

Paper 3

Weimar and Nazi Germany



Revision Guide and Student
Activity Book

Section 1 – Weimar Republic 1919-1929

What was Germany like before and after the First World War?

Before the war	After the war
The Germans were a proud people. Their Kaiser, a virtual dictator, was celebrated for his achievements.	The proud German army was defeated. The Kaiser had abdicated (stood down).
The army was probably the finest in the world	German people were surviving on turnips and bread (mixed with sawdust).
They had a strong economy with prospering businesses and a well-educated, well-fed workforce.	A flu epidemic was sweeping the country, killing thousands of people already weakened by rations.
Germany was a superpower, being ruled by a dictatorship.	Germany declared a republic, a new government based around the idea of democracy. The first leader of this republic was Ebert. His job was to lead a temporary government to create a new CONSTITUTION (SET OF RULES ON HOW TO RUN A COUNTRY)

Exam Practice - Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about how well Germany was being governed in November 1918. (4 marks)

From the papers of Jan Smuts, a South African politician who visited Germany in 1918

“... mother-land of our civilisation (Germany) lies in ruins, exhausted by the most terrible struggle in history, with its peoples broke, starving, despairing, from sheer nervous exhaustion, mechanically struggling forward along the paths of anarchy (disorder with no strong authority) and war.”

Inference 1:

Details in the source that back this up:

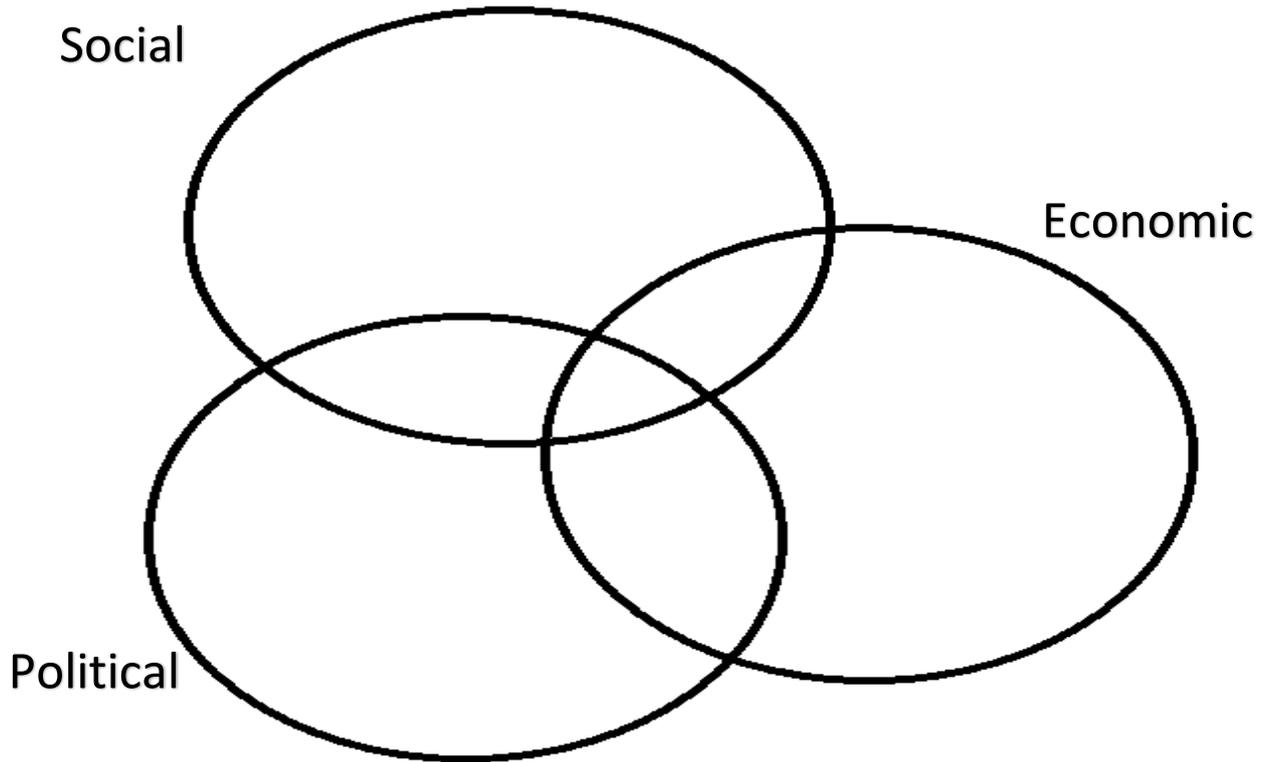
Inference 2:

Details in the source that back this up:

On the 11th November, Ebert and the new republic signed the armistice. THIS WAS A FORMAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE ALLIES TO END THE FIRST WORLD WAR. This was the first real challenge for the new Republic. THE REPUBLIC WAS TEMPORARY UNTIL ELECTIONS COULD HAPPEN. The leader Ebert took several steps to increase people’s confidence so that moderate parties were voted for:

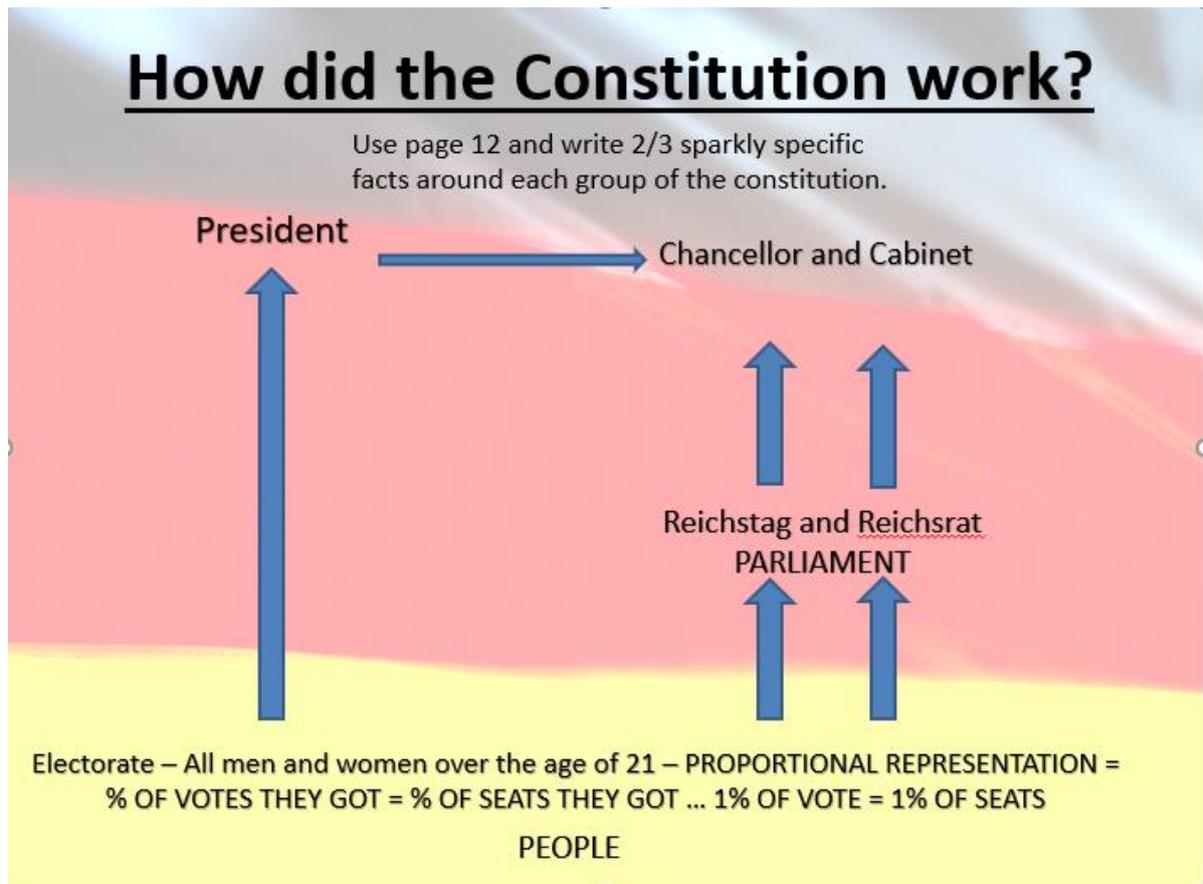
1. Ebert did not get rid of civil servants (people who work for government) who worked for the Kaiser.
2. Ebert reassured the army that they would not be changed.
3. Ebert told leaders of industry (FACTORIES ETC) that the new government would not remove land or factories and they would stay in the control of the owners.
4. Ebert told the Trade Unions that he would try to achieve an 8-hour working day.

Task: Read the following statements, what were the overall effects of WW1?



National income was about 1/3 of what it had been. They were getting nowhere near as much money.	Workers rebelled against their leaders who they believed had led them to defeat in WWI.	War left 600,000 widows and 2 million children without fathers – by 1925 the state was spending about 1/3 of its budget in war pensions.	In 1916-17, the potatoes ran out in Germany, this led to severe starvation during the Turnip Winter.
During the war women were called up to work in factories. Many people saw this as damaging to traditional family values and society as a whole.	The war had deepened divisions in German society.	Stresses of war led to a revolution and became a democratic republic – the Weimar Republic.	Only 50% of the butter and 60% of milk was being produced. It could not import goods because the British blocks ports.
There were huge gaps between the living standards of the rich and poor.	Industrial production was about 2/3 of what it had been.	Germany was virtually bankrupt.	In 1917 Spanish Influenza hit Germany, killing 750,000 people
Many German workers were bitter at the restrictions placed in their earnings during the war while factory owners had made vast fortunes.	The German people felt 'stabbed in the back' by the politicians who had signed the armistice (peace agreement to end WWI).	Many ex-soldiers and civilians despised the new democratic leaders and came to believe that the heroic leader Field Marshall Hindenburg had been betrayed by weak politicians.	The Kaiser abdicated to Holland because the British would not call an end to the war unless that happened.

Weimar Constitution – July 1919



President – Held the role for 7 years and was chosen for by the people of Germany. He chose the Chancellor of Germany. PLAYED NO PART IN DAY TO DAY POLITICS. In a time of emergency, he could use ARTICLE 48 – PASS LAWS WITHOUT THE REICHSTAG

Chancellor – Head of government and chose the government ministers. Usually the leader of the party with the highest number of votes.

Cabinet – Helped the Chancellor with key decision making

Reichstag – National German parliament elected at least once every 4 years. Proportional Representation was the voting method (% of votes received = % of seats obtained)

Reichsrat – Represented the regions of Germany and elected every 4 years.

ALL MEN AND WOMEN OVER THE AGE OF 21 COULD VOTE - DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY.

Questions

1. Who could vote in Germany?
2. What could the President use that gave him unlimited powers?
3. How were the Reichstag voted for?
4. How did the Chancellor get into this position?
5. Who chose the cabinet?

Answers

Task: Look at the following statements, decide if they are a positive of the Weimar Constitution or a negative

All Germans had equal rights to vote.	Proportional Representation meant that whoever got votes, got a say in the running of the country.	President had too much power. If he used Article 48, he could be a dictator.
Proportional Representation meant small parties got a say, these parties hated the government.	Women were able to vote for the first time. Voting Age reduced from 25-21.	President could choose the Chancellor, who was the leader of the most popular party.
The Chancellor decided on the laws but the Reichstag had to vote for them.	If the Reichstag did not have a MAJORITY, then laws could not be passed.	If there was a crisis or the Chancellor was weak, the President would have to pass laws using ARTICLE 48.
Proportional Representation meant that there were lots of parties in the government. In 1920s there were 29 parties.	Every 7 years the President could change.	The government had a lot more power than it did under the Kaiser, it was much fairer.

Exam practice: Study interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the Weimar Republic. What is the main difference between the views? Explain your answer using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

These features of the Republic served to ensure that it was the perfect democracy:

A **Bill of Rights** guaranteed every German citizen freedom of speech and religion, and equality under the law.

All men and women over the age of 20 were given **the vote**. This was even better than Britain where only women over 30 could vote.

There was an **elected president** and an **elected Reichstag** (parliament).

The **Reichstag made the laws** and appointed the government, which had to do what the Reichstag wanted.

BBC Bitesize.

Hidden in the detail were **two flaws** that eventually destroyed the Republic: **Proportional representation** - instead of voting for an MP, like we do in Britain, Weimar Germans voted for a **party**. Each party was then allocated seats in the Reichstag exactly reflecting (proportional' to) the number of people who had voted for it. This **sounds** fair, but in practice it was a disaster it resulted in dozens of tiny parties, with no party strong enough to get a majority, and, therefore, no government to get its laws passed in the Reichstag. This was a **major** weakness of the Republic.

Article 48 - this said that, in an emergency, the president did not need the agreement of the Reichstag, but could issue **decrees**. The problem with this was that it did not say what an emergency was, and in the end, it turned out to be a back door that Hitler used to take power **legally**.

Challenges to the Weimar 1919-1923

Challenge 1 – Treaty of Versailles – July 1919

Land	Army	Money and Blame
<p>Germany lost all 11 of their African colonies to their enemies. This would have weakened them as they lost out on money and extra support in times of war.</p> <p>Germany lost 13% of their land, including West Prussia and Posen which was the Polish Corridor. This loss meant 1 million people were lost to Poland who the Germans saw as 'lice'.</p> <p>Germany also lost Alsace Lorraine to France. This would have made them angry as Germany gained Alsace Lorraine in 1871 fairly, therefore losing it so easily dented their pride.</p> <p>Germany also lost Upper Silesia, Northern Schleswig (to Denmark).</p> <p>The German port of Danzig was made an international city, not in control of Germany</p> <p>All the Saarland's resources were given to France for 15 years. This would anger the Germans as it helped them economically.</p>	<p>Germany's army was reduced to 100,000 soldiers, no tanks or no air force. This would make Germany vulnerable if they were to be attacked. It also made keeping peace extremely difficult. No army meant that Germany found it hard to protect themselves internationally and nationally.</p> <p>The Rhineland (border of France and Germany) was also demilitarised. No German soldier was allowed there, being replaced by allied soldiers. This caused great humiliation to Germany.</p> <p>Germany's navy was reduced to 6 battleships and 24 smaller ships. The rest of German navy was destroyed.</p> <p>Germany were a proud and militaristic country, the fact they had their military removed lowered the morale in Germany.</p>	<p>Germany had to accept total blame for the war, WAR GUILT CLAUSE, known as Article 231. Germany were angry with this as they believed the war was an act of self-defence and they were not the only ones to blame for the war. Germany were the 4th country to join the war.</p> <p>The War Guilt Clause made it very hard for Germany to build a democracy as the people were angry with the government who signed.</p> <p>Germany also had to pay £6.6 billion to the allies. This would have put them in a position of near bankruptcy.</p> <p>Germany felt as if the reparations were unfair as the amount was not agreed until 1921, while Germany were told they had to sign in 1919. Some historians say around 2.2 billion would have been enough, therefore the amount was quite excessive.</p>

Exam Practice: Explain why there was opposition to the Treaty of Versailles (12)

Remember: 3 x PeEeEeEL – DIRECTLY LINK TO THE QUESTION

Challenge 2 – Threats from the Left and Right

Left wing – Belief in workers having control – Equality – Communist

Right-wing – Belief in dictatorship, landowners and businesses hold the wealth – Nazi Party

Extremist	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Extremist	Extremist
Communist (Extreme left-wing)	Social Democrat (Moderate left-wing)	Democrats (Moderate left-wing)	Centre Party (Moderate)	People's Party (Moderate)	National Party (Right- wing)	Nazis (Extreme right-wing)
Supported by workers and some middle- classes	Supported by workers and middle- class	Backed by intellectual middle- class	Supported by members of the Catholic Church	Supported by upper middle=class	Supported by landowners and the wealthy	Eventually supported by vast number of Germans. Became more powerful in 1933.

Spartacist Uprising January 1919

- Left-wing attempted uprising
- Led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht
- They had support from the Soviet Union (Russia) – Had 33 newspapers and 400,000 members
- Based in Berlin
- Spartacists took over governments newspaper and telegraphy bureau and tried to organise a general strike
- Government used the Freikorps to put this down (Freikorps were soldiers released from the army who kept their weapons, they HATED communists)
- Luxemburg and Liebknecht both murdered. FAILED!

Kapp Putsch 1930

- Right-wing uprising led by Wolfgang Kapp
- Freikorp troops marched on Berlin as they feared being made unemployed because of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Army refused to shoot on Freikorps “Troops don’t fire on troops”
- Freikorps took over Berlin
- Ebert and the government fled to Dresden and told the population to go on strike. People of Berlin were sick of uprisings, so they listened to the government.
- Kapp fled and was NOT put on trial.

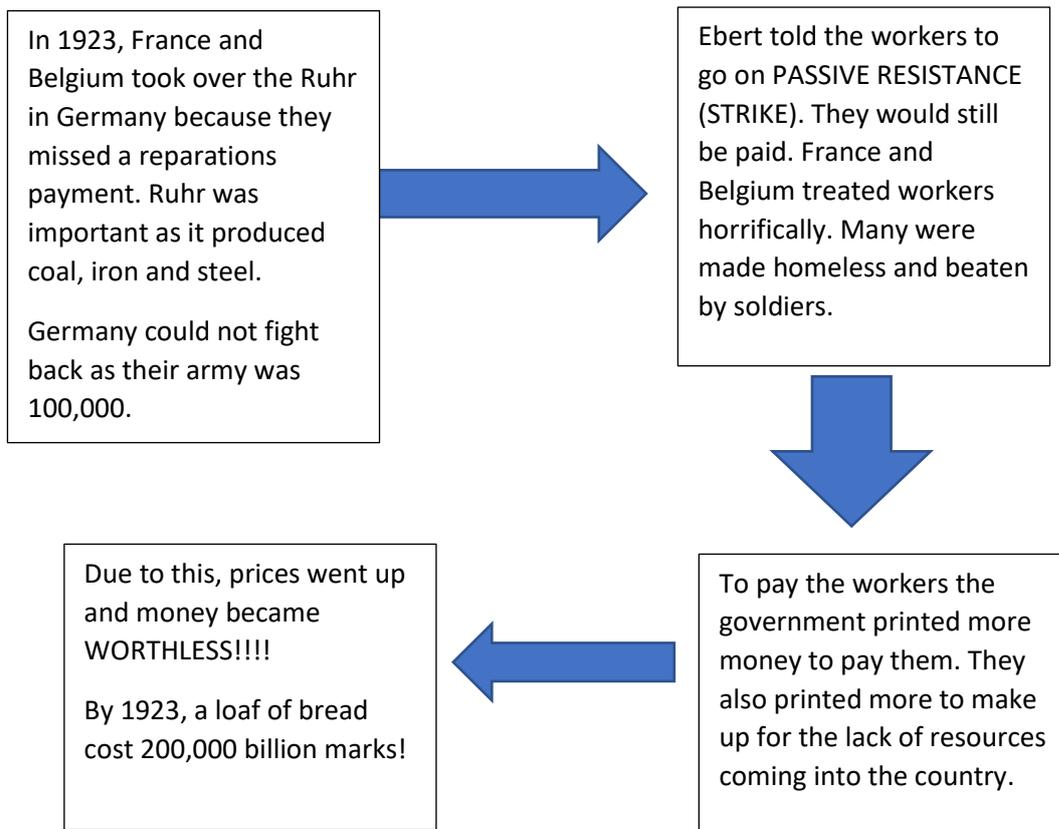
Task: What are the similarities and differences between Spartacist and Kapp Putsch?

Similarities	Differences

Political assassinations

- Between 1919-23 politicians were worried about being assassinated
- In the early years of the Weimar, 376 politicians were assassinated.
- Some right-wing extremists murdered them to try and weaken the new government – THEY DID NOT GET HARSH PUNISHMENTS AS EXTREME JUDGES GAVE LIGHT PUNISHMENTS
- A lot of political parties hired armed men to protect them in their meetings. THIS CAUSED MORE VIOLENCE IN THE LONG RUN.

Challenge 3 – Occupation of the Ruhr/Hyperinflation



Questions	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did France and Belgium occupy the Ruhr? 2. Why was the Ruhr so important for Germany? 3. What did Ebert tell the workers to do in response? What did he promise them? 4. How did the government cause hyperinflation? 5. How much did a loaf of bread cost in 1923? 	

Group	Were they effected positively or negatively?	Explanation
Elderly	Negatively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pension was fixed so they suffered - Could not afford based essentials such as bread. - At risk of death
Middle-class	Negatively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All their savings lost due to the crisis - Homes lost due to failure in keeping up with payments.
Business owners	Positively and Negatively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They brought struggling businesses, made secure investment. - Some businesses went bankrupt, leading to unemployment - Loans in which businesses had found that the amount they owed went down as money became less worthwhile.
Employed workers	Positively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People who were employed were ok as they were still getting paid. Their wages just got higher and higher. Most workers would get paid twice a day. - Even if you lost your job, unemployment benefits went up weekly.
Weimar Republic	NEGATIVELY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PEOPLE DISTRUSTED THEM DUE TO THEIR INABILITY TO ACT AND HELP PEOPLE WHO WERE SUFFERING.

Recovery of the Republic 1924-1929



Don't Stresse out, I will sort your problems, I am your mann

Historians see Stresemann in 2 ways

1. He was the saviour of Germany between the years 1924-1929
2. He papered over the cracks and his ideas were not well thought out as they would cause serious issues. Germany were dancing on a volcano

Stresemann Policy	Good things	Bad things
Rentenmark (1923) – Stresemann helped create a new currency. The supply of the notes was limited, and it was backed by agricultural land.	The money had real value and people trusted it. It stopped hyperinflation and prices began to go down. People from abroad could trust it therefore they would invest in Germany. It improved German business and employment rate went up. Meant that French left the Ruhr	The people who were affected by hyperinflation were never compensated. The Middle Classes in particular were angry as they lost the most. The exchange rate was poor – 1,000,000,000 of the old money could be exchanged for 1 of the new Rentenmark.
Dawes Plan (1924) – This was a way to make sure reparations could be paid. Reparations were reduced to £50 million per year and US banks agreed to give Germany a \$800 million loan, paid in instalments between 1924-1930.	This allowed Germany to pay the reparations, making sure there was no repeat of the Occupation of the Ruhr. Working and Middle Class benefitted as the Industrial output doubled between 1923-28. Employment, trade and income from taxation increased.	Extreme political parties were furious that Germany had again agreed to pay reparations. The economy DEPENDED FULLY ON LOANS, IF SOMETHING WENT WRONG... THEN GERMANY WERE IN SERIOUS TROUBLE
Young Plan – (1929) – Reduced reparations from £6.6 to £2.2 billion. Germany were also given an extra 59 years to pay.	Lower reparations payments meant the government could lower taxes. People were happier. Lower taxes meant that government could spend more on the industry and economic growth.	Annual Payments were still £50 m per year. They were now being paid until 1988.

	French agreed to leave the Rhineland in 1930. 85% of Germans agreed with the plan	
Locarno Pact (1925) – Treaty between Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. Germany accepted its new border with France and France promised peace. Also discussions that Germany could join League of Nations	Made war less likely again. Stresemann given Nobel Peace Prize in 1926. Germany were being treated more equally.	Some parties disagreed and hated that the Versailles agreements were put in place. Extreme parties hated that the Weimar was working with the enemy.
Germany join League of Nations (1926) – Germany joined the international body in which powerful countries talked about solving the worlds problems without going to war.	Boosted confidence of Germans in the Weimar. Germany got the equal power to ‘veto (disagree)’ with other countries about certain topics.	Extreme parties believed that working with the enemy meant that things like the Treaty of Versailles were ok.
Kellogg Briand Pact (1928) – Agreement between 61 countries that war would not be used to achieve aims.	Meant Germany could rebuild without the fear of war. Germany were now included by the superpowers. Weimar Republic was now respectable. Shows that moderate parties could be trusted to run Germany.	This still kept the Treaty of Versailles in place so Germany were still weak.

Task: Complete the table with evidence of whether Stresemann was a saviour or papered over the cracks

Saviour	Papered over the cracks

How did the lives of Germans change between 1924 and 1929

Standard of living

Improvement	No improvement
<p>Gradual improvement in unemployment, going down from 2m in 1926 to 1.3m in 1928</p> <p>Unemployment and sickness benefits were available – 60 marks per week.</p> <p>Length of working week went down from 50 to 46 hours by 1927.</p> <p>Housing improved – Building of more housing – private companies built 37,000 new homes and building associations built 64,000 homes</p> <p>Veterans were given pensions.</p> <p>Education improved and number of students in higher education went up to 110,000</p>	<p>Housing was only eased, not fully dealt with.</p> <p>People who lost money during hyperinflation were still struggling from losing all their savings.</p> <p>Big business did not like the fact they lost some of their profits due to national insurance rises.</p>

Women and standard of living

Task: Use the below information and give 3 positives and 3 negative changes of women in Weimar Germany

		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the gains in equality brought about by the war were lost. • Most women gave up work after they married. There was a drop in women working from 75% in 1918 to 36% in 1925. • Few women secured high status jobs. • There was an increase in part-time work. • Some professions, like teaching and medicine, offered new opportunities to women. • Women were encouraged to go to university. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater earning power led to more independence for younger, single women. • Women were less interested in marriage and family and more interested in having a 'good time'. • The behaviour of 'new women' was not liked by some men and women who felt traditional values were being eroded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women earned the vote in 1918 and could stand for elections. • 90% turned out at elections. • Article 109 of the constitution stated that women had equal rights with men and could enter professions on an equal basis. • Marriage was an equal partnership.

Positive change for women	Negative change for women

Cultural Changes 1924-29

CULTURE FLOURISHED DURING THE PERIOD 1924-29 DUE TO GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

New Objectivism	The idea that the Arts should not show a romantic view of the world, but should show life as it really is, including poverty and squalor.
Modernism	The idea that the Arts should not always hark back to the past, but should, instead, embrace the future and see beauty in cities, industry, technology.
Expressionism	The idea that the Arts should reflect the thoughts and feelings of the artist rather than being limited to showing things exactly as they really look.
Bauhaus movement	A design college in Berlin headed by Walter Gropius, It developed a style of design which influenced all areas of the Arts. This style stressed the beauty in technology, simple lines and careful craftsmanship.

Art

- Artists painted everyday life
- Art showed problems in German society or to make people think.
- Showed the seedier sides of life and disaster of WW1
- Otto Dix VERY FAMOUS ARTIST DURING THIS TIME.

Cinema

- Films become popular worldwide
- Trying new techniques including dark shadows, lighting and sci-fi effects.
- Challenged traditional cinema. FAMOUS EXAMPLE – METROPOLIS

Architecture

- Bauhaus school set up by Walter Gropius – He wanted to bring together artistic discipline

3b. Study Interpretation 1 and 2. They give different views about the extent of German recovery in the years 1924-29. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

3d. How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the extent of German recovery in the years 1924-29? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context. (16+4 SPAG marks)

Interpretation 1 From Weimar and Nazi Germany, F.Reynolds, published in 1996

From 1924 to 1929 the Weimar Republic was much stronger than it had been just after the war. Led by Stresemann in the Reichstag, the different parties managed to work together. The extreme parties such as the Nazis gained fewer seats in the elections. The German people were better off and more contented. The Weimar Republic looked safe.

Interpretation 2 From Weimar and Nazi Germany, E.Wimlott, published in 1997

German prosperity was built on quicksand foundations. The Weimar economy was dependent upon high- interest American loans, which usually had to be repaid or renewed within 3 months. In times of depression, US money lenders could demand rapid repayment. Moreover, unemployment never fell below 1.3 million. Although big business grew in the 1920s, small firms struggled and many went bankrupt.

Content Questions

1. Give 2 social effects of WW1
2. Give 2 political effects of WW1
3. Give 2 economic effects of WW1
4. What does armistice mean? When did this happen?
5. Who abdicated following defeat in WW1?
6. What was the name of the new government created following the war?
7. Who was the president of the new government?
8. How often was the president voted for in Germany?
9. Who voted for the Reichstag? Who could vote?
10. What does proportional representation mean?
11. Who was allowed to use Article 48 and what did it mean?
12. Give 2 positives of the constitution
13. Give 2 negatives of the constitution
14. What % was needed to pass laws in the Reichstag?
15. The Weimar struggled to get a majority government, so multiple parties had to join together, what is this known as?
16. What was the name of the punishment Germany had to sign in 1919?
17. Who were the 3 superpowers who decided on the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?
18. Why was the treaty described as a 'diktat'?
19. Give 3 pieces of land Germany lost because of the Treaty
20. Give 3 military restrictions put in place because of the Treaty
21. Why was taking the entire blame for the war a problem for Germans?
22. How much money did Germany have to pay because of the Treaty?
23. What were these payments known as?
24. Give 2 beliefs of left-wing extremist parties (Communists)
25. Give 2 beliefs of right-wing extremists (Nazis)
26. Describe the Spartacist Uprising (LEFT WING) in 3 sentences
27. Describe the Kapp Putsch (RIGHT WING) in 3 sentences
28. Why did the French and Belgians occupy the Ruhr in 1923?
29. What problems did the occupation lead to?
30. Who was affected badly from hyperinflation?
31. Stresemann was the man who oversaw the 'Golden Years 1924-29', what were the following policies:
 - Dawes Plan 1924
 - Young Plan 1929
 - Rentenmark
 - Kellogg Briand Pact
 - Locarno Pact
 - Joining League of Nations
 - Calling off Passive Resistance
32. Was Stresemann a saviour of Germany or did he 'paper over the cracks'? Explain in 4 sentences using specific evidence.
33. Give 3 ways in which standard of living improved between 1924-29
34. What was life like for women in the Weimar Republic? Consider the following areas:
 - Politics
 - Work
 - Leisure
35. Give 5 ways in which culture changed during the Golden Years

Hitler's rise to power 1919-1933

Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22

Who was Adolf Hitler?	
Who was Anton Drexler?	
What was Hitler's job before joining the DAP?	
Why did he join the DAP?	
Where did he join the DAP?	
When did he join the DAP?	

How to set up a political party- 5 steps to success!

1) Get your ideas in place

Hitler began to take control of the policies of the DAP. It was a party of protest, strongly opposed to:

- **The Weimar politicians who deposed the Kaiser, made peace and accepted the Versailles Treaty.**
- **Democracy, which they believed to be weak, and the Weimar constitution.**
- **The Jews, whom they blamed for undermining the German economy.**

In January 1920, Hitler became head of party propaganda. In February, Hitler and Drexler wrote the party's Twenty-Five Point Programme, explaining the policies of the DAP.

The German Workers' Party (DAP) eventually became the **National Socialist** German Workers' Party. Colour-code the 25 Points into nationalist and socialist:

nationalist= race, expansion, army, power & relations with other countries.

socialist= state control over living conditions of the people & the economy (money)

Extracts from the Twenty-Five Point Programme, February 1920

1. We demand the union of all Germans in a Greater Germany.
2. We demand equality of rights for the German people in its dealings with other nations.

3. We demand land and colonies to feed our people and settle our surplus population.
4. Only those of German blood... are members of the nation. No Jew may be a member of the nation.
7. We demand that the State's primary duty must be to promote work and the livelihood of its citizens.
9. All citizens shall have equal rights and equal duties.
17. We demand... a law to take from the owners any land needed for the common good of the people.
22. We demand... the creation of a people's army.
25. We demand the creation of a strong central state power for the Reich.

Summarise the Nazis ideas in three simple points:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

2) over to them

Membership of the DAP grew to 1,000 by June 1920 and 3,000 by the end of 1920. There was no doubt that the vast majority of these new members were Hitler's followers. What inferences can you make from the video clip and these two sources about the reasons for

SOURCE A: A painting by Hermann Hoyer of Hitler addressing a party meeting in 1921.



SOURCE B: A quotation from a supporter at a Nazi Party meeting in 1926.

A wave of jubilation, rising from afar, moving into the lobby announced the arrival of the Führer (leader). And then the auditorium went wild. When the speech came to an end... there were tears in my eyes... others, men, women and youngsters were as deeply affected as I.

this?

From these sources, I have learnt that the growing support for the Nazis was the result of...

3) Get organised

By 1920, Hitler was Drexler's right-hand man in the DAP. He introduced a number of changes. Use p.45 to explain the impact that each of Hitler's changes had:

CHANGE	IMPACT?
NEW OFFICES: In January 1920, the DAP set up a permanent office in Munich. Hitler appointed an old army friend, Rudolf Schüssler, as a full-time administrator.	
NEW NAME: Hitler suggested that the party should be called the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP or "Nazi" for short).	
NEW LOGO: The party adopted its characteristic logo, the swastika, and its straight-armed party salute.	
NEW NEWSPAPER: Bigger membership brought in enough funds for the NSDAP to buy a newspaper- the Völkischer Beobachter (the "People's Observer").	

4) Set up a clear leadership structure

In July 1921, Hitler forced a leadership contest in the party. Drexler was defeated and Hitler became leader of the NSDAP. Hitler surrounded himself with supporters to help him lead the party. They were carefully selected for their skills and for the image they would give to the party. For the following leaders/supporters, explain what they offered the party:

LEADER/SUPPORTER	WHAT THEY OFFERED THE NAZI PARTY
Rudolf Hess, a wealthy academic, who became Hitler's deputy.	
Hermann Goering, a young, dashing and wealthy WW1 fighter pilot.	
Julius Streicher, a viciously racist publisher who founded another Nazi newspaper, Der Stürmer.	
Ernst Röhm, a scar-faced,	

bull-necked ex-army officer who was popular amongst ex-soldiers.	
General Ludendorff, leader of the German Army during WW1 who became a friend of the party.	

5) Scare people who don't like you!

The Sturmabteilung, or Stormtroopers, were another way that Hitler kept control of the party. They were formed in August 1921, a month after Hitler took control. Answer the following questions using p.46

- 1) What was the SA?
- 2) What types of people were recruited?
- 3) How did they impress people?
- 4) What tasks did they carry out?
- 5) Who led the SA?
- 6) Why did Hitler create his own personal bodyguard, known as the Stosstrupp or Shock Troop?
- 7) How did Hitler secure complete control of the party by January 1922?

1923 – Stumbling block for the Nazis – Munich Putsch

Reasons	Events	Consequences
<p>By 1923, the NSDAP had 50,000 members. Their numbers were growing, and they had gained some support from other right-wing leaders such as Von Kahr</p> <p>Nazi Party were influenced by Italian Mussolini who overthrew the government in Rome by going against the democratic government.</p> <p>Hyperinflation in Germany was happening, this was a perfect time to try and overthrow a weakened government.</p>	<p>On the 8th November Von Kahr was talking at a Beer Hall in Munich, he was joined by Lossow and Seisser.</p> <p>Hitler burst in with 600 SA men – Other SA men surrounded the Beer Hall.</p> <p>Hitler told Lossow and Kahr he had the support of Ludendorff and was going to overthrow the government. He held them at gunpoint, they agreed to support.</p> <p>Ludendorff arrived 6 hours late – Putting Hitler's plans in tatters. When Ludendorff arrived he let Lossow and Kahr</p>	<p>Ludendorff was found not guilty when put on trial.</p> <p>Hitler used the trial to go against the Weimar, he spoke badly of them and the newspapers wrote about how confident Hitler was and some agreed with him.</p> <p>Hitler was found guilty of treason – The punishment for this should be life. He was given 5 years. Hitler went to Landsberg Prison.</p> <p>Nazi Party was banned by the government.</p> <p>In prison, Hitler used his</p>

	<p>go to see their wives – THEY INFORMED THE ARMY TO FIGHT BACK AGAINST HITLER.</p> <p>Hitler still marched with 1,000 SA men and 2,000 volunteers. Weather was snowy but Hitler assumed he would get the support from the people HE WAS WRONG.</p> <p>Army stayed on governments side and shot at Hitler and his party. Hitler fell, dislocated his shoulder and was bundled into a car, he was arrested 48 hours later for treason.</p>	<p>time to write Mein Kampf, he decided to take power LEGALLY.</p> <p>Nazis continued to operate under a different name. They gained 32 seats in the Reichstag election. They were unbanned in February 1925.</p>
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Task: Complete the table as to why the Munich Putsch was a success or failure

Success for Hitler	Failure for Hitler

Exam Practice: Explain why the Munich Putsch failed (12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Germany army
- Lossow and Kahr

The LEAN YEARS of the Nazi Party

What did Hitler do when he came out of prison?

HITLER ONLY SERVED 9 MONTHS OF HIS 5 YEAR SENTENCE!

Mein Kampf	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Hitler used Mein Kampf to form the ideas of the Nazi Party: THE MESSAGES INCLUDED<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nazi Aryan race was destined to rule the world.2. Jews were the enemy in the German race.3. Reversing the Treaty of Versailles4. Overthrowing democracy5. Importance of the traditional family
Re-organised the Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- DECIDED TO TAKE POWER LEGALLY NOT BY FORCE.- Created a headquarters in Munich.- Party set up like a government, with people who held roles that made the Nazis stronger financially and more organised.- Party became a NATIONAL party rather than local. Nazis tried to force their way into roles of power (Gauleiters).- Hitler got support from rich industrialists to fund the party to ensure it ran stronger.- HITLER CHARGED PEOPLE TO WATCH HIS MEETINGS TO FUND THE PARTY
SS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- SA were 400,000 men by 1930 BUT HITLER DID NOT TRUST THEM.- <u>SS were a loyal group of bodyguards. They were organised and less violent than SA</u>- Himmler was made the leader of the SS. 3,000 members by 1930.
Bamberg Conference 1926	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- This was to address the split in the Nazi Party and allowed Hitler to develop more control of the Party.- <u>Hitler removed the socialist elements of the 25 point programme! He made it clear that the ideas of the Nazi Party were based on Mein Kampf.</u>- Hitler turned some Nazis against one another as he needed them on his side, for example Goebbels was convinced to abandon his socialist ideas and turn his back on Strasser.

Exam Practice: Explain why the Nazis went through the 'Lean Years' of 1924-28 (12 marks)

POINT 1: The Nazis lacked the support of the working class.

POINT 2: 1924-29 was a time of peace and prosperity

POINT 3: The Nazis' ideas were too extreme.

COLOUR CODE THE CORRECT STATEMENT WITH CORRECT POINT

1. The great majority of workers supported the social Democrats. The public were voting for more moderate parties. The Social Democratic Party consistently attracted between 20 and 30% of the vote.
2. Those workers who do want major changes seem to be voting to the Communist Party. In the last election the Communists gained four times as many seats as the Nazis
3. American loans helped the economy to recover. Since 1923 inflation had eased, employment had increased. Many workers feel that they are doing quite well at the moment.
4. The Weimar government seemed more acceptable to Germans with the election of the restored confidence in the Weimar Republic
5. The period saw a gradual rise in the standard of living of the German people.
6. The theatre put on plays that criticised the old German way of life, paintings commented on society and were accessible to the general public, literature had a social message and music also reflected modern issues.
7. People had more freedom than under the Kaiser.
8. More people are members of the Nazi party than ever before. Membership has doubled between 1923 in 1928. However, the vast majority of Germans do not appear to be attracted to the Nazi party. After all, the Nazis got under 3% of the overall vote in the election.
9. Stresemann had managed to solve many of the economic problems of the early 1920s. Better relationships with foreign countries had helped rebuild the German economy. As a result, most people felt better off.
10. Stresemann had built better relationships with other countries and political violence inside Germany had decreased.

Exam Practice: How useful are sources H and I for an enquiry into the development of the Nazi Party between 1924-29? (8)

Source H: Hitler at a Nazi Party rally, Weimar, July 1926. Hitler is standing in the car on the left of the photo with his right arm raised



Source I: Comments made by Hitler as a prisoner in Landsberg. He was speaking to a fellow Nazi inmate.

11. When I resume active work, it will be necessary to follow a new policy. Instead of working to achieve power by armed conspiracy, we shall have to hold our noses and enter parliament against the Catholic and Communist members. If out-voting them takes longer than out-shooting them, at least the results will be guaranteed by their own constitution. Sooner or later, we shall have a majority in parliament.

IMPACT OF THE WALL STREET CRASH AND DEPRESSION 1929

2 key events happened in 1929 that changed the Nazis fortunes

1. Stresemann died of a heart attack in October 1929
2. In the same month, the Wall Street Crash happened, leading to a worldwide depression. THIS LOST A GREAT DEAL OF RESPECT AND POWER FOR THE GOVERNMENT AS THEY HANDLED IT INCREDIBLY POORLY

What problems did the depression cause in Germany?

1. Unemployment went up significantly to 6m people by 1933.
2. Banking crisis. As German banks held shares in the US stock exchange they suffered huge losses.
3. Industrial output fell by 40%
4. Huge number of people became homeless as they could not afford rent. PEOPLE ON STREETS LED TO VIOLENCE.
5. Businessmen saw their businesses close. If they did survive, their income fell dramatically – PEOPLE HAD LESS MONEY TO SPEND SO THEY SPENT IT ON ESSENTIALS.
6. Government raised taxes for the people to look after the amount of unemployed. EVERYONE SUFFERED.
7. Half of all 16-30 year olds were unemployed
8. 60% of university graduates could not get a job.
9. 40% of all factory workers were unemployed by 1932.
10. For the unemployed this was a time of EXTREME POVERTY.

How did the depression weaken the government?

Unpopular economic policies	- 1930-32 Brüning, proposed higher taxes to pay for unemployment benefits. REICHSTAG REJECTED THESE POLICIES. The government could not agree and openly argued about how to deal with these issues.
Use of Article 48	- Brüning could not get policies passed by the Reichstag so he asked Hindenburg to use Article 48 to pass these laws. - This showed that democracy was not working and the fact an 84 year old was making the decisions was making Germans angry.

Rise of extremism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communists and Nazis both became very popular during this time. - Communists got a lot of support from working-class due to the unemployment and wages lowering. MANY WORKING CLASS SAW THE COMMUNISTS AS THE ONLY PARTY WHO WOULD PROTECT THEM! - SO WHY DID THE NAZIS GAIN POPULARITY?
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Why did the people support the Nazi Party during 1929-1933?

<u>Year of election</u>	<u>Seats Nazis gained and %</u>
1928	12 (2.6%)
1930	107 (18.3%)
July 1932	230 (37.3%)
Nov 1932	196 (33.1)
1933	288 (43.9%)

Reason 1 – Hitler the Superman

- Hitler was seen as a strong leader who could restore law and order
- His speeches promised the German people ‘Work and Bread’
- Hitler promised to scrap the Treaty of Versailles
- Hitler’s speeches were passionate, and he used a charter plane to deliver up to 5 speeches in different areas of Germany per day.
- Opposition had nobody like Hitler.

Reason 2 – Role of the SA

- SA made the Nazis look organised, disciplined and reliable. During unrest and violence, the SA made the Nazis look stronger to deal with it.
- SA used to disrupt opposition also. During the elections of 1930 and 1932, the SA would intimidate the Communist Party and threaten voters to ensure that votes went to the Nazis, not the Communists.

Reason 3 – Nazis appeal to different sections of population

- Middle Classes supported Nazis as they had been severely hurt by the Depression because they lost their companies, savings and pensions. They saw Hitler as a strong leader. They were also fearful of Communism, so Nazis were a better alternative. They also saw the Nazis as a return to better morals.
- Big Business supported the Nazis as Hitler protected them from Communism. Also Hitler needed the Big Businesses as they financially supported the Nazis, which allowed them to mass produce propaganda while some newspaper editors allowed the Nazis to use their newspapers to gain support.

- Farmers supported the Nazis as they changed their policy on taking private land off people. They also hoped Hitler would protect them from Communism, who would have confiscated their land.
- Young People supported the Nazis as it was seen as an exciting party. Hitler made his rallies colourful and full of atmosphere. Hitler attracted many young people to become members of the party. The youth were vital to the future of the Nazi Party.
- Working-class supported Hitler as they liked Hitler's ideas on a stronger Germany and promised them WORK AND BREAD. HOWEVER, MANY WORKERS PREFERRED THE COMMUNISTS
- Women did not support the Nazis to start with as the Nazis believed women's main role was at home as mothers.

Questions	Answer
Why did Middle Class support the Nazis?	
Why did Big business support Nazis?	
Why were the SA important in Nazi popularity?	
Why was Hitler seen as a superman?	
What was the % that the Nazis gained by 1933?	
Which group preferred the Communists?	
Why did many women NOT support the Nazis at the start?	

How far do you agree with Interpretations 1 about the reasons for increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context. (16 marks and 4 SPAG)

Interpretation 1: From a history textbook, GCSE Modern World History B, published in 1996

The Nazis won increased support after 1929 due to Hitler. He was their greatest campaigning asset. He was a powerful speaker and was years ahead of his time as a communicator. He travelled by plane on a hectic tour of rallies all over Germany. He appeared as a dynamic man of the moment, the leader of a modern party with modern ideas. At the same time, he was able to appear to be the man of the people, someone who knew and understood the people and their problems. Nazi supported rocketed.

Interpretation 2: From a history textbook, Modern World History in 1999.

The Depression was the main reason for increased support for the Nazis. The government was taken by surprised at the speed and extent of the Depression. It also had very few answers as to how to deal with it. The Depression brought out all the weaknesses of the Weimar Republic, which seemed to be incapable of doing anything to end it. It is not surprising that the German people began to listen to parties promising to do something. In particular, they began to look to and support the Nazis.

July 1932 - Elections cause trouble!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Papen's government in trouble from the start. Elections caused serious violence. - NAZIS BECAME LARGEST PARTY THEREFORE DEMANDED TO BE MADE CHANCELLOR – HINDENBURG SAID NO!!!
November 1932 – Von Papen is sacked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Von Papen called elections to try and stop Nazis being biggest party. - This failed! - Hindenburg was told that if Von Papen stayed, civil war could happen. HE WAS SACKED
December 1932 – Schleicher becomes Chancellor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Schleicher said that because Nazi seats had gone down that their power was going down. He was made Chancellor.
January 1933 – Hitler became Chancellor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schleicher struggled to get any support! - Schleicher wanted Hindenburg to make him a dictator. - Army found out and threatened to protest. - Papen suggested to Hindenburg to make Hitler Chancellor and him Vice-chancellor. THEY SAID THEY COULD CONTROL HITLER.

Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the roles of the following people:
 - Papen
 - Schleicher
 - Hindenburg

2. Which events helped Hitler become the Chancellor? Give examples and explain 3

3. Why did Papen and Hindenburg underestimate Hitler?

4. Why was the presidential election of 1932 important for Hitler?

5. Why was Hindenburg not ideal as a president anymore?

Hitler's rise to power 1919-1933

1. How did Hitler get involved in the Nazi Party?
2. Who founded the Nazi Party?
3. What was the original name of the Nazi Party?
4. What was the name of the policies of the Nazi Party at the beginning? Give 2 examples of what the main ideas of the party were.
5. Why did Hitler appeal to the public at the start? Give 2 reasons
6. What did Hitler change the name of the Party to? Why was this more appealing?
7. What did the party purchase in December 1920 that helped with their Propaganda?
8. What did Hitler do to the founder of the party in July 1921?
9. Who helped Hitler build the Nazi Party in the beginning? Give 3 names
10. What was the name of Hitler's personal bodyguard force at the beginning? Write 3 facts about them
11. What were the membership numbers of the Nazi Party in:
 - 1921
 - 1922
 - November 1923
12. What was the Munich Putsch and when was it? Write 5 bullet points about the EVENTS
13. Give 3 reasons why it failed
14. Give 3 reasons why it could be deemed a success?
15. What was Hitler's punishment following the putsch? Why was this lenient?
16. What did Hitler write while he was in prison?
17. Explain 3 of the main ideas from Hitler's book
18. Hitler re-organised the Nazi Party in 1924 – Explain how the following events would have helped Hitler
 - Organising the party like a mini-government with departments of all aspects.
 - Arranging a women's section (German Women's Order) and Childs sections (Hitler Youth) of the party.
 - Gaining financial backing from wealthy industrialists
 - Expanding the SA to 400,000 men by 1930.
 - Setting up a new security force which was smaller than the SA called the SS
19. Why was the Bamberg Conference of 1926 so important for Hitler's control and rebuilding of the Nazi Party? Give 4 reasons
20. Give 4 reasons why the Nazis gained limited support between 1924-1929
21. What % of the election votes did the Nazis get in the following periods:
 - 1928
 - 1930
 - July 1932
 - November 1932
 - 1933
22. What happened in 1929 that could be seen as a turning point in Nazi support growing?
23. Give 3 economic effects of the Wall Street Crash (YOU SHOULD DEFINITELY GET NUMBER 22 RIGHT!!!)
24. What was the unemployment figure in Germany by 1933?
25. What did Hitler offer the German population during this period?
26. Why did the following groups begin to support Hitler during the period 1929-33:
 - Big Business

- Working-class
- Middle-class
- Farmers
- Young people
- Women

27. Who was the German Chancellor from 1930 to 1932?
28. Who was the German Chancellor from May to November 1932
29. Who was the German Chancellor in December 1932
30. When did Hitler become Chancellor?

Creation of a dictatorship 1933-34

When Hitler became Chancellor, he still did not have complete control as the Nazi Party had not achieved 50% majority in the Reichstag, so he relied on the Reichstag to pass laws! 3 events helped Hitler consolidate a dictatorship state!

1. Reichstag Fire – February 1933
2. Enabling Act – March 1933
3. Night of the Long Knives – 1934

Reichstag Fire

When Hitler became Chancellor in January 1933 – He called an election for the 5th March 1933. The next 2 months led to an event which shocked Germany and allowed Hitler to begin to remove one of his biggest competitors

Before the fire	Events and consequences of the fire
<p>Once Hitler was appointed Chancellor his main aim was to gain the full majority needed to change the constitution which was 75%. He called elections for the 5th March 1933. On 4th February 1933 Hitler got Hindenburg to pass a decree to ensure 'free and peaceful elections'</p> <p>This meant that all political meetings had to be notified to police 48 hours before they happened so they could be policed accordingly. The decree gave the police power to stop any election meeting where public security was under threat.</p> <p>Important in Prussia where the Nazi, Hermann Goering controlled the police. This led to bias towards SA and nationalist meetings and Communists to be dealt with severely.</p> <p>On the 22nd February Goering appointed members of the SA as police officers, giving them the same power as the police. They disrupted opposition meetings and beat up opponents.</p>	<p>On the night of the 27th February the Reichstag building was set on fire. ONE WEEK BEFORE THE ELECTION</p> <p>Inside the building the police found Dutch communist, Van der Lubbe, who was arrested and charged with starting the fire.</p> <p>Hitler used this as a form of propaganda as evidence that the Communists were plotting a revolution. That night Goerings police arrested 4000 Communists.</p> <p>Hitler then persuaded Hindenburg to pass a decree suspending elements of the constitution that allowed freedom of speech, press and assembly. This gave the police emergency powers to detain without trial. Police could ban meetings, close newspapers and round up political opposition and take them to concentration camps.</p> <p>This emergency decree stayed in place for 12 years.</p>

Task: Explain how the Reichstag Fire helped Hitler INCREASE his power.

Enabling Act

IN THE ELECTION HITLER GOT 43.9% STILL NOT ENOUGH TO PASS LAWS! DUE TO THIS HE PROPOSED THE ENABLING ACT. This act would have destroyed the power of the Reichstag. AS IT WAS A CHANGE TO THE CONSITUTION HE NEEDED 75% OF THE REICHSTAG TO AGREE. But how did he do it?

1. Communists were banned due to the fire: All Communists were counted as attended and their vote was done for them!
2. Intimidate Social Democrats: SA were used to intimidate Social Democrats, watching them vote while others were beaten and could not attend to cast their vote.
3. Hitler made a deal with the Catholic Centre Party that if they supported him then he would stay out of religion

When the final vote was made, the act was passed 444-94.

This gave Hitler total control over the passing of laws, with the Reichstag voting themselves out of existence. They only met 12 times in the next 11 years and this was just to hear Hitler speak. Further to the act being passed, Hitler banned Trade Unions in May 1933 and ALL political parties in July 1933.

Explain how the Enabling Act helped Hitler build his dictatorship:

Night of the Long Knives

Even though Hitler had basically gained power with the Enabling Act, he was beginning to have doubts about his own men, the SA. They were growing in numbers and the threat of their leader, Ernst Rohm was a threat to Hitler's power. Furthermore, Hitler still needed to win over the army and with Rohm as the leader of the SA, he was not going to achieve it. There were pros and cons for each.

Task: Colour code the reasons why Hitler should support or purge the SA.

Support or Purge the SA and Rohm?

Support

Purge

The S.A. had fought for Hitler during the Munich Putsch in 1923

If Hitler supported the German Army he would gain the support of large businesses

S.A. leaders were demanding rewards for their loyal service. They were angry that new Party Members were receiving more recognition than they were

The S.A. had more than 2 million members by 1934.

Ernst Rohm was personally loyal to Hitler

Leaders of the SS, such as Himmler wanted to reduce power of SA to build their own power

The S.A. had been in existence since the early days of The Nazi Party

As S.A. membership grew, they were becoming harder to control

The German Army was well organised and trained and possessed the weapons necessary to wage large scale war

Ernst Rohm shared Hitler's vision of a racially pure society

Rohm wanted more socialist policies.

The S.A. had fought for Hitler during the Munich Putsch in 1923

The S.A. were becoming lawless by the early 1930's and were causing some Germans to turn against the Nazis

If the S.A. were not brought under control Hitler may lose the support of Hindenburg (the President) and powerful conservatives

German army had access to weapons and could assist Hitler in the time of fighting in an organised manner.

The SA were becoming unruly and thug like, this made it difficult for Hitler to control them

The leader of the SA, Rohm, merged the SA with an army veterans group, the Stahlhelm. This brought them to 3m and they felt undervalued by Hitler.

On the 30th June 1934 Hitler acted and sent key leaders of the SA to Hotel Hanselbauer in Bavaria. Hitler and the SS then went ahead and arrested key leaders of the SA, including Rohm, Ernst and Hennes, these men were later shot dead by SS soldiers. Further to this Hitler also used the Night of the Long Knives to murder old enemies including Schleicher (the political deal!), Von Kahr and Strasser (individuals involved in the Munich Putsch). Official records say only 14 were killed however it is thought that 400 were murdered during the Night of the Long Knives. The Night of the Long Knives helped Hitler as he was able to remove key opposition who could have tried to overthrow him while he gained an element of trust from the army who previously saw Hitler as a 'trumped up corporal', the army leaders now offered to help Hitler. The final nail in the coffin came on the 2nd August 1934 as Hindenburg died. Upon this news, the army swore loyalty to Hitler who combined the job of Chancellor and President. Hitler held a national vote to seek approval of the German people to do this... 90% OF THE PUBLIC SAID YES! (38 MILLION)

How did the Night of the Long Knives help Hitler consolidate his power?

Use of Terror and control of the legal system

Organisation	Leaders	Role/function
The SS (<i>Schutzstaffel</i> or Protection Squad)	Heinrich Himmler	SS stands for Schultz-Staffel or 'protection squad' Originally squadron of 500 men forming Hitler's personal bodyguard Developed into a force of 50,000 elite perfect specimens of Aryan men Ruthless & fiercely loyal to Hitler Helped crush Hitler in Night of Long Knives Distinct black uniform Unlimited power to arrest without trial, search or confiscate property Developed fighting sections, e.g. Waffen SS Ran concentration camps
The SD (<i>Sicherheitsdienst</i> or Security Force)	Reinhard Heydrich	Formed in 1931. Used to monitor opponents. SD kept card index with details of everyone it suspected of opposing the Nazis at home and abroad.

		These details were kept at the Nazi headquarters NOT in any government buildings
The Gestapo (<i>Geheime Staatspolizei</i> or State Secret Police)	Set up by Hermann Goering but Heydrich became leader in 1936	Originally Prussian secret service, run by Goering From June 1936, became state secret service run by Himmler Tapped phones, intercepted mail and conducted spying operations Used torture and surprise to extract confessions from suspects
Concentration camps	SA and SS	Originally temporary prisons set up by SA and SS, specialising in political prisoners e.g. Communists and trade union activists Inmates were regularly tortured and 're-educated' By 1939, concentration camps had expanded to provide slave labour e.g. manufacturing weapons People who went to CC's would tell others and spread the fear as to how severe they were!
Informers		Nazi Party had a strong local structure Towns divided into local units called 'Blocks'. Block warden visited each block to collect donations Block leaders wrote reports on residents, which could determine whether they got jobs or not Reported on every activity, e.g. telling anti-Nazi jokes, holding illegal meetings or not flying the Nazi flag on celebration days

Controlling Religion

Catholics	Protestants
<p>1/3rd were Catholic</p> <p>Catholics had allegiance over Pope NOT Hitler and had their own schools.</p> <p>Made an agreement (concordat) which stated that Nazis stay out of the Church and Church stay out of Politics, all Bishops had to become members of the Nazi Party.</p> <p>Hitler began using the SS to harass Priests, arresting them and putting them in CC's. closing schools and Youth Groups. This is because Hitler had his own youth groups and education was changed based on the Nazi curriculum.</p> <p>Pope Pius XI wrote "With Burning Anxiety" criticising Hitler.</p>	<p>2/3rd were Protestant. However Protestants supported Nazis at first as Hitler protected them from anti-Christian Communists.</p> <p>Hitler joined all Churches together to create the Reich Church in 1936.</p> <p>Ludwig Muller was made Reich Bishop of Germany.</p> <p>Protestant pastors who supported Reich Church could still deliver sermons. Some allowed the swastika to be placed in their church and bible readings to be replaced with Mein Kampf They could decorate the Church with Swastika Bible replaced with Mein Kampf.</p> <p>Not all Protestants accepted the changes. Martin Niemoller was stand out opposition.</p>

Opposition towards the religious changes.

Niemoller

Faith: Protestant

Opposed: Reich Church & 'German Christians'

Set up the PEL (Pastor's Emergency League) in 1934. This meant there were 2 Protestant Church's in Germany. The PEL set up the Confession Church which 6,000 people joined. NO NAZI INTERFERENCE.

How dealt with: concentration camp; Hitler ordered execution but survived

People who joined Confession Church (6,000 of them) were arrested and imprisoned

Paul Schneider

Faith: Protestant pastor

Opposed: Nazi regime

He preached critical sermons

How dealt with: Buchenwald concentration camp; tortured; captive 2 year

OTHERS INCLUDED: CARDINAL GALEN, JOSEF FATH, DIETRICH BONHOEFFER

Censorship and Propaganda

Type	Censorship	Propaganda
Press	Journalists were told by the Ministry of Propaganda what they could and could not public. Any newspaper building that opposed Nazi views were closed (1,600 in 1935 alone)	Newspapers were given instructions on what to write. All the newspapers were under Nazi control.
Radios	All radios were put under Nazi control Germans were not allowed to listen to foreign radio stations.	All radios were put under Nazi control There would be many broadcasts of Hitler – ALL PEOPLE HAD TO STOP AND LISTEN. 70% of people owned a cheap 'Peoples Receiver' radio. Speakers were put up around the cities.
Rallies		Rallies were used to show German unity – E.G. Nuremburg rally, Hitler's birthday etc. Swastikas would be places around areas of Germany during these rallies.
Sport	Reich Press Chamber said that all press printed during the Olympics had to be checked and if it was not they did it "at their own risk"	Sports stadiums were covered with Nazi symbols, sport enthusiasm was linked with Nazi enthusiasm. All teams (even foreign) had to give the 'Heil Hitler' during the German national anthem. German victory was a sign of German strength. Berlin Games 1936 – Germany won 33 medals. The film of the Olympics was used as propaganda as Germany being a great nation. JESSE OWENS SHOWED SOME WEAKNESS OF GERMANS!

Key Words

Censorship – Hiding things from people

Propaganda – Trying to spread a message

Reich Chamber of Propaganda – Area focusing on Propaganda.

Goebbels – Leader of Propaganda.

Exam Practice: Give 2 things you can infer from Source A about Nazi Propaganda (4 marks)

Source A: Attention! On Wednesday 21 March, the Fuhrer is speaking on all German radio stations from 11am to 11:50am. All factory owners, stores, offices, shops, pubs and flats must put up speakers an hour before, so that the whole workforce can hear.

Inference 1:

Details in the source that back this:

Inference 2:

Details in source that back this:

Control on culture and arts

The Nazis had strong _____ to many modern aspects of modern culture that emerged during the _____. Instead the Nazis favoured _____ - activities, which stressed:

1. Romantic ideas about Germany's _____, such as country life and strong _____.
2. Nazi ideals, like loyalty, struggle, self-sacrifice and _____.

In September 1933, they set up the Reich Chamber of _____. This covered art and architecture, literature, music, theatre and film.

It was overseen by _____. The idea of the Reich Chamber was to make sure culture was _____ with Nazi _____. They called this idea of consistency _____. The Reich Chamber could _____ activity they disagreed with.

Key Words for above

Ban, Ideas, Consistent ,

Weimar Republic, Objections

Goebbels, Discipline

Cultural , Gleichschaltung

Past, Families

Culture

Type of Culture	Facts
Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Albert Speer became a favourite architect for Hitler. - Buildings were suppose to make Nazis look powerful. - The bigger the better!!! - Domes, arches and pillars which represent power and history. - Buildings would need to be decorates with Nazi flags. It developed a powerful impact on the buildings
Music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some music was censored – Jazz music was banned, as it was seen as the work of black people and therefore inferior. - Some music was promoted because it linked to Nazi values, for example Wagner and Beethoven
Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No new books could be published without the approval from the Chamber of Culture. - Any books which contained views that went against the Nazis were burned on huge public bonfires. For example the work of Einstein as he was a Jew.
Film	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goebbels took control over the film industry. - Audiences of over 250 million at the cinema in the year 1933. - Before films were shown in cinema, 45 minutes of trailers were shown. THIS WAS A FORM OF PROPAGANDA AND IF YOU WEREN'T THERE IN TIME, YOU WERE NOT ALLOWED IN! - All films had to link to Nazi ideas. Nazis themselves made around 1,300 films. - Some films had Anti-Semitic message – E.G Judd Suss. - Hansai the Canary – Germany's Mickey Mouse!!
Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reich Chamber of Visual Arts, all artists had to be members. - 42,000 artists were accepted. - In 1936, 12,000 sculptures and paintings were removed from art galleries. - Gestapo made surprise visits to artists' studios to check that rules were not broken. - Competitions were held to encourage Nazi approved Art with large prizes for the winners. - Example of Art – The Fuhrer speaks – 1939 by Paul Padua. Shows a family round the radio listening to Hitler.

Exam Practice: How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into Nazi Propaganda (8)

27. Give an example of Propaganda AND censorship from the following areas:

- Press
- Radio
- Rallies
- Sport
- Arts
- Architecture
- Music
- Literature

Life in Nazi Germany 1933-39

What did a Nazi Woman look/act like?

- Blonde hair/blue eyes and broad hips – Nazis did not want women to be slim as they believed it had an impact on how many children they would have.
- They were seen as home bearers, they would not be allowed professional jobs and professional jobs such as teaching and doctors were banned for women.
- They must act lady like and actions such as swearing and smoking were seen as degenerate behaviour.
- WOMEN LOST THEIR PROGRESSIVE RIGHTS.

Why did Nazis need women?

- Population was dropping significantly, from 2m to 1m. Germany had lost population due to deaths in WW1.
- Nazis needed children to form their master race so they could build their 1000 year Reich.
- More German people meant that could reclaim German land lost in the Treaty of Versailles.

How did the Nazis encourage births?

- Marriage loans 1933 – You could apply for a loan of 600 marks (which was around 9 months' salary). To pay off the loan you would have children, for every child you would have 25% of the loan removed. TO BE SEEN AS A FAMILY YOU NEEDED TO HAVE 4 CHILDREN!
- Honour Cross – A medal system in which women would get a medal for the amount of children that they had (4 children BRONZE, 6 children SILVER, 8 children GOLD). The ceremony would happen on Hitler's mum's birthday.
- If you could not have children with your husband, women were encouraged to divorce and try again.
- Women encouraged to live by the 3 K's (In English it translated to Children, Church and Kitchen).
- Young, married women were given free child care classes.
- Lebensborn centres (1936) – If women did not have an Aryan husband they could go to a centre to be impregnated by a SS Aryan soldier. They could then keep the baby and be paid by the government to look after it, or hand it to the government to be taken into care and raised by the Nazis.
- Propaganda made women look like one of the most important groups in Germany in building Hitler's empire.

How did the Nazis stop the weakening of the Master Race?

- Contraception and abortion clinics were banned.
- Marriage loans were limited to ARYANS only.
- If a woman had undesirable elements she would be sterilised. By 1937, 200,000 women were sterilised.
- In 1935, the Nazis introduced the Nuremburg Laws, which prohibited sexual relationships between Jews and Aryans. If Germans were married to a Jew they had to divorce or risk being punished severely.

Success

However for many women these were good times. Those hardest hit in Depression were much better off in 1935. Despite

Nazi propaganda women's employment actually increased. Employers preferred women workers because they were cheaper. Those who found their wages rising faster than prices, although women's wages were only two thirds of a man's.

Many women supported Hitler. He received many letters from women. Some asked him to father their children.

Women felt like they were doing their part in building Hitler's 1000 year Reich and building his master race.

Women enjoyed the responsibility of bearing children and building families, they felt very important to the Nazi Regime.

Failure

The birth rate was still only 1.5 million births per year, which was still far short of the pre-war level.

Some women, including even Nazi party members, did rebel against Nazi policies towards them. Some secretly joined the underground SPD or Communist parties, arguing that women had their own unique talents and should not be confined to the home. Others flouted the laws against women in employment. However, the work they managed to get was usually low paid and low skilled

Pressure to bear children was so great that one woman, who could not have a child, kidnapped a baby so she could be seen to be providing a child for Germany.

Despite women being forced out of work, the Nazis later abandoned this as they needed more women to work. The Nazis got rid of marriage loans and introduced a 'duty year' that all women had to do. By 1939, 14.6 million women were in work – THEY WERE NEEDED TO FILL THE PLACE OF MEN FIGHTING IN WAR.

The women were expected to take men's jobs and still have babies. THE NAZI POLICIES WERE VERY CONFUSING FOR WOMEN!!!!

Women were banned from certain employment – BY END OF 1934, 360,000 WOMEN FORCED TO GIVE UP WORK. FROM 1936 NO WOMEN COULD BECOME JUDGES. FEMALE STUDENTS WERE NOT ENCOURAGED.

Girls were trained for motherhood not work.

Women HIGHLY DISLIKED THE REICHS LEADER FOR WOMEN GERTRUD SCHOLTZ-KLINK

How did women's lives change as the war approached? Why was this a problem?

Education in Nazi Germany

Nazi Timetable



History:

Taught about heroes of WW1 and how Germany were cheated after the war.

Taught about the awful Weimar and how the Nazis had saved Germany.

History of Hitler and his rise to power.

German:

Daily lessons on how to speak the language. Nazis believed that speaking the language in their country was part of being a proud German.

Maths:

Math would focus of having an understanding of military problems. For example the weight of bombs on an aircraft and weights of food to ensure left overs were used.

PE:

Timetable would make up 15% of PE. There was significant focus on physical training. The boys would do close combat fighting such as boxing, this was to help them prepare for war when they go on to join the SS.

Geography

Taught about the German land that was lost in the Treaty of Versailles (Alsace Lorraine, West Prussia, Posen etc)

Taught about how Nazis wanted to gain back German land (LEBENSRAUM)

Race Study:

Teaching on how to identify the undesirable elements in society.

For example you would be taught measurements of a Jews skull and nose.

Eugenics:

This taught women how to choose the right partner (SS man) so that children were born and were Aryan so that Hitler could build his 1000 year Reich, based on his Master Race.

Warned girls on the perils of breeding with Jews.

Singing:

Taught students to sing the German national anthem, would be sung daily.

Control of Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SS soldiers would walk into class and observe teachers. If they felt as if teacher was not following teaching of the Nazis they would be led off. - Teachers had to teach the curriculum of the Nazis, this caused anger with some teachers. - Teachers had to swear an oath of loyalty. - By 1939, 200,000 teachers attended a course which told them how to teach. - Nazis had power to sack anyone they did not approve of. In one German state, 180 headteachers were sacked.
Indoctrination of Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students had to give the Heil Hitler in class, show respect of teachers. - Students were made to analyse Hitler's speeches in lesson – Reading his ideas - Mein Kampf was studied in depth. - Curriculum was fully based around ideas of Nazis. - Boys and girls learnt different subjects based on their future job for the Nazis. BOYS – MILITARY - GIRLS – HOUSEWIVES AND MOTHERS.
Treatment of Jews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jews would be ridiculed in lesson and if a teacher noticed a Jew in their class they would be brought to the front and used as practical subjects in race studies. - Jews were banned from education in 1938, had their own separate schools. - Teachers were banned from teaching. - Anti-Semitism was in children's textbooks to indoctrinate the German race further.
Focus on Physical Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PE made up 15% of timetable, focus on physical supremacy. - Students who failed exams in PE could have been expelled.
Preparation for War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Military focus on certain subjects, for example Maths which focused on bombs and fuel allowance in planes.

Boys Activities	Girls Activities
<p>Political – Had to swear oath of loyalty to Hitler, attend residential courses where they were told about Nazi ideas, reporting anyone who went against Nazi ideas.</p> <p>Physical training – Regular camping, regional and national sports competitions, intended to make German boys fit and healthy.</p> <p>Military training – Practised skills such as map-reading and signalling. By 1938, 1.2m boys were trained in small-arms shooting, there were separate military divisions of the Hitler Youth.</p> <p>Character training – Loyalty and comradeship, swearing an oath to Hitler, being plunged into ice cold water and severe punishments if they disobeyed.</p>	<p>SOME ACTIVITIES SIMILAR TO BOYS – CAMPING, HIKING, RALLIES AND MARCHING. Learning to cook, make beds, sew, prepare to be housewife and mother and iron. Girls would also be taught the important of racial hygiene – The ideas that they keep the German race ‘pure’.</p>

Support	Oppose
<p>Young people liked the feeling of togetherness. They were being loyal to the Fuhrer and helping him build the German Reich. One example of this was the 1936 Olympics.</p> <p>Before it was made compulsory in 1936, 2/3rd of boys and girls were members of the Hitler Youth.</p> <p>Edelweiss Pirate membership was around 2,000 while Hitler Youth was about 8 million.</p> <p>Popularity was high at the start. As war came closer, children lost their enthusiasm.</p> <p>German Maiden members loved the fact they could do activities that were similar to the boys.</p>	<p>Edelweiss Pirates would mock the Hitler Youth by singing mock Hitler Youth songs and telling anti-nazi jokes.</p> <p>Some young people did not like the fact that they did not have any free time</p> <p>Edelweiss Pirates was a group that went against the military display and lack of freedom in Nazi Germany</p> <p>Swing Youth would oppose Hitler Youth by admiring American Culture, listening to jazz and wearing American clothes.</p> <p>Swing Youth would arrange illegal dance parties that were attended up to 6,000 young people</p> <p>Edelweiss Pirates hung around on street corners to make them hard to identify for the Gestapo. They taunted Hitler Youth members and sometimes attacked them.</p> <p>For some children, the military regime was too strict for them. They felt like they were only being trained to be obedient.</p> <p>Some members had little enthusiasm as they</p>

did not like being commanded. Some members purposely missed roll call (register).

Exam Practice

Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From a private letter, written by a Hitler Youth member to a friend in Germany in 1936.

What is life like in this camp, which is supposed to be the best example of all the Hitler Youth camps? There is little enthusiasm. We don't have a minute of the day to ourselves. This isn't camp life, no sir! It's army life. Drill starts right after a very small breakfast. We would like to have athletics but there isn't any. Instead we have military exercises, down in the mud, till our tongues hang out of our mouths. We have only one wish: sleep, sleep and more sleep.

Source C: From a book about the Hitler Youth, published in 1954. A Hitler Youth leader is remembering what the Hitler Youth was like in the mid-1930s.

What I liked about the Hitler Youth was the comradeship. I was full of enthusiasm when I joined the *Jungvolk** at the age of ten. I can still remember how deeply moved I was when I heard the club mottoes: 'Jungvolk are hard. They can keep a secret. They are loyal. They are comrades.' And then there were the trips, especially camping! Is anything nicer than enjoying the beauty of the homeland in the company of one's comrades?

**Jungvolk* – this was a section of the Hitler Youth for boys between the ages of 10 and 14.

Interpretation 1: From *Germany 1918–45* by J Cloake, published in 1997.

Many young people were attracted by the exciting and interesting activities of the youth movements. There were many outdoor events such as camping and hiking as well as sports. Some enjoyed the military aspects of the youth movements, the uniforms, the marching and the discipline. Other young people liked the music that was a frequent part of cultural activities or the military parades. There was great comradeship among the Hitler Youth.

Interpretation 2: From *Germany 1858–1990: Hope, Terror and Revival* by A Kitson, published in 2001.

The movement became less popular towards the late 1930s as the activities became increasingly focused on preparations for war and the discipline became more strict when membership became compulsory. There was a growing resentment at the way Hitler Youth leaders acted as if they were better than members who were barely younger than they were. Some youngsters began to kick against the restrictions of the Hitler Youth.

3a. How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the attitudes of young people towards the Hitler Youth movement? (8)

3b. Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the attitudes of young people towards the Hitler Youth movement. How are the views of the 2 interpretations different? (4)

The views are different because ...

Interpretation 1 says.... The part of the interpretation to back this up is...

Whereas, interpretation 2 says.... The part of the interpretation that backs this up is....

3c. Why did Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the attitudes of young people towards the Hitler Youth movement. Use the interpretations and sources to help you answer the question (4)

The reason the 2 interpretations give different views is because they give weighting to different sources. For example Interpretation 1 matches to Source _____ because...

Whereas, Interpretation 2 matches to Source _____ because....

3d. How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the attitudes of young people towards the Hitler Youth movement? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context (16 and 4 SPAG marks)

PARAGRAPH 1

I agree with Interpretation 2 because it tells me.....

My own knowledge agrees with interpretation 2 because (3 pieces of knowledge to back it up and explain)

However my own knowledge could disagree with interpretation 2 because.....

PARAGRAPH 2

On the other hand, interpretation 1 goes against interpretation 2 because it says....

My own knowledge backs up Interpretation 1 because....

PARAGRAPH 3

In conclusion, I agree/disagree with interpretation 2 because.....

On the other hand I disagree with it because....

Nevertheless....

Did Hitler and the Nazis remove unemployment?

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answers</u>
Who was in charge of the Golden Years in 1924-29?	
What plan was signed in 1924 which secured a loan from USA?	
What happened in American in 1929 that caused a worldwide depression?	
What was the number of unemployed in Germany in 1933?	

Autobahns	Rearmament	RAD
<p>Motorway project. Nazis planned a 7,000 mile network of dual-carriageway roads to improve transport in Germany.</p> <p>September 1933, Hitler began construction of first autobahn. First motorway opens in 1935. By 1935, 125,000 men were employed to help create motorway. By 1938, 3,500 km was completed.</p> <p>This was only one of many public works schemes. They created public buildings, bridges, coastal walls and sports facilities. SPENDING GREW.</p> <p>Public works created many jobs and this helped boost Germany in terms of cheap transport.</p>	<p>Rearmament helped reduce unemployment in 2 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1935, Hitler announced military conscription. All young German men had to serve a period in the German army. By 1939, 1.36m men were in the German army. REDUCED UNEMPLOYMENT. 2. A bigger army meant more weapons. Government spending on arms were up to 26 billion marks by 1939. Hitler needed people to help build weapons, by 1939, 72,000 people were employed to do this compared to only 4,000 in 1933. 	<p>RAD was also known as the Reich Labour Service. PROVIDED PAID EMPLOYMENT FOR THE UNEMPLOYED. Provided workers for public works such s repairing roads, planting trees etc. IT ALSO HELPED GERMANY.</p> <p>In 1935, RAD became compulsory for all young men to serve 6 months service (18-25). By 1935, 422,000 men were in work because of the RAD.</p> <p>RAD was not popular. It was organised like an army, workers wore uniforms, lived in camps and did military drills. Rates of pay was poor and the working conditions were poor. Some men saw it as Nazi service rather than normal employment.</p>

Nazis also hid unemployment: Explain how the following groups were hid or helped hide unemployment:

Jews:

Women:

Prisons:

Were people better off under the Nazis?

Task: Colour code the statements with better off and worse off and complete the task below

For some unskilled workers their wages were often lower than unemployment benefits. Their working week also increased from 43 to 49 hours a week

Wages went up for unskilled workers, however it did not make much difference as prices and hours went up.

Farmers were told they were incredibly important and had their debts written off. Prices were fairer and they had a 40% increase in income

Nazis set farmers unrealistic targets to meet. For example their hens had to lay 65 eggs a year or they would be punished (The farmer not the hen!!!)

Small businesses did well as Jewish competition was shut down.

Big businesses were controlled by the Nazis. They had their prices, wages and profits monitored by the government. Some businesses were forced to make certain items for the rearmament programme

People such as Jews found it next to impossible to get jobs. Also a lot of Germans did not enjoy their jobs as they were forced to do it.

By 1939, wages had risen by 20% for workers

Beauty through Labour scheme improve factory and working conditions.

Number of car owners trebled in the 1930's

RAD forced young men from the ages 18-25 to work for 6 months in poor conditions, low pay and at threat of concentration camps.

Strength through Joy offered Germans discounted leisure activities (e.g. a trip to Italy for 2 weeks for 155 marks!) VERY VERY LOW!

Strength through Joy meant that Nazis were still controlling the people as they did activities run by Nazis, with some of the events indoctrinating them, such as theatre tickets, NAZIS CHOSE WHAT SHOWS YOU COULD SEE.

Low earners in Germany found it increasingly difficult to keep up with the price rises.

Overall do you think people were better off or worse off? Explain

Policies introduced in Germany to 'improve' standard of living

Organisation	Purpose	Positives	Negatives
Beauty of Labour	Improve working conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working conditions improved, healthier environment. - Encouraged them to work more because they wanted to be there. - 34,000 improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workers had to do the improvements themselves. - Longer hours and no extra pay. - If they didn't do it, CONCENTRATION CAMPS.
DAF	Provide a Trade Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gave rights to the workers in the workplace. - Minimum wage - Ensured their working week was not too many hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workers lost rights to ask for pay rise. - Workers could be punished by the DAF for poor production. - Workers week went up to 49 hours.
Strength through Joy	Provide leisure activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gave German people cheap holidays such as a 2 week holiday in Italy for 155 marks. - Gave people a chance to do things they could not do before! CHEAP - Reward workers loyalty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Always under Nazi control and being watched. - Even though you were loyal you could easily be backstabbed. - Volkswagen – People paid and NEVER got their car. All the money went to war!!!!

Persecution of Minorities and Jews

Questions	Answers
Why were minorities a threat to Hitler?	
What does asocial mean?	
What does Aryan mean?	
What is the difference between Eugenics and Racial Hygiene?	
How did Hitler and the Nazis spread the message for minorities?	
What is another term for hatred of Jews?	
Was the hatred of Jews something new? Was it just based in Germany?	

Slavs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seen as subhuman - They were seen as different origin to Germans and threatened the Master Race. - Nazis threatened to invade Slav countries in Eastern Europe for Lebensraum. - SLAVS WERE PERSECUTED LESS THAN SOME.
Homosexuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homosexuals lowered moral standards. - 1935 – Nazis strengthened laws against homosexuality. By 1938, 8,000 were imprisoned. - Released homosexual prisoners were often

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sent to concentration camps. - Laws encouraged voluntary castration.
Gypsies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nazis believed they did not work enough or contribute enough taxes. - Posed a threat to the racial purity. - 1936 some were forced to live in special camps with awful conditions. One example was 600 gypsies who were forced to share 3 taps. - 1939 – All gypsies told to prepare for deportation
<u>Disabled</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1933 – Law for the prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring – Compulsory for people to be sterilised if they were mentally ill etc. - T4 Programme – 1939 – Nazis ordered the murder of babies and children who had mental or physical disabilities. 6,000 were killed.

Persecution of Jews

Date	Event
April 1933	German citizens told to boycott Jewish shops, lawyers and doctors all over Germany.
September 1933	Jews were not allowed to inherit land
1934	Anti-Jewish Propaganda increased – Became more Anti-Semitic
1934	Some local councils banned Jews from parks and swimming pool. Some provided separate yellow park benches for Jews, to keep normal Germans safe
May 1935	Jews forbidden to join the army
September 1935	Nuremberg Laws – Banned marriages between Jews and Aryans and forbade them to have sexual relations outside of marriage.
September 1935	<p>Jews became subjects rather than citizens – They lost majority of their rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not allowed to vote - Had to wear a yellow star on their clothes - Had to return German passports
1936	Anti-Semitism died down because of the Berlin Olympic games

September 1937	First time in 2 years, Hitler made a public attack on Jews. Jewish businesses were confiscated and replaced by Aryans.
April 1938	Jews had to register all their goods – Making them easier to confiscate
June-July 1938	Jewish doctors, dentists, lawyers and teachers were forbidden to treat Aryans.
July 1938	Jews had to carry identity cards, making it easier for them to be persecuted
October 1938	Jews had to have a J stamped in their passport.
November 1938	Kristallnacht – Nazis destroyed Synagogues, Jewish homes and shops

Exam Practice – Give 2 things you can infer from Source A about Nazi attitudes towards Jews



Kristallnacht

2 viewpoints 1 . It was the work of Nazis and Goebbels ordered it as a reaction to the murder of Rath OR the fact he was trying to win over Hitler's trust after an affair. 2. The German people were to blame

Reasons for happening

Propaganda before this event had become seriously Anti-Semitic, some Germans had been indoctrinated in the believes of the Nazis.

On 7th November, a 17 year old Polish Jew, Herschel Grynszpan, went into the German embassy in Paris and shot a random German, Ernst Von Rath. He died on the 9th November.

On 8th November, Goebbels used the assassination to stir up trouble. He ordered local papers to print articles blaming the Jews. Before the serious trouble, the events only happened in Rath's hometown.

Events

On the 9th November, the events of Kristallnacht begun. Gangs smashed and burned Jewish property and attacked Jews. One example of violence was a Jew thrown from a third floor window

814 shops, 171 homes and 191 synagogues were destroyed. Furthermore around 100 Jews were killed. Damage was so severe the event was known as the 'Night of the Broken Glass'

Police were told to not prevent any violence against Jews but they were told not to harm Jews themselves. Instructions were also given to the SS to arrest as many Jews as the prisons could take. Was difficult to tell who was doing what due to the fact that SS and SA were not in uniform!

Some Germans were horrified and did not take part, others watched with pleasure and joined in.

During the violence, fashionably dressed women clapped and cheered the serious violence towards the Jews.

Some Germans were shocked at the violence and helped Jewish friends escape. Most Germans were scared as the SS were not in uniform and fearful of being informed on for sticking up for Jews.

Aftermath

Jews were fined 1 billion marks for the damage that had happened.

20,000 Jews were taken because of the events and taken into concentration camps.

Seen as a trigger event to the Holocaust

Exam Practice: How far do you agree with interpretation 1 in relation to the events of Kristallnacht and Jewish Persecution (16 marks)

Interpretation 1

The violence (during Kristallnacht) was familiar from the behaviour of the Brownshirts in 1933. But this time it went much further. It was clearly more widespread and more destructive. It demonstrated the hatred of Jews now gripped not only the stormtroopers and Nazi party activists but was spreading to other parts of the population – above all to the young, upon whom give years of Nazism in schools and the Hitler Youth had clearly had an effect.

Interpretation 2

This led to Kristallnacht, so called because of the thousands of Jewish shop windows which were smashed... many Germans watched the events with alarm and concern. However, the Nazi-controlled press presented it as a reaction of ordinary Germans against Jews. Most Germans did not believe this, but hardly anyone protested for fear of arrest and death.

Life in Nazi Germany 1933-39

1. What were the Nazis view of women?
2. Hitler wanted to build a 1000 year Reich, what does this mean?
3. What did Hitler do to encourage women to have more children, give 3 ways.
4. Why was it important for women to have more children in Germany?
5. What were the 3Ks women had to follow?
6. How did Hitler prevent a weakening of the Master Race?
7. What was Lebensborn?
8. What was the Honour Cross system?
9. What were the marriage loans?
10. What happened to women in employment during Hitler's reign?
11. Give 2 ways women opposed Nazi rule over their lives
12. What were the 2 main groups of the Hitler Youth?
13. How many Hitler Youth members were there by 1938?
14. How did the Hitler Youth do the following:
 - Prepare for war
 - Indoctrinate children
 - Prepare women for motherhood
15. Why was the Hitler Youth exciting for children?
16. Give an example of 3 subjects children were taught at school and explain how they were taught
17. How did the Nazis control teachers, give 3 ways using specific evidence?
18. How were Jewish children and teachers taught within the education system? Give 3 specific pieces of evidence
19. The Nazis reduced unemployment from 6 million to what?
20. How did Hitler get the unemployment figure down?
21. Give 3 ways Hitler 'hid' the employment figures
22. Give 4 ways people were better off under the Nazis
23. Give 4 ways people were not better off under the Nazis
24. What was Strength through Joy? Give 1 positive and 1 negative of it.
25. What was Beauty of Labour?
26. What was the DAF?
27. What were Hitler's views on minorities?
28. How did Hitler and the Nazis treat the following groups, give 3 pieces of evidence for each:
 - Slavs
 - Gypsies
 - Homosexuals
 - People with disabilities
29. When were the Nuremberg Laws passed?
30. What event caused the beginning of Kristallnacht?
31. How many Jews were arrested and taken to concentration camps by 12th November after Kristallnacht?
32. Give 5 other ways the Nazis persecuted the Jews between 1933-39