

Revision Booklet: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939 (Edexcel GCSE (9-1))



This booklet belongs to.....

This booklet needs to be completed by the first lesson back after the summer holidays and handed in to your teacher. You will be completing a Germany past paper in the first few weeks of term.

Other ways to revise

- Complete the Seneca Learning course on Germany
- Search for PiXL History and complete the activities in the app
- Use the GCSE Pod videos on Germany (links on your checklist)

1. The Weimar Republic 1918-29			
1.1 The origins of the Republic, 1918-29	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Impact of World War One 			
Impact of WW1 - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10653			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The German Revolution, 1918-19, the abdication of the Kaiser and the creation of the Republic Strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution 			
Nature of Weimar Constitution - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10653			
1.2 Early Challenges to the Republic, 1924-29	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Armistice and Revolution, 1919 The Treaty of Versailles (Diktat) and the 'Stab in the Back' Theory, (Dolchstoss) - 			
Treaty of Versailles - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10653			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges from the Left and Right Inside the Reichstag The Spartacists Uprising, 1919 and the role of the Freikorps The Kapp Putsch, 1921 			
Early challenges - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10653			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Challenges of 1923: The Causes and impacts of the invasion of the Ruhr The Challenges of 1923: Inflation and Hyperinflation 			
Occupation of the Ruhr - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10653			
1.3 The Recovery of the Republic, 1924-29	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Role of Gustav Stresemann 			
Stresemann era - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10653			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rentenmark, 1923 The Dawes Plan, 1924 and the Young Plan 1929 The Locarno Pact, 1925 and its impact on Foreign Relations Joining the League of Nations, 1926 and the Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928 			
1.4 Changes in Society, 1924-29	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in the Standard of Living: Unemployment and unemployment insurance Changes in the Standard of Living: Work and Wages Changes in the Standard of Living: Housing Role of women at work, politics and leisure Cultural Changes in the Weimar Republic: Architecture, Art, Cinema 			
Life in Germany under Weimar - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10653			

2. Hitler's Rise to Power, 1919 - 33			
2.1 Early Development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler's background and life story 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joining the German Worker's Party (DAP) and Setting up the Nazi Party (NSDAP) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Twenty-Five Point Programme 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the SA or 'Brownshirts' 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler's personal appeal 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Party Leadership (Hess, Goering, Streicher, Rohm) 			
Founding of the Nazi Party - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10654			
Nazi Aims and tactics - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10654			
2.2 The Munich Putsch and Lean Years, 1919-33			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch 			
Munich Putsch - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10654			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for limited support of the Nazis, 1924-29 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Party reorganisation 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mein Kampf and its impact 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamberg Conference, 1926 			
The lean years - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10654			
2.3 Growth in Nazi Support, 1929 - 32			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of Unemployment 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wall Street Crash/The Great Depression 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of Unemployment on the country and the Weimar Government 			
Great Depression and its impact - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10654			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appeal of Hitler and the SA 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appeal of the Nazis to different sections of society 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propaganda 			
Growth in support - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10654			
2.4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-33			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political development 1932 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of Hindenburg, Bruning, von Papen and Von Schleicher 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How Hitler became Chancellor 			

3. Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39			
3.1 The Creation of a Dictatorship, 1933-34	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Reichstag Fire, 27th February 1933 			
Reichstag Fire - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Enabling Act, March 1933 			
Enabling Act - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banning of other parties and trade unions 			
Elimination of opposition - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threat from Rohm and the SA 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Night of the Long Knives, 30th June 1934 			
Night of the Long Knives - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death of Hindenburg 			
Death of Hindenburg - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler becomes Fuhrer 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armies 'Oath of Allegiance' 			
Oath of allegiance - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655			
Hitler as Chancellor - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10654			
3.2 The Police State	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Role of the Gestapo, SS and SD 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concentration Camps 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi control of the legal system, judges and courts 			
Police State - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi policies towards Catholic and Protestant Churches, the Reich Church and the Concordat 			
Religion - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655			
3.3 Controlling and Influencing Attitudes	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda; censorship 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the media: the press and the radio; rallies and sport including the Berlin Olympics; Nazi control of the arts, architecture, literature and film 			
Propaganda - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655			
Culture - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655			
3.4 Opposition, resistance and conformity	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much did people support the Nazis? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition from the church; Pastor Niemoller 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition from the young; Edelweiss Pirates and the Swing Youth 			
Opposition - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10655			

4. Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39			
4.1 Nazi policies towards women	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi views on women and the family, <i>The Law for the Encouragement of Marriage</i>, 1933, Divorce Laws 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Mother's Cross and Lebensborn</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and employment 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appearance of women 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How effective were Nazi policies towards women? 			
Women - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10656			
4.2 Nazi policies towards the young	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nazi Youth Movement: <i>Pimpfe, Deutsche Jungvolk, Hitler Jugend</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hitler Youth and The League of German Maidens 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did Nazi youth groups achieve Nazi aims? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi control of the young through education, the curriculum and teachers 			
Youth - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10656			
Education - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10656			
4.3 Employment and living standards	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of the Labour Service (RAD) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autobahn scheme and rearmament 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invisible unemployment 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changes to the standard of living of workers in Nazi Germany: unemployment, wages, prices and consumption of luxuries 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Labour Front: <i>Strength through Joy</i> and <i>The Beauty of Labour</i> 			
Unemployment - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10656			
Rearmament and conscription - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10656			
4.4 The persecution of minorities	😊	😐	😞
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi racial beliefs and policies: Eugenics, Racial Hygiene, Anti-Semitism 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals, people with disabilities 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The persecution of the Jews: <i>The Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses, 1933</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nuremberg Laws, 1935: <i>The Reich Law on Citizenship, The Reich Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The events and aftermath of <i>Kristallnacht</i>, 9-10 November 1938 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the German people 			
Persecution - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10656			
Kristallnacht - https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10656			

How to access Seneca Learning

Open up Google Chrome or Firefox

Go to the link here or search Seneca Learning <https://senecalearning.com/>

Set up an account and choose Germany 1918-39

How to access GCSE Pod

Go to www.gcsepod.com or search GCSE Pod

Login using your login. Or click "New here? Get started" to set up an account

How to access PiXL History

Go to the link here (or search PiXL History App) <https://historyapp.pixl.org.uk/History%20App.html>

School ID: FH315

User ID: SurnameInitial (eg bloggsj for Joe Bloggs)

Password: Your school password

Key words: Task - complete the gaps

- **Abdication** -
- **Anti-Semitism** - hostility to or prejudice against Jews
- **Armistice** - an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time;
a truce
- **Boycott** - withdrawing from something as a punishment or protest
- **Censorship** -
- **Civil servant** - somebody who works for the government in some way
- **Communist** -
- **Constitution** -
- **Democracy** - a system of government formed through elected representative
- **Dictatorship** - a country governed by one ruler with total power
- **Diktat** -
- **Dolchstoß** - the stab in the back
- **Electorate** - people who are allowed to vote in an election
- **Freikorps** - Soldiers who has been released from the army after WW1
- **Hyperinflation** - monetary inflation occurring at a very high rate
- **Inflation** - a general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money
- **Lander** - The local governments within the Weimar Constitution
- **Nationalism** - A political outlook in which all policies are organised to make the nation stronger
and more independent
- **Paramilitary force** - a private group run like a military force
- **Propaganda** -
- **Putsch** - A violent uprising intended to overthrow existing leaders
- **Real wages** - a measure which does not reflect the actual monetary value of wages, but the
buying power of wages
- **Republic** - the people and their elected representatives hold supreme power, and there is an
elected or nominated president rather than a monarch
- **Reichstag** - the more powerful house of the German parliament which controlled taxation
- **Reichsrat** - The lower house of the constitution which could delay new laws unless the
Reichstag overruled it by a two-thirds majority
- **Socialism** - a political outlook, which stresses that a country's land, industries and wealth
should all belong to the workers of that country
- **Trade unions** -

Once you have revised each topic - review the knowledge audit - do you feel more confident?

Key Topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918-29

The origins of the Republic, 1918-19

- The legacy of WWI - Task - complete the gaps using the word bank (below).

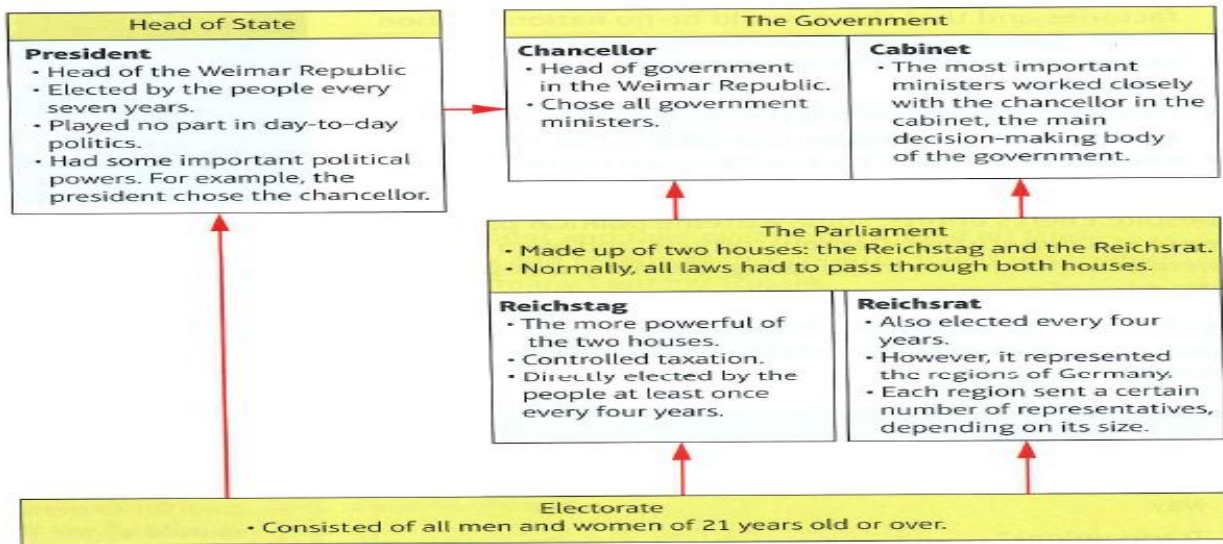
WW1 lasted from 1914-18. 2 million troops died and 4 million were wounded. The cost of the war meant Germany's debts trebled from 50 billion marks in 1914 to 150 billion marks in 1918. Fighting ended with the armistice on November 11th 1918. By this time Germany was experiencing widespread unrest, which eventually resulted in a revolution. Near the war's end, People were suffering severe The Allies had set up blockades which prevented imports of food and essential goods. By 1918, many people faced..... Public opinion turned against Kaiser Wilhelm II, who ruled the German Empire like a king. Many Germans wanted a and an end to the war - there was widespread unrest. In October 1918, some crews in the German navy mutinied at Kiel. In Stuttgart workers went on On 7th November 1918, workers in Munich (the capital of Bavaria) declared a general strike and then led by Kurt Eisner announced they were separate from the rest of Germany.

- The German revolution 1918-19: By November 1918, the German revolution had begun. In the 9th November, while at the army headquarters in Spa, the Kaiser's ministers told him that to restore order in Germany he would need to, at first he refused. However, General Groener had to tell the Kaiser that he had lost the of the German army and the officers at the headquarters refused to support him. On the 9th of November he abdicated and went into in Holland. On the 9th November, people gathered outside the Reichstag, while others collected guns and took over parts of the city. Inside the Reichstag Philipp Scheidemann, a leading member of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), the biggest party in the Reichstag, heard that armed were preparing to announce a communist government in Berlin. Scheidemann rushed to an open window and proclaimed to the crowds that the Kaiser was gone and that there was a new German The SPD had to work quickly to set up the new Republic. The leader of the SPD - Ebert, got support from Groener and the army to support their government to keep the communists out. Thepoliticians of the SPD were able to take control of Germany and prevent anarchy or an extremist takeover.

Word bank: naval, support, hardships, German, strike, rioters, Republic, starvation, democracy, abdicate, exile, moderate.

- The setting up of the Weimar Republic: Ebert took several steps to increase confidence in the new Republic: civil servants stayed in their jobs and worked alongside the army and workers councils to ensure that the state kept running e.g. collecting taxes, running public services. He reassured the army they would not be reformed. Industry leaders were reassured e.g. no nationalisation. He also got support from trade unions. There were some problems still though. The Council of Representatives that took control of Germany in November 1919, was only temporary so Ebert had to set up national elections to set up a National Assembly, which would need to set up a new constitution for Germany.

The Weimar Constitution



Task: What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution?

<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Weaknesses</u>

Early challenges to the Republic, 1919-23

The unpopular Republic: The Republic formally started in July 1919. The politicians who set it up and ran it were the same ones that surrendered at the end of WWI and accepted an unpopular treaty. The Republic was therefore always linked to surrender and harsh peace terms.

On 11th November 1918, just two days after the Kaiser abdicated, Matthias Erzberger, representing the new Republic signed the armistice - an agreement to stop fighting. There was no alternative as there was political, social and economic unrest.

The Treaty of Versailles - Task - complete the BRAT table

	Specific Terms of the Treaty of Versailles	What do you think the German reaction to these terms would be
Blame	War guilt - Article 231 - Germany had to accept the blame for starting the war.	
Reparations		The German economy was already struggling.
Armaments - military restrictions		
Territorial losses (land)		
League of Nations		

Germany lost: 10% of its land, all of its overseas colonies, 12.5% of its population, 16% of its coalfields and almost half of its iron and steel industry.

Challenges to Weimar:

➤ The threat from the left and right: Task - complete the table.

	Political wing	What did they want?	What happened	How did the government deal with them?	Consequences e.g. how were revolts ended
The Freikorps					
Spartacist Uprising 1919					
Kapp Putsch March 1920					

Ebert's government struggled to deal with political opposition. Ebert needed the army to put down rebellions! Instead Ebert had to rely of the Free Corps (Freikorps)! There were many political assassinations - between 1919-22 there were 376 political murders, mostly of left wing or moderate politicians e.g. Hugo Haasse - one of Ebert's Council of People's Representatives, was murdered in 1919. Matthias Erzberger, the politician who signed the surrender to the Allies in 1918, was shot and killed in August 1921. Ebert's foreign minister Walther Rathenau was machine-gunned to death in Berlin in June 1922. Among the political violence parties hired armed men to guard their meetings. They mainly recruited ex-soldiers who were unemployed. Don't forget Hitler attempted the Munich Putsch in 1923!

The challenges of 1923

French Occupation of the Ruhr:

Causes:

- Germany was required to pay £6,600 million in gold in monthly instalments.
- In 1922 – the German Government announced that it could not afford to pay and asked for more time.
- The British agreed but the French believed that Germany simply would not pay and insisted it should.

Events:

- In January 1923, French and Belgian troops were sent into the Ruhr (the centre of German industry) to take payment.

Outcome:

- German workers responded with passive resistance against the invaders (refused to work)
- The German economy ground to a halt.

Hyperinflation:

- To pay reparations payments the Government printed more and more money.
- This caused inflation (prices rose out of control), eventually leading to hyperinflation.

Outcome:

- People's savings became worthless
- At times, workers were paid twice a day so that they might be able to buy food before prices rose
- People on fixed incomes (e.g. pensioners) suffered badly.
- Prices rose higher than wages = many starved.

Munich Putsch, 1923: while the government were busy dealing with the economy Hitler tried to take power. He tried to seize Bavaria.

Outcome: It was not supported – the German people wanted stability.

Answer:

1) State 3 factors that effected the German economy 1918-23?

2) How did the German people react to the Treaty of Versailles?

3) Why did the Weimar Republic face a threat from the left?

4) Why did the Weimar Republic face a threat from the right?

5) Why could the government tackle left wing revolts easily but not the right wing?

6) What impact did the issues of 1923 have on the Weimar Republic?

7) What do you think was the most serious threat faced by the Weimar government 1919-23?
Why?

8) Why did the Weimar Republic survive 1919- 1924?

The recovery of the Republic, 1924-29

Stresemann: was chancellor of Germany between August and November 1923. He helped economic recovery. He ended the strike in the Ruhr - reducing tension between Germany, France and Belgium, and meant the government could stop paying compensation payments to strikers. From November 1923 he became foreign minister.

Reasons for economic recovery and recovery in foreign relations:

Economic recovery: The Rentenmark replaced the old worthless mark

- The **Dawes Plan** of 1924 -the USA agreed:
1) Reparations temporarily reduced to £50 million per year.
2) US banks agreed to give loans to German industry, lending \$25 billion between 1924-30.

'Golden Age':

- In 1925, the French and Belgian troops left the Ruhr
- In 1928, Industrial production finally improved on pre-First World War levels - imports and exports increased.
- Employment, trade and income from taxation increased.
- By 1929, the **Young Plan** was introduced, - reduced reparations to £2 billion and given until 1988 to pay. Payments were still £50 million a year but lower payments = less taxation on ordinary people.

Political stability: 1924-29 More stable governments

- Stresemann created the 'great coalition'. After the 1928 election the Social Democrats, for the first time since 1923, joined a government coalition with other parties that supported the Republic. This showed that the middle-class parties were no longer suspicious of the socialists.
- Less support for extreme parties such as the National Socialist German Workers' Party (the Nazis) who only won 12 seats in the Reichstag in the elections of 1928.
- The Communists also did less well in 1924 and 1928.

Foreign policy: In 1925 - **Locarno Treaties** with Germany, Belgium, Britain, France and Italy - guaranteed Germany's frontiers with France and Belgium. Germany accepted its borders under the treaty of Versailles. The Rhineland was permanently demilitarised. The 5 powers agreed to discuss German membership to the League.

- The French left the Rhineland in 1930.
- In 1926 Stresemann took Germany into the **League of Nations**.
- In 1928 - **Kellogg- Briand Pact** = 61 other nations - agreed to keep their armies for self-defence but should solve disputes peacefully - through the League of Nations.

Q. What impact did Stresemann's policies have on Germany?

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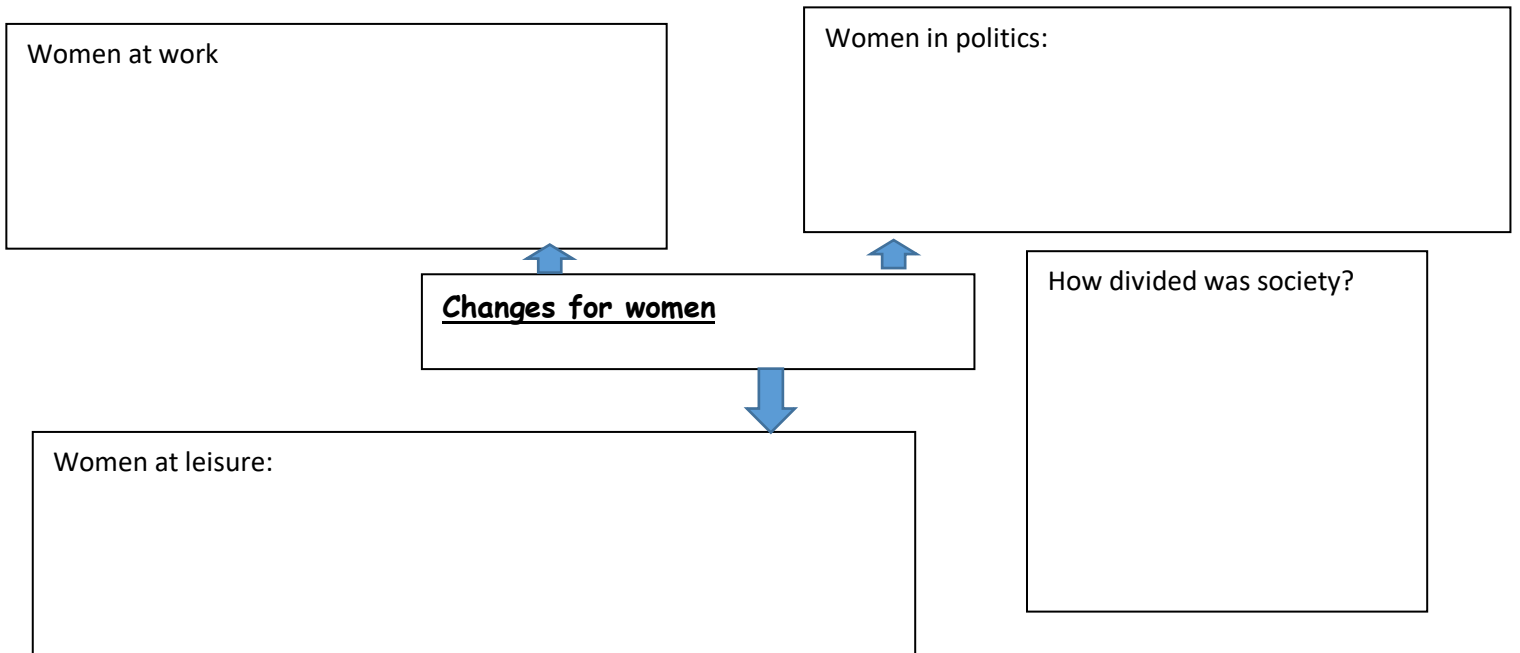
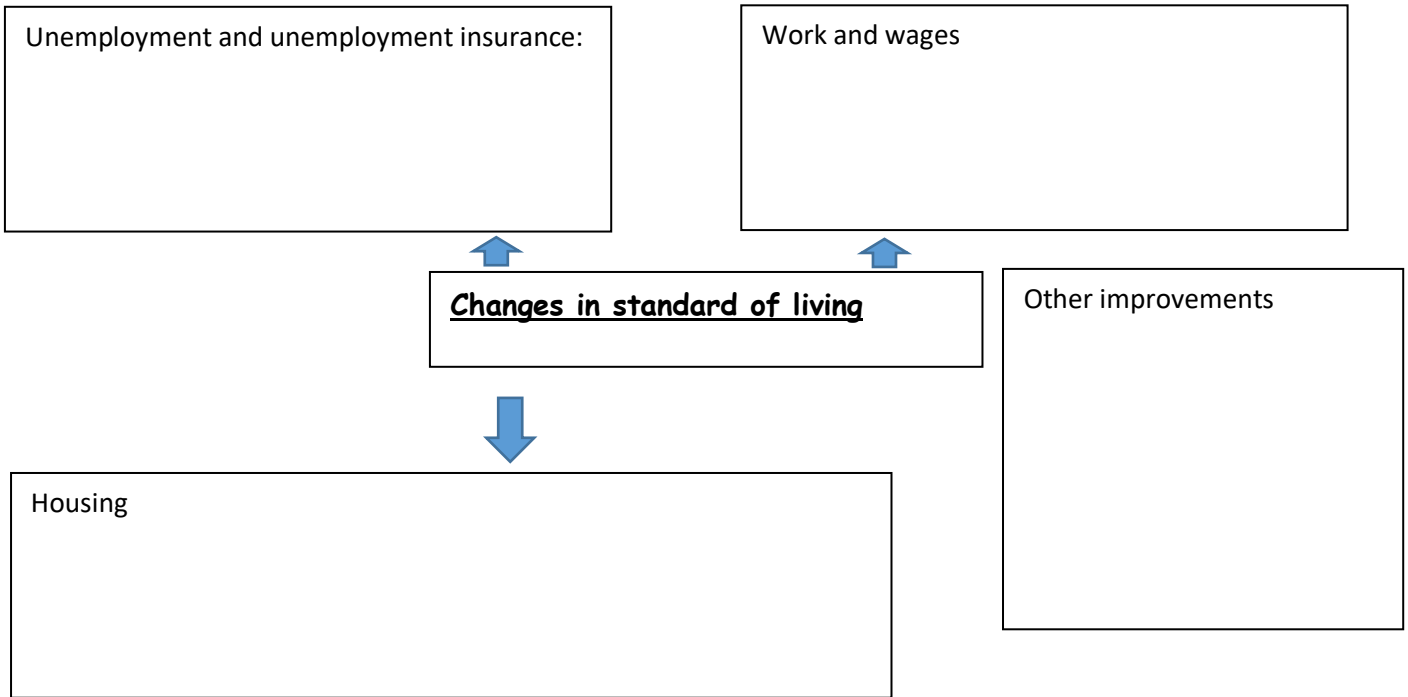
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Changes in society, 1924-29

Living standards suffered between 1919-23, however there were some improvements after 1924. Many of these were funded by the Weimar government. **Task - complete the mind maps.**



Cultural changes in the Weimar Republic

A variety of factors led to an upsurge in cultural experimentation in Weimar Germany.

Task - add examples of cultural changes:

Art:

Architecture:

Cinema:

Opposition: Stresemann wasn't popular with either the extreme nationalists like Hitler and the Nazis, or with the Communists. Hitler disliked the League because it supported the Treaty of Versailles. Those on the right, like the nationalists, said the changes to Germany undermined traditional German culture. Those on the left like the KPD, said the funding of the arts was money spent on extravagance, when working people needed basic help. BUT both the Nazis and the Communists made little progress in these years because people were much better off and their EXTREME ideas did not appeal to people

**Q. What do you think was the most important reason why there was stability after 1924?
Why?**

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The lean years of the Nazi Party 1924-28

<p>1924 - Hitler wrote Mein Kampf in prison</p>	<p>What views did he express?</p>	
<p>1925 - Hitler re-launched the Nazi Party</p>	<p>Shift to democratic methods: realisation that the method of attempting to overthrow the government by force was not going to work.</p> <p>Party organisation:</p> <p>Administration and finance:</p> <p>The SA and the SS:</p> <p>Goebbels and Nazi Propaganda:</p> <p>Strasser- became a powerful Gauleiter in the north of Germany.</p> <p>The Bamberg Conference of 1926</p>	

Q) Why did the Nazis have so little support 1923-29?

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Increase in support for the Nazis 1919-32

Reason	Description	Reason for increased support
Hitler's appeal		
The strength of the SA		
Working -class support		
Middle-class support		
Farmers		
Big business		
Young people and women		
Propaganda		

How did Hitler become Chancellor?

Event	Details
1932 - Presidential Elections	Hindenburg won by 18 m votes. The communist leader got 5 m and Hitler 11m The poll had to be repeated as Hindenburg did not get 50% - he then got 19m and was re-elected
1932 - The fall of Chancellor Bruning	
May 1932 - Von papen as Chancellor	
July 1932	Nazis - won 230 seats in the Reichstag- making them the largest party
Dec 1932 - Von Schleicher as Chancellor	
Jan 1933 - Hitler became Chancellor	

Q. What is the main reason why Hitler became chancellor in 1933? Why?

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How did Hitler remove opposition 1933-34 and become Fuhrer?

Event	Opposition	Events	Consequences e.g. how did it remove opposition?
Feb 1933 - The Reichstag Fire	Communists		Hitler used the events to get Hindenburg to declare a state of emergency - so long as he had his support Hitler could use decrees to rule Germany Decree for the Protection of the People and State -
March 1933 - The Enabling Act	Political opponents		
May 1933 - Trade Unions	Political opponents	Hitler believed that, if communists amongst working men were able to control their unions, the unions could be used, in strikes for example to undermine the government - Hitler banned trade unions and made strikes illegal	
July 1933 - Political parties	Political opponents	All parties were made illegal, except for the NSDAP	
Local government	Political opponents	All regions had their own parliament which Hitler could not control - so he abolished each regions parliament and declared that governors, appointed by him, would run every region of Germany	

1934 - The Night of the Long Knives	The SA and Röhm		
1934 - Death of Hindenburg		Hitler declared himself Führer and take the presidents and chancellors powers. He forced an oath of loyalty from every soldier in the army and organised a plebiscite to confirm his role.	

Q. How was Hitler able to turn Chancellorship into dictatorship?

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Key Topic 3: Nazi Control and dictatorship, 1933-39

How did Hitler keep control 1934-39?

Method		Description	How did it keep control?
The SS (Schutzstaffel)	Police State - Himmler		
The Gestapo	Police State - Himmler		
Concentration camps	Police State - Himmler		
The law courts	Police State - Himmler		
The Catholic Church			
The Protestant Church			
The Reich Church			
The Confessional Church			
The Nuremberg Rallies	Propaganda and Censorship - Goebbels		
The Press	Propaganda and Censorship - Goebbels		

Universities	Propaganda and Censorship - Goebbels		
The arts	Propaganda and Censorship - Goebbels		
Radio	Propaganda and Censorship - Goebbels		
Cinema	Propaganda and Censorship - Goebbels		
Sport	Propaganda and Censorship - Goebbels	1936 - Berlin Olympics	

Opposition?

Group	Reason	Description	Consequences
Youth		White Rose Group: Edelweiss Pirates:	
Church		Protestants: Catholics:	The Catholic church did not oppose. Only a handful of individuals did, although many opposed the euthanasia programme of the mentally and physically disabled.

Q. How far did the Nazis control and influence people? Why was there so little opposition?

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Key Topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany 1933-39

Group	Nazi ideas	What happened	Changes?
Youth		<p>Education/ schools</p> <p>Youth Movements:</p> <p>Hitler Youth:</p> <p>League of German Maidens:</p>	
Women		<p>Appearance:</p> <p>Work:</p> <p>Marriage and childbirth:</p> <p>Family:</p>	

<u>Persecution of the Jews</u>	Details	Changes?
April 1933 - Nazi boycotts of Jewish businesses		
April 1933 - Jews banned from government jobs		
Sept 1933 - Jews banned from inheriting land		
May 1935, Jews banned from the army		
June 1935 - Jews were banned from restaurants		
Sept 1935 - The Nuremberg Laws		
Nov 1938 - Kristallnacht	<p>Cause:</p> <p>Events:</p> <p>Aftermath:</p>	
Other minorities		

The Economy 1933-39

Work and employment:

Policy	Group affected	Details	Did it help the economy?
DAF - German Labour Front	Workers		
RAD - National Labour Service	Unemployed		
Rearmament	Unemployed		
Overall - did it help?			

The Standard of Living

Case for the rising standard of living	Case against the rising standard of living
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wages went up = more consumer spending on luxuries • Volkswagon: • SdA - Beauty of Labour: • KdF - Kraft durch Freude - Strength through Joy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public support after 1933 for Hitler was mainly due to economic success 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better living standards were balanced by other changes • With trade unions banned, workers' freedoms were reduced - working hours increased from 43 hours to 49 hours per week. • Official unemployment figures were artificially low - Jews were forced out of work and women were told to give up jobs - 'invisible unemployment • Bradford DeLong - a historian says that rising prices cancelled wage increases. He says that food prices rose by 20 per cent in Germany between 1933 and 1939. This was because the Nazis limited farm output to keep farmers' incomes high • If the standard of living is compared to the Depression then it would be higher • After 1936 and Hitler's rearmament policy - the government spent more than it received in taxes. Imports rose much higher than exports - it could not just go on spending more than they earned.
<p>Overall - Did the standard of living improve?</p>	

Remember - revisit your knowledge audit and keep revisiting the topics until you feel secure with everything. Good Luck.