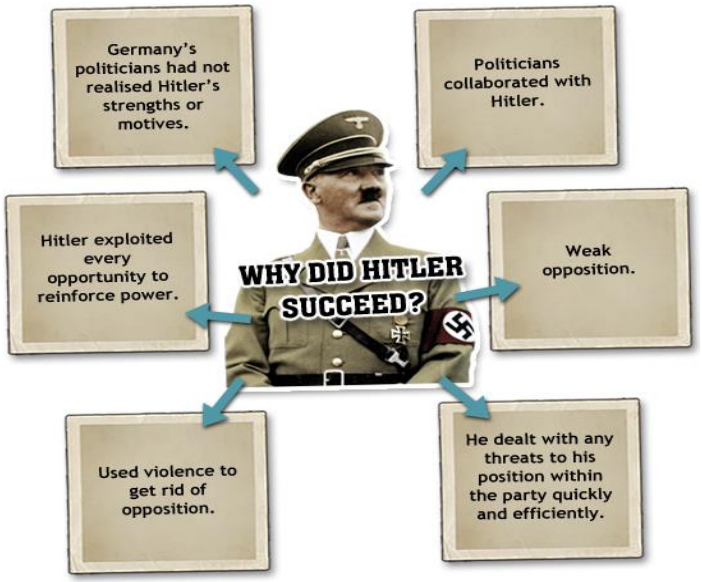
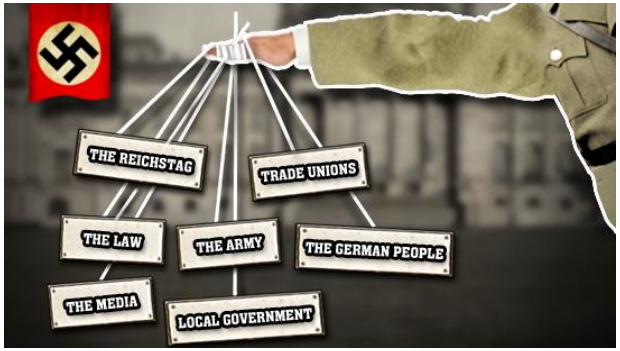
Knowledge Organiser: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39 Part 3: Nazi Control and Dictatorship

Nazi Control and Dictatorship	
1	This was a time when Hitler formed a legal dictatorship and put in place methods of propaganda and censorship and a police state to persuade and encourage all Germany people to support Nazi ideals.
Key events	
2	**1933 January** Hitler becomes Chancellor
3	**1933 February** Reichstag Fire
4	**1933 March** Nazis win 288 seats
5	**1933 March** Enabling Act passed
6	**1933 July** Nazis become the only legal party in Germany
7	**1934 June** Night of the Long Knives
8	**1934 August** President Hindenburg dies
9	**1934 August** Hitler combines the post of Chancellor and President and becomes Fuhrer
10	**1934** August German army swears allegiance to Hitler
11	**1938** Over the course of the year, Hitler removes 16 army generals from their positions
Key Concepts	
12	**Removal of all opposition –** From 1933 to 1934, Hitler removed all opposition and established himself as Fuhrer.
13	**Control –** There was an attempt to control and influence attitudes. This was done by propaganda and terror.
14	**Opposition –** The youth and the churches opposed the regime.



Exam Questions

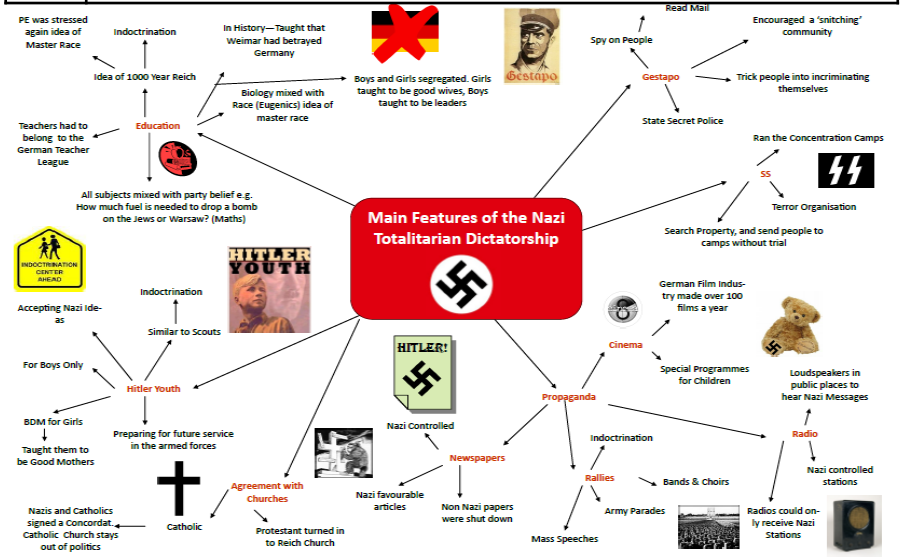
1.Give two things you can infer from Source A about…. (4 marks)
2.Explain why…(12 marks)
3a How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into… (8 marks)
3b Study Interpretations 1 and 2……. What is the main difference between the views? 4 marks)
3c Suggest one reason Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about ….(4 marks)
3d How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about … (16 marks) plus 4 marks SPAG



Key Words		
15	**Marinus van der Lubbe**	The Reichstag Fire was blamed on this Communist
16	**Enabling Act**	Gave the Nazis full power for the next 4 years
17	**Gleichschaltung**	Hitler's attempt to bring German society into line with Nazi philosophy
18	**German Labour Front (DAF)**	Set up to replace Trade Unions
19	**Dachau**	First concentration camp
20	**Centralisation**	Germany had been divided into districts called Lander. Now Germany was run from Belin alone
21	**Purge**	To get rid of opposition
22	**Gestapo**	Secret police headed by Goering.
23	**Night of the Long Knives**	Removal of SA leaders from the Nazi party by the SS (black shirts). This led to the army swearing an oath of loyalty to Hitler.
24	**Sicherheitsdienst (SD)**	The intelligence body of the Nazi Party
25	**Concordat**	In July 1933 the Pope agreed to stay out of political matters if the Nazis did not interfere with Catholic affairs
26	**Swing Youth**	Groups who apposed the Hitler Youth
27	**Confessional Church**	The church refused to allow the Nazification of religion. Led by Pastor Martin Niemoller

Knowledge Organiser: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39 Part 3: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39

Life in Nazi Germany	
1	The lives of German citizens were changed after Hitler's appointment as Chancellor. For some, life was better under the Nazis but for others, it was much worse.
Key events	
2	**1933** Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses. Law for the Encouragement of Marriage. Sterilisation Law passed.
3	**1935** The Nuremberg Laws were passed.
4	**1935** Conscription introduced.
5	**1936** Membership of the Hitler Youth made compulsory.
6	**1938** Jewish children were not allowed to attend German schools. Lebensborn programme introduced. Kristallnacht.
7	**1939** The euthanasia campaign began. Designated Jewish ghettos established.
Key Concepts	
9	**Anti-Semitism** – Persecution of the Jews grew continuously after 1933.
10	**Young**– The Nazis placed much emphasis on controlling the young as only then could they secure a 'thousand year Reich'. Youth organisations and education indoctrinated the German youth.
11	**Women –** The Nazis had traditional family values but even these were tested by the needs of war and the desire to ensure a growing Aryan population.
12	**Living Standards** – The Nazis did reduce unemployment but they did this by banning Jews and women from the workplace and by putting Germany on a war footing. Workers had limited rights.



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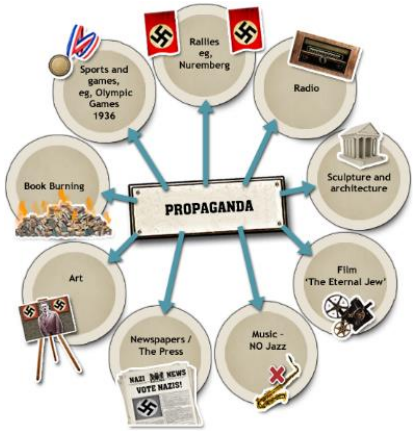

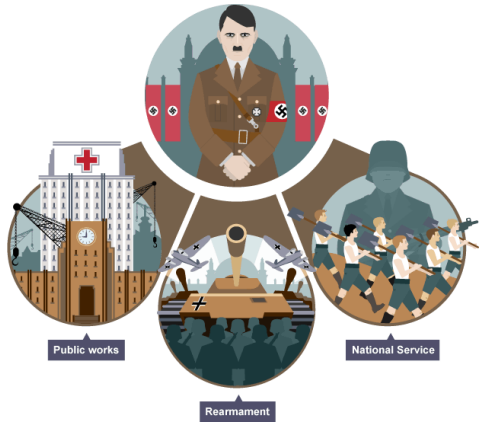

Key Words		
13	**Kinder, Kuche, Kirche**	Children, Kitchen, Church. This summed up the Nazi ideal of womanhood
14	**The Motherhood Cross Award**	Given to women for large families
15	**Lebensborn**	Where unmarried women were impregnated by SS men.
17	**Nazi Teachers League**	All teachers had to swear an oath of loyalty to the Nazis
18	**Reich Labour Service**	A scheme to provide young men with manual labour jobs
19	**Invisible unemployment**	The Nazi unemployment figures did not include women, Jews, opponent and unmarried men under 25
20	**Autobahn**	Motorway
21	**Rearmament**	Building up the armed forces I readiness for war
22	**Volksgemeinshaft**	The Nazi community
23	**Strength Through Joy**	An attempt to improve the leisure time of German workers
24	**Beauty of Labour**	Tried to improve working conditions of German workers.
25	**Volkswagon**	People's car
26	**Herrenvolk**	The master race or the Aryans
27	**Nuremberg Laws**	Jews were stripped of their citizenship rights and marriage between Jews and no Jews was forbidden
28	**Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass)**	A Nazi sponsored event against the Jewish community