Nazi youth group, led by a brother and sister, made up of university students.	