AQA GCSE HISTORY

Germany 1890-1945: Democracy and Dictatorship

Knowledge Organiser Pack

Student Name		Form	
History Teacher		History Group	

THE
ST MARY'S RC HIGH SCHOOL
HISTORY DEPARTMENT

G1 – Kaiser Wilhelm's Germany

When Germany unified as a nation in 1871, the king of the most powerful state, Prussia, became its new ruler, or Kaiser. Germany pre-WW1 was heavily dominated by Prussia and saw a growth in socialism which the Kaiser had to deal with. How was Germany governed before the First World War and how was the growth of socialism dealt with?

HOW WAS GERMANY GOVERNED BEFORE WW1?



The Kaiser (Wilhelm II)
- In charge of military and foreign policy.
- Could ignore the government and make own decisions.

In complete control.

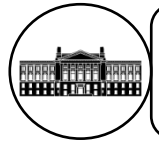




The Chancellor
- Chief Minister advised the Kaiser, authority over Bundesrat.
- Appointed and dismissed by the Kaiser.

Could be removed easily.

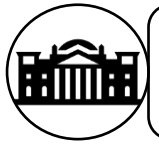




The Bundesrat
- Representatives from each state.
- Could veto (override) the Reichstag (14 votes needed).

17/58 Prussian. Only 14 votes needed to veto.





The Reichstag
- Only elected body (voted in by men over 25).
- Discussed and voted on laws.

Could be ignored.



KAISER WILHELM II

Wanted Germany to be a global power. Called this 'Weltpolitik' – world policy.





Spent most of his youth in the army.



Took great pride in leading the army and was interested in military tactics.

Keen to maintain a powerful army and build up a large navy to rival Britain.

Interested in militarism – belief that a country should have a strong army.



WHY DID SOCIALISM GROW IN GERMANY?

Socialism: Belief that supports democracy and greater government involvement in the economy and society.

CAUSES



In the late 1800s, Germany **industrialised**.

By 1913, Germany was **producing more iron and steel and as much coal as Britain**.



Growth in industry led to **more workers**.

Many workers were **unhappy** with **low wages** and **poor working conditions**.

EVENTS



Many workers **joined unions** to campaign for better conditions and pay, **organising strikes**.

3.3M members in 1914.



The popularity of the **Social Democratic Party (SPD) rose**.

1887 – 11 seats.
1903 – 81 seats.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE



To slow the growth of socialism, the Kaiser passed laws;

1881 Workers' Protection Act – improve safety in the workplace.
1891 Social Law – banned Sunday working and children under 13.
1897 Weltpolitik – plan to expand German territory and size of military.
1901 Arbitration Courts – settle disputes between workers and employers.
1903 Health Insurance – extended and restrictions on child labour.

G2 – Impact of WW1 & Treaty of Versailles

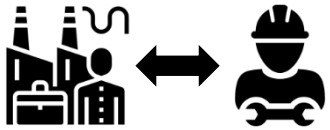
The First World War was devastating for Germany. It causes massive political, social and economic change – the loss of the war brought with it new challenges topped off with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles which had an impact for years to come. What did the First World War do to Germany and what did the Allies want from the war-ravaged country?

IMPACT OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

SOCIAL



Women went into **workforce** to support. **Challenged traditional values**.



Gap between rich and poor **widened**. Factory owners made money but **workers had limits on their pay**.

POLITICAL



Revolutions across Germany by 1918.



The **Kaiser abdicated** and fled.



'Stab in the back' people felt betrayed by ending war.

ECONOMIC



Germany left with **huge debts** to pay off.



German **factories** were **exhausted.**



War pensions would cost the government a fortune.

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

The Treaty of Versailles was a **list of demands, punishments and instructions** that Germany had to follow because **they lost the war.**

THE AIMS OF THE BIG THREE

Georges Clemenceau (France)
Wanted revenge on Germany.

David Lloyd George (Great Britain)
Wanted to make Germany pay but still trade with them.

Woodrow Wilson (USA)
Wanted the treaty to be fair and a new League of Nations.

LAND



GERMANY'S OVERSEAS COLONIES WERE TO HANDED OVER TO THE VICTORS



GERMANY WAS FORBIDDEN FROM UNITING WITH AUSTRIA (ANSCHLUSS)



GERMANY LOST 10% OF ITS LAND, INCLUDING 13% OF ITS POPULATION AND ALMOST 50% OF ITS INDUSTRY



WEST PRUSSIA GIVEN TO POLAND TO GIVE THEM ACCESS TO THE COAST



ALSACE-LORRAINE RETURNED TO FRANCE

ARMY



NO GERMAN TROOPS IN THE RHINELAND – IT WAS DEMILITARIZED



NO CONSCRIPTION ALLOWED



NO AIRFORCE ALLOWED



NO SUBMARINES ALLOWED



NO TANKS ALLOWED



GERMANY NAVY TO HAVE ONLY 6 BATTLESHIPS



GERMAN ARMY TO BE RESTRICTED TO 100,000

MONEY



THESE WERE SET AS ANNUAL PAYMENTS, LASTING UNTIL 1988



REPARATIONS WERE SET AT £6.6 BILLION IN 1921



GERMANY HAD TO PAY REPARATION PAYMENTS

BLAME



GERMANY WAS NOT ALLOWED TO JOIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS



THIS MEANT THE ALLIES COULD DEMAND COMPENSATION



ARTICLE 231 OF THE TREATY WAS THE WAR GUILT CLAUSE. THIS HELD GERMANY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR

REACTIONS



Germany felt the Treaty was too harsh.



It was called a 'Diktat', a dictated peace as they had to sign it.



Germans felt betrayed by the politicians who signed it.

G3 – The Weimar Constitution

After the departure of the Kaiser as the ruler of Germany, Freidrich Ebert (leader of the Social Democrats) was made temporary leader. Ebert declared that Germany would be a democratic republic and arranged for new parliamentary elections take place in January 1919. Ebert's party won the most votes and he became the first German President.

KEY TERMS

Article 48
Gave the President emergency powers to overrule the Reichstag and rule by decree.

Democratic Republic
System of running a country in which all adults have the right to vote for their representatives.

Proportional Representation
When the number of seats won in the Reichstag is in proportion to the number of votes they win.

WHO VOTED FOR WHO?



Working class
- Communist Party
- Social Democratic Party (SDP)



Middle Class (lawyers, writers)
- German Democratic Party (DDP)
- Some pro-NSDAP



Catholics of all classes
- Centre Party (Zentrum)

Middle Classes (Businessmen)
- People's Party (DVP)
- National People's Party (DNVP)
- Some pro-NSDAP



Upper Classes
- National People's Party (DNVP)
- NSDAP



Ex-soldiers
- NSDAP



Unemployed
- NSDAP

WEIMAR CONSTITUTION

Freidrich Ebert became the first President of the Weimar Republic in January 1919.

		STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
ELECTORATE	 Men and women over 20 could vote in elections.	 • This was a very fair system. • All Germans had equal rights.	
REICHSTAG	• Discussed and introduced laws. • MPs elected every 4 years. • Voted in by Proportional Representation.	 **Proportional Representation** • Every vote cast is represented in the Reichstag.	 **Proportional Representation** • Many parties able to win seats. • Difficult to win a majority = more coalitions. • Very slow law-making process.
CHANCELLOR	• Chosen by President (normally from largest party in Reichstag). • Needed support of at least ½ Reichstag to pass laws. • Day-to-day running of Germany.	 • If from the largest party in the Reichstag; elected official (not always).	 • Power limited by number of seats his party has in the Reichstag. • Easily removed and replaced.
PRESIDENT	• Elected every 7 years. • Controlled army and navy. • Could rule alone in a crisis under Article 48 which gave emergency powers to make laws.	 **Article 48** • Could make sure Germany is governed in a time of national crisis.	 **Article 48** • Use of the Article 48 powers undermined democracy.

G4 – Political Challenges to Weimar Germany

The early years of the Weimar Republic were plagued by crises after crisis. From political challenges to economic catastrophe, Weimar survived 1919-1923 through pure luck. So what were the challenges that threatened the fledgling German democracy and how much of a threat did they pose?

EARLY POLITICAL CHALLENGES 1919-1920

SPARTACIST UPRISING 1919



AIM: Achieve a Communist Revolution in January 1919.



A workers' protest was taken over by Spartacist leaders.



Government newspaper office was taken over.



Weimar relied on the *FREIKORPS* to put down the uprising.



The uprising was dealt with harshly and leaders murdered.

RESULTS



Made Weimar look weak and powerless as they could not end the uprising themselves.



Future Communist Uprisings were dealt with harshly as people were afraid.

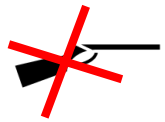
THE KAPP PUTSCH 1920



AIM: Restore Germany and end the Treaty of Versailles.



The *FREIKORPS* rebelled against Weimar in Berlin. Kapp declared leader of Germany.



The army refused to fire on the Freikorps because they were also right-wing and ex-soldiers.



The government flee Berlin.



The Putsch was ended by workers of Berlin going on strike.

RESULTS



Weimar look weak as don't have support of the army.



Striking workers showed Weimar had some support.



Threats from the right-wing were let off lightly.

THE MUNICH PUTSCH 1923

CAUSES



NSDAP membership was 20,000 in 1923.



Hitler was supported by war hero Ludendorff.



NSDAP had the SA, a private army = strong.



Hyperinflation crisis was at its peak in Nov. 1923.



Weimar looked weak as they gave in to France.

EVENTS



Kahr held meeting in Beer Hall to try and bring together other parties.



Hitler disrupted the meeting and took Kahr hostage.



Kahr and others refused to join Hitler's Putsch.



Ludendorff arrives and convinces Kahr to join.



Ludendorff allows the hostages to leave and they call the authorities.



The army mobilized and met the Nazis on the street.



The Putsch ends in a gun battle and Hitler is later arrested.

RESULTS



The Nazi Party was banned.



Hitler used his trial to his advantage.



Hitler was now known around Germany.



Hitler was sentenced to 5 years in prison but only served 9 months.



Hitler wrote Mein Kampf in prison and set out Nazi ideas.

G5 – Economic Challenges to the Weimar Republic

The early years of the Weimar Republic were plagued by crises after crisis. From political challenges to economic catastrophe, Weimar survived 1919-1923 through pure luck. So what were the challenges that threatened the fledgling German democracy and how much of a threat did they pose?

THE RUHR & HYPERINFLATION CRISIS 1923

CONTEXT RECALL:
Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany had to pay reparations payments to the allies totaling £6.6 billion. These payments were made in goods as well as money. In 1922 Germany just about managed to scrape together the payment to France and Belgium.

EVENTS OF THE CRISES



In January 1923, Germany defaulted on their reparations payments and announced they could not pay.



France and Belgium did not accept this and sent 60,000 troops into the Ruhr to take goods from Germany.



France and Belgium expected to be able to make German workers work for them.



Weimar ordered the workers to not work for the invaders and follow **passive resistance**.



Weimar promised to pay the striking workers, they did this by printing more money.



As more money was printed, shop owners increased their prices as the value was less.



In response to increasing prices, the government printed even more money!

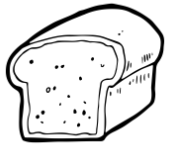


German money soon became worthless and people needed wheelbarrows to carry their wages home!

RESULTS OF THE CRISES



130 Germans were killed by the invading French and Belgian soldiers in violence.



Prices of daily items increased.
Loaf of bread:
1918: 06. marks
Nov 1923: 201 billion marks!



The Weimar government looked incompetent and they lost credibility.

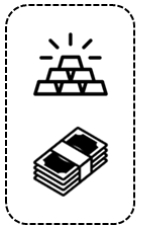
CONCEPT CRUNCHER:
WHAT IS HYPERINFLATION?

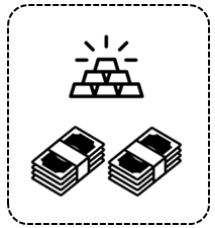
Inflation is when prices and the cost of living increases.
This means that the value of money decreases, meaning you get less for your money.



HOW DOES THIS WORK?

The value of paper money is linked to the amount of gold Germany has in its bank. If more money is printed, each note is worth less gold as it is weaker and more diluted.





WINNERS AND LOSERS

WINNERS	LOSERS
Famers: Their food was in demand.	Those on fixed incomes (pensions and benefits).
Paper industries: demand for paper was huge.	The Weimar Republic lost credibility.
Those with foreign currency.	Those with savings had them wiped out.
Land owners and antique collectors.	Trade Unions lost powers.

G6 – Weimar's Recovery

Despite the challenges of the early years of Weimar Germany, the Republic began to recover in the years 1924-1929. Most historians agree that this success in recover was down to the influence of one man, Gustav Stresemann. During this time Weimar also experienced a cultural 'golden age' with advances in cinema, art, literature and music. However these advances were not welcomed by all Germans.

THE STRESEMANN ERA



Gustav Stresemann
Chancellor of Germany 1923-24 and Foreign Minister 1924-29.
He is credited with rebuilding Germany after the crises of 1923.

Some believed that the recovery under Stresemann made Germany reliant on the USA.

PROBLEM	STRESEMANN'S SOLUTIONS
Hyperinflation	Stopped printing money. / Old money was destroyed. / Introduced the **Rentenmark**. / Those who lost savings never got money back.
French & Belgian troops in the Ruhr	**Dawes Plan 1924:** Loan of 800 million gold marks from the USA. / Re-started reparations payments and France & Belgium left. / **Young Plan 1929**: Total reparation payments reduced.
Economic downturn	Stresemann also used money from the Dawes Plan to… build factories. / build schools. / build roads. / create jobs.
Foreign policy	**1925 Locarno Pact:** agreed to accept land borders. / 1926: Joined the **League of Nations**. / **1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact:** agreed not to go to war unless in defence. / Germany was restored as a world leader.

WEIMAR'S GOLDEN AGE

The 1920s have been called a 'golden age' for German artists, writers, poets and performers, who became known for their creativity and innovation.

HOW WAS GERMANY ABLE TO EXPERIENCE A GOLDEN AGE?

Economic security meant wealth.



Relative political stability.

Censorship under the Kaiser had ended.

CINEMA

- Cinema became very popular in Weimar Germany.
- ***Metropolis***, directed by Fritz Lang, was the most technically advanced films of the decade.
- Germany was the **second largest producer** of films compared to Hollywood.
- **Marlene Dietrich** became a global star playing glamourous, strong-willed women.

NIGHTLIFE

- Germany was the centre for new plays, operas and shows.
- Musicians performed vulgar songs about politicians and were critical of Weimar.
- Berlin was famous for its nightclubs with live bands that played American Jazz.
- Right-wing groups like the Nazis hated this as they felt it damaged traditional values.
- The Nazis believed Jazz was 'degenerate' music because it was associated with black people.

LITERATURE

- Germans had a selection of over 120 newspapers and magazines.
- A German anti-war novel, ***All Quiet on the Western Front*** by Erich Remarque, became a best seller.

ART & DESIGN

- Avant-garde artists like **Otto Dix** and **George Grosz** believed art should show everyday life. This is known as *realism*.
- Artists highlighted the difference between the social classes and were often critical of the government.
- **Bauhaus** was a design movement that believed in modern, practical designs.
- Right-wing groups believed these styles were leading Germany into a moral decline.

There were no attempted putsches and uprisings against the Weimar Republic during the years 1924-1929. This shows that Weimar was enjoying some support during the 'golden age'.

G7 – Rise of Hitler and the Nazi Party

Hitler was appointed Chancellor in January 1933. His rise to power was the result of many factors; the impact of the Great Depression, the weaknesses of Weimar democracy and the strengths of the Nazi party.

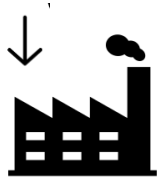
IMPACT OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION



October 1929
The **Wall Street Crash** happened and the US stock market crashed.



America **recalls their loans,** including the **Dawes Plan of 1924.** The US no longer received America investment.



Industrial production fell by 50% as demands for goods dropped. US placed high tariffs on foreign goods.



Due to failing industry, **unemployment** rose (2 million in 1928 & reaching **6 million by 1932**). Banks collapsed and people lost their savings.



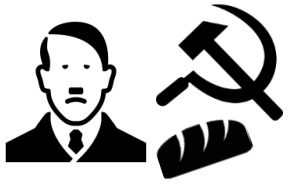
Chancellor **Brüning increased taxes** and **cut** government **spending** on **benefits**. This was to balance the government's budget.



This **led to poverty** and widespread **homelessness** in Germany.



Weimar indecision and ineffectiveness. The **coalition governments could not agree** on how to deal with the crisis.



The social and economic impacts resulted in **Germans looking to alternative parties** as they offered simple solutions. Hitler promised 'work and bread'.

HOW DID THE DEPRESSION HELP THE NAZIS?

- **Caused hatred towards the Weimar Republic** who made problems worse.
- **The Nazis used the depression to get more votes** as they promised to fix the economy. In speeches Hitler promised '**work and bread**' to all workers in Germany.

FEAR OF COMMUNISM



Communists believe that wealth should be equally distributed.



Many workers started supporting the Communist Party.



Many industrialists and middle class were worried Communism would spread.



They funded and supported the Nazis who were against Communists.



The SA beat up Communists and made Germany look chaotic.

HITLER'S SPEECHES



Excellent at public speaking.



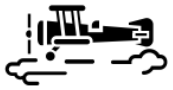
Told people what they wanted to hear. "Flexible message."



He came across as passionate and caring.



He used short messages.



Hitler toured Germany to give his speeches.

HOW DID HITLER BECOME CHANCELLOR?



Hitler was GIVEN the role of Chancellor as part of a seedy deal between Papen (a former Chancellor) and President Hindenburg.
They made the mistake of thinking they could control Hitler's actions.

Early 1932
Nazis were the second largest party (18% of the vote) but they were far from power at this point.

May 1932
Brüning was replaced by Von Papen as Chancellor, but as he had little support he continued to use Article 48

July 1932
Nazi votes rose to 37% with 230 seats in the Reichstag. Hindenburg won't make Hitler Chancellor.

July 1932
Von Schleicher was made Chancellor, but had no support. Also used Article 48 to get laws through.

Nov 1932
Nazi votes dropped to 28% with 196 seats in the Reichstag. Nazis panic they will never win an election.

Dec 1932 – Jan 1933
Von Papen makes deal with Hindenburg to make Hitler Chancellor 30/01/33. Nazis given 2 cabinet posts.

G8 – Hitler becomes Führer

After becoming Chancellor, Hitler spent the next 18 months consolidating his power, or tightening his grip over the country. He did this by systematically removing his opposition. By August 1934, Germany was a dictatorship under the full control of Hitler. Below are some of the key events that helped him to establish his dictatorship.

Hitler becomes Chancellor January 1933.

Called an election for March to gain a majority in the Reichstag.



THE REICHSTAG FIRE, 27th FEBRUARY 1933



Reichstag Building was burnt down.



A Communist, van der Lubbe, was found leaving the building.



Communists were blamed in Nazi propaganda.

COMMUNIST PARTY WERE SCAPEGOATED

LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF PEOPLE AND STATE, 28TH FEBRUARY 1933



Hitler convinced Hindenburg to give him emergency powers.

Gained powers to ban opposition meetings and newspapers; to imprison without a trial.



4000 Communists were arrested; newspapers and offices were closed.

COMMUNIST THREAT ELIMINATED

MARCH ELECTIONS, 1933



The Nazis gained 44% of the vote.



They formed a coalition with the Catholic Party to get a majority.

NAZIS HAVE MAJORITY IN REICHSTAG

THE ENABLING ACT, 23RD MARCH 1933



The SA intimated all non-Nazi members of the government.



They vote to give Hitler powers to make his own laws.



Hitler could now pass any law that he wanted.

THREAT OF REICHSTAG ELIMINATED

SPRING/SUMMER 1933



April: Nazis take over local government.



April: Judges have to swear an oath of loyalty to the Nazis.



July: All political parties, apart from the Nazi Party were banned.

LOCAL, JUDICIAL & POLITICAL THREAT ELIMINATED

NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES, JUNE 1934



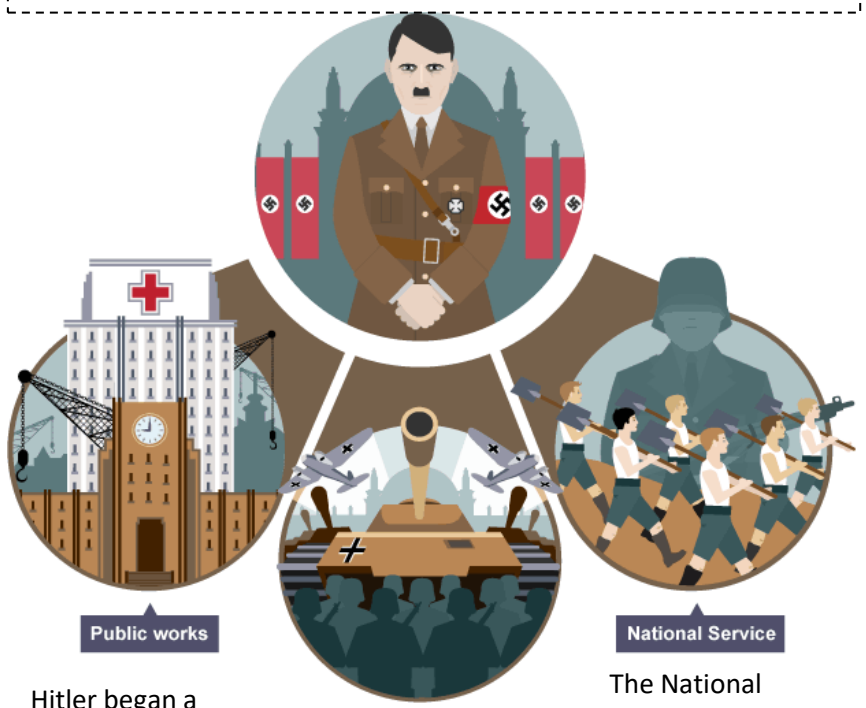
The SA had 4 million members by 1934.

CAUSES – Hitler was worried that:	EVENTS	RESULTS
 Rohm wanted to take over.	 SA leaders were arrested.	 SA lost power
 Rohm had socialist ideas	 Other political opponents were executed, e.g. von Kahr	 The army swore an oath of loyalty to Hitler
 The army did not like the SA.	 400 people were executed	 The Nazis showed how they would deal with opposition.
	THREAT OF SA ELIMINATED	**COMPLETE CONTROL**

President Hindenburg died. Hitler combined the role of President and Chancellor to make the Fuhrer. August 1934

ATTEMPTS TO GET RID OF UNEMPLOYMENT

When Hitler became Chancellor in January 1933, 6 million Germans were unemployed. He now needed to live up to his campaign promises of 'work and bread'. By 1939, there was almost no unemployment in Germany.



Hitler began a programme of public works. This involved building a motorways (autobahns) which employed almost 100,000 people. Schools and hospitals were also built.

Rearmament created thousands of jobs. The introduction of **conscription** in 1935 also provided employment for over a million men.

The National Labour Service (RAD) provided employment for men aged 18-25. They planted trees and dug ditches, all for 'pocket money'.

Invisible unemployment
Prisoners in camps and women were not included in the unemployment statistics.

THE ECONOMY UNDER SCHACHT

One of Hitler's aims was the make Germany great again. To do this he appointed Hjalmar Schact, a respected banker, as Minister of Economics in 1933.

Schacht made trade deals with S. America and S.E. Europe to get the raw materials Germany needs for industry (e.g. iron and wood)

Weapon production increased

Unemployment decreased

Progress was slow

Germany relied on other countries

SCHACHT IS REPLACED BY GOERING

Goering's Four Year Plan
Goering's plan was to get Germany ready for war. This meant an increase in military production.

BUT IT DID NOT ALL GO TO PLAN
1. Targets were not met.
2. Germany was not ready for war in 1939.
3. Germany remained reliant on other countries.

Autarky
Hitler wanted Germany to become an autarky – a self-sufficient nation that did not need to rely on imports from other countries. **This failed, despite the efforts below.**

Farmers were given subsidies to help grow more food.

Scientists tried to find replacement goods, e.g. coffee from acorns.

In 1939, 20% of all food and 33% of raw materials were imported.

IMPACT ON WORKERS' LIVES

Hitler wanted the workers to be loyal to him and support him, but he also wanted to control them.

German Labour Front
This organisation replaced trade unions (which were banned). It promised to protect the rights of the workers. However…

Workers couldn't leave their jobs.

Striking was illegal.

Hours increased (60 hrs per week by 1945).

It supported the employers not workers.

Strength through Joy
This scheme gave workers rewards for their work - evening classes, theatre trips, picnics, and even very cheap or free holidays.

Beauty of Labour
The job of this organisation was to help Germans see that work was good, and that everyone who could work should. It also encouraged factory owners to improve conditions for workers, e.g. better lighting, washrooms and canteen facilities.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Wages increased but were below what they had been before the Depression.

Working hours increased by 15%.

Industrial accidents and illnesses rose by **150%**.

Food consumption of fresh vegetables and meat fell.

HOW WAS THE WAR GOING FOR THE GERMAN ARMY?

The war started well for Germany. They had managed to conquer several countries including Poland, France and the Netherlands using **blitzkrieg.**



In 1941 the Nazis invaded the **Soviet Union.** This was costly and Germany lost a lot of soldiers.



America entered the war in 1941 giving the Allies supplies and men.



Battle of Stalingrad, 1942. Led to 250,000 German deaths and 90,000 German surrender.



Britain starts a bombing campaign over Germany. Strategic and residential areas are targets.



D-Day, June 1944. Marked the start of the German retreat on the western front.



Hitler committed suicide, followed by **victory in Europe on 8 May 1945.**



1939



Food rationing began in September 1939.

1940



Clothes rationing began in November 1939.



Luxury goods from other countries pour into Germany.

1941



Reduce heating.



Work longer hours.



1.5 mill fur coats donated to soldiers



Censorship increased – only good news allowed

1942



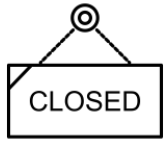
Total war 1942 – where the entire economy and society is geared to war

1943



Clothing production stopped. There were no magazines, toilet paper or other non-essentials.

1944



No post, entertainment closed except cinemas for propaganda.



Evacuees from cities were crammed into rural villages.



Women were drafted into the factories to work.



Morale drops – people stop giving the 'heil Hitler' salute and attending rallies.

1945



Bombing of Dresden, Feb 1945. 35,000-150,000 killed in 2 days.



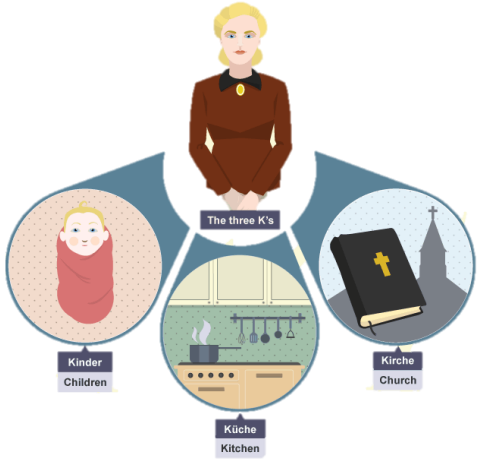
No food – some resort to scavenging. 3.5mill civilians dead.

HOW DID THE WAR IMPACT THE LIVES OF CITIZENS IN GERMANY?

G11 – Nazi Policies towards Women

The Nazis believed that the role women had to play in society wad different, but equally as important, to the role of men.

Aims of the Nazis towards women



1. The life of women should revolve around the 3 K's' – *kinder, küche, kirche* (Children, Kitchen, Church).
2. They would not work but stay at home and look after the family.
3. They were to breed more *pure* Aryan children, in line with Hitler's aims to increase the birth rate.

How successful were the policies?

- ✓ Number of marriages increased.
- ✓ Birth rate increased, up to 1.4 million by 1939.
- ✓ 12 million women actively involved in Nazi women organisations.
- ✓ Many women complied and took on the traditional role.

- ❑ Some women joined opposition groups in defiance of Nazi policies.
- ❑ Shortage of workers during the Second World War resulted in more women in employment to help with the war effort.

Weimar to Nazi Changes & Nazi Policies

WEIMAR GERMANY → **NAZI GERMANY**

Birth rate fell as more women worked. → Nazis wanted to raise the birth rate to help expand territories.

Many attended university and became lawyers and doctors. → Nazis wanted women to stay at home, have children and look after husbands.

Women had many freedoms and were equal to men. → Nazis believed women should focus on the three Ks.

Law for the Encouragement of Marriage 1933

- Marriage loans of 1000 marks to German couples.
- Every child the couple had took 250 marks off the debt. (4 children = nothing to pay back).

Lebensborn Programme 1935

- 'Fountain of Life' aimed to create a strong Aryan 'master race'.
- Unmarried Aryan women were encouraged to birth children with Aryan SS men.
- 8,000 children born through this programme.

Sterilisation & Law for the Prevention of Diseased Offspring

- Some were seen as 'unfit' to be mothers, such as those with a history of mental illness, hereditary disease or antisocial behaviour.
- Law was changed to allow forcible sterilisation of women.

Abortion and Contraception banned

Motherhood/ Mother's Cross Medal encouraged women to have many children

- 8 children = gold medal.
- 6 children = silver medal.
- 4 children = bronze medal.

Women were sacked from key jobs in 1933

- Female teachers, doctors, lawyers and judges were sacked.
- Working was discouraged, as it was believed to hinder producing children.
- 15% working women were removed from work, including 4,000 teachers.

Behaviour and fashion of German women was controlled

- Smoking was banned in some cities, seen as 'unladylike'.
- Women were encouraged to dress in traditional clothing and avoid high heeled shoes.
- Slimming was discouraged as it was seen that is was harder to get pregnant.

German Women's League

- Coordinated all adult women's groups.
- Gave advice on cooking, childcare and diet.
- Programmes broadcast over the radio.

G12 – Nazi Policies towards Children

YOUTH

Hitler saw the youth of Germany as the future of the German Third Reich, they had to become indoctrinated (brainwashed) in Nazi ideals to become loyal followers of Hitler.

Education

- Textbooks rewritten to fit the Nazi view of history (blaming Jews for the loss of WW1) and Mein Kampf a core textbook.
- Eugenics introduced in 1933 – Race studies with Aryan race as superior.
- Education made compulsory to age 14.
- Nazi ideology in all lessons and separate schools for girls and boys:
  - Boys focused on military skills and politics.
  - Girls focused on domestic skills and motherhood.
- Teachers had to join The Nazi Teachers' League (97% joined) and had to teach the Nazi curriculum.
- Students were encouraged to inform on their teachers if they were not pro Nazi.

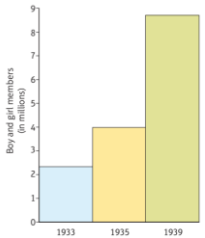
Nazi Specialist Schools;
Adolf Hitler Schools: future Nazi leaders.
Napolas: future political and SS leaders.



The Hitler Youth

Hitler Youth was first introduced in 1922. Boys would join from as young as 6 and would stay a member until they were 18.	There were several meetings a week and camping weekends. Focus on was military drill and leadership. They learnt how to march and fight with knives to prepare them for the army.	Loyalty to Hitler and Nazi beliefs and ideas were also a key part of Hitler Youth.
Girls joined the 'Young Girls' from 10 and then the 'League of German Maidens' at 14.	Girls were taught how to keep fit, cook meals and look after babies to prepare for motherhood. Some girls resented these restrictions.	Girls also attended weekend camps and played sport.
In 1936, Hitler Youth was given the same legal status to school and home.	All other youth groups were banned. Hitler Youth membership was made compulsory in 1939.	Children were encouraged to report their parents and teachers if they criticized the Nazis.
1 in 5 young people never joined Hitler Youth, despite it being compulsory.	Youth opposition groups, like the Swing Movement and the Edelweiss Pirates existed.	As war progressed, and military focused increased, popularity of Hitler Youth decreased.

Were the Nazis successful?



YES - Millions joined the Nazi Youth Groups and many went on to join the army.

NO – Secret anti-Nazi youth groups like the Edelweiss Pirates and White Rose Movement emerged.

G13 – The Nazi Police State (Fear and Terror)

The Nazis' use of threat, fear and intimidation was their most powerful tool to control the German people.

	THE SS	GESTAPO	CONCENTRATION CAMPS	ORDINARY POLICE & LAW COURTS
PURPOSE	Originally established as Hitler's bodyguard. Responsible for **all security, police and concentration camps** in the Third Reich. Tasked with **carrying out Nazi Racial Policy**.	**Secret Police** that had the authority to investigate cases of treason, espionage, sabotage and criminal attacks on the Nazi Party and Germany. Investigated members of the Nazi Party itself.	To house arrested **political prisoners** initially. Later used to persecute Homosexuals, Jews and Romani Gypsies.	Legal system used as a tool to bring ordinary Germans under Nazi control.
LED BY	 **Heinrich Himmler (Chief of Police)**	 **Heinrich Himmler (Chief of Police)**	 **SS Death's Head**	**Roland Freisler**
METHODS	 **240,000** elite soldiers. Fit the ideals of the 'Aryan Race'.	**Telephones were tapped** to allow officers to listen to conversations. **Post** and other communications were **opened and inspected**. **Power to imprison without trial** made them feared and ensured compliance.	**Hard labour** was used to 're-educate'. Random **beatings**. **Summary executions** used to instil fear into inmates.	Police and law courts **ignored Nazi crimes.** **People's Courts** had **judges** who swore an oath of **loyalty to Hitler**. **Show trials** were used to give the impression of a fair trial. **Harsh punishments** such as executions used to deter people from acting against the Nazis.
ADDITIONAL INFO	**The SD:** Security Force under Heydrich tasked with finding enemies, they kept files on all threats in and outside of Germany.	**Informants** gave information to Gestapo – often as a grudge! **Gestapo Law 1936** made them above the law.	**Dachau** Concentration Camp was opened in **March 1933**. Knowledge was intentionally leaked to scare people.	Death penalty was introduced for; • Telling an anti-Hitler joke • Having sex with a Jew • Listening to a foreign radio station. Death penalty crimes went from 4 to 46.

PROPAGANDA & CENSORSHIP

Hitler and the Nazis used two clever methods of ensuring as many people as possible remained loyal and supported them.

Propaganda – to spread information and ideas, originates from the work 'propagate'.
Censorship – the controlling of information people hear, read and see.

Joseph Goebbels (1897-1945)

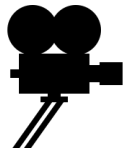
- Joined the Nazi Party in 1924.
- In charge of Nazi Propaganda.
- Gifted public speaker and good in his role.
- Reich Minister for Propaganda and Censorship.



Newspapers



Controlled by the Nazis. Only stories showing Nazis doing good things were allowed to be printed. Lots of negative stories about Jews. Anti-Nazis newspapers shut down.



Films

Goebbels checked films were suitable and met Nazi ideals. Films showed the Nazis in a good way and enemies in a bad way. News reels shown before the actual film.







Music, books and theatre

All these had to praise Hitler and the Nazis.



Radio

All radio stations controlled by the Nazis, broadcasting Nazi ideas. Load speakers were set up in the streets. Cheap radios were made and only tune into Nazi-controlled stations. In the 1930s more Germans owned a radio than Americans.



Mass rallies

Parades were held with celebrated Nazis – sometimes up to 500,000 attended to listen to speeches.
Designed to show Nazi greatness in organisation.



1936 Berlin Olympics

Nazis used this to show off their advanced technology. Anti-Semitic activity was suspended during the games.
Hoped to show the superiority of the Aryan Race but Jesse Owens (a black American) won 4 gold medals.

ARTS & CULTURE

The Nazis wanted to control every aspect of the lives of Germans, even the paintings they looked at, the books they read, the music they listened to, the films they watched, and even the buildings they used and lived in.

The Chamber of Culture

- Nazi organisation led by Joseph Goebbels to control culture.
- All musicians, writers, artists and actors has to be members or could not work. Jews were banned from joining.
- Ruled that all cultural activities had to give the same message; Nazi beliefs and ideas were correct, and Hitler did everything in the best interests of the country.



Art in Nazi Germany

The Weimar period had seen a flourishing of German art, much of which was abstract. Hitler saw this modern art as 'degenerate' and over 6,500 works of art were removed from display across Germany. Hitler encouraged 'Aryan art' instead, which showed the physical and military power of Germany and the Aryan race.

Architecture & Design

Hitler was very interested in architecture and believed it could be used to project the power of the Nazi regime. The most important architect of the period was Albert Speer, who redesigned Berlin, as well as designing the stadium in Nuremberg where annual rallies were held. Bauhaus, a design movement under Weimar Germany using new technology and simple design was closed by the Nazis. Hitler preferred designs similar to the old buildings of ancient Greece and Rome.



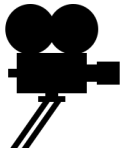


Literature

Nazis ceremonially burned thousands of books in 1933 that were viewed as being subversive or as representing ideologies opposed to Nazism. These included books written by Jewish, pacifist, classical, liberal, anarchist, socialist, and communist authors.

Film

To make sure that film served the goals of propaganda, the Nazi Party gradually took over film production and distribution. All films had to carry a pro-Nazi message and Goebbels reviewed scripts himself.





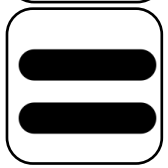
Music

Works by Jewish composers like Mendelssohn and Mahler were banned and the works of the German composer Wagner were promoted, gaining huge popularity. The Nazis were strongly opposed to jazz music, which they referred to as Negro music and called it degenerate.

G15 – Nazi Policies towards the Christian Church

Most Germans were Christians. The Nazis and Christianity clashed because the beliefs and values of Christianity were very different from those of the Nazis. Traditional Christianity did not prosper under the Nazi regime. There were around 20 million Catholics (around 1/3) and 40 million Protestants (around 2/3). Hitler believed that religion was a threat to the Nazis' control over people's minds as they would worship god over him but he knew that attacking the Church could cause serious opposition.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NAZISM AND CHRISTIANITY

Nazis valued strength and violence.		Christians believe in love and forgiveness.
Nazis hated the weak and vulnerable.		Christians help the weak and vulnerable.
Nazis believed some races were superior to others.		Christians believe that all people are equal in God's eyes.
Nazis saw Hitler as a God-like figure.		Believe in God and the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Why did some Christians support the Nazis?

- The Nazis believed in the importance of marriage, the family and moral values. Most Christians believe in the importance of these too.
- Hitler had sworn to destroy Communism. Communism was anti-religious and so the Nazis appealed to them.
- Hitler promised to respect the Church.

THE NAZIS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

1933 CONCORDAT



An agreement was reached between Hitler and the Pope. Catholic Church and Nazis agreed not to interfere with each other.

1933 HITLER BREAKS PROMISES



Hitler broke the agreement. Catholic priests harassed and Catholic youth clubs and schools shut down.

1937 'WITH BURNING ANXIETY'



Pope issued his 'With Burning Anxiety' statement, read out in Catholic churches across Germany. Declared the Nazis 'hostile to Christ and his Church'.

The Nazis continued to persecute Catholic priests. 400 are sent to concentration camps.

PERSECUTION CONTINUES

1941 ARCHBISHOP GALEN PUT UNDER HOUSE ARREST



Archbishop Galen (a well known leader) openly criticised the Nazis in his sermons. Put under house arrest until end of the war.

OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS



Jehovah's Witnesses were pacifists and refused to join the army. 1/3 were killed in Concentration Camps.



Other groups were persecuted;

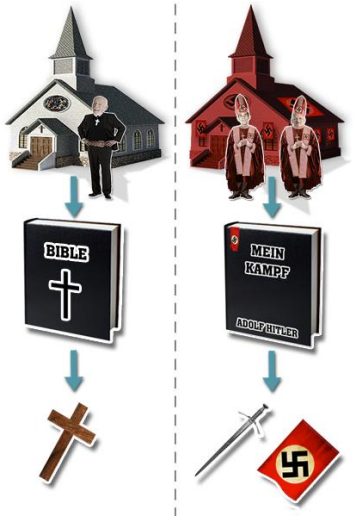
- Salvation Army
- Seventh Day Adventists
- Christian Scientists

THE NAZIS AND THE PROTESTANT CHURCH

The Nazis replaced the Protestant church with the **Reich Church**.



German Faith Movement
In 1934 the Nazis set up their own religion, the German Faith Movement. It replaced Christian teachings with pagan ones.



All Protestant Churches were now under direct Nazi control. Ludwig Müller became first Reich Bishop. Bishops wore Nazi uniforms.

The Bible was replaced with Mein Kampf and teachings aligned with Nazi ideology.

Swastika replaced the cross and all Jewish teachings from the Old Testament were removed.

OPPOSITION

Majority of Germans chose to keep quiet and still practiced their religion.

Martin Niemoller set up the Confessional Church, openly criticising the Nazis. The Confessional Church was banned, 800 pastors sent to camps (including Niemoller).

Dietrich Bonhoeffer preached against the Nazis until the **Gestapo stopped him in 1937**. He increased his activity (helped Jews to escape, contacted Allied commanders) until he was **arrested in 1942 and executed in 1945**.

G16 – Resistance & Opposition Groups

WHY WAS OPPOSITION AND RESISTANCE TO THE NAZIS HARD?

People were pleased with the wealth, employment and stability that Hitler brought.

Many Germans liked the international prestige he restored to Germany.



Propaganda meant that many were convinced of Hitler's greatness.



The young were indoctrinated and many were completely loyal to the Nazis.

Business and factory owners were happy to support the Nazis as it made them rich.

The fear of concentration camps meant that many did not speak out.

No elections or political parties meant that there were no alternatives to the Nazis.

The Gestapo and their informers meant that people did not speak out in fear of arrest.

Private grumbling – moaning in the privacy of your own home.
Passive resistance – refusal to follow instructions or comply with orders.
Open opposition – openly declaring their dislike of Hitler, e.g. leaflets, posters and graffiti.
Attempts to kill – there were over 50 attempts on Hitler's life.

EXAMPLES OF OPPOSITION AND RESISTANCE

Edelweiss Pirates



	Before the war	By the end of the war
Edelweiss Pirate activity	Not following rules, e.g. listening to foreign radio stations and singing banned songs.	Activities included: distributing Allied leaflets; assisting deserters from the army and allied soldiers; disrupting army supplies; anti-Nazi graffiti.
Nazi response	**Quite light**, e.g. shaving hair to have a military haircut.	**Increasingly severe**. 13 members were hanged in 1944.

The White Rose Group

The White Rose group was formed by students at Munich University in 1943. They published anti-Nazi leaflets and marched through the city in protest at Nazi policies.

They disliked the **Nazi regime's crimes and oppression, and called for resistance**. And **openly denounced the persecution and mass murder of the Jews**.

Its leaders, brother and sister Hans and Sophie Scholl, were arrested to and sentenced to the guillotine.





The July Bomb Plot

In 1944, a group of army officers tried to assassinate Hitler. They **disliked his war plans and the brutality of the Nazi regime and wanted to set up a new government.**

A bomb was planted by Colonel Stauffenberg at meeting attended by Hitler. It exploded, but Hitler survived. In retaliation, Stauffenberg was shot the same day and 5,000 people were executed in the crackdown on opposition that followed.

Members of the Church also opposed. For more details, please refer to your Christianity knowledge organiser.

G17 – Persecution in Nazi Germany (Overview)

Nazi Germany see an unparalleled rise in antisemitism – hostility or prejudice shown towards Jewish people. Between 1933-1939, laws were out in place to isolate and persecute Jewish people living in Germany. These got harsher as time passed. Other groups in German society also faced growing persecution.

PERSECUTION OF OTHER MINORITY GROUPS

- Jehovah's Witnesses would not swear loyalty to Hitler.
- Disabled people were not seen as having 'pure German blood'.
- Gay men were unlikely to have children.
-  Gypsies (travellers) were seen as criminals.
- Nazis believed that people of the 'master race' should not mix with other races.

GRADUAL PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN GERMANY, 1933-39

1933

- Jews lost their jobs in the government and law.
- Jewish teachers sacked and race science taught.

1935 NUREMBURG LAWS

Jews were now seen as a race, not religion

- Jews were no longer classed as German citizens.
- German people are not allowed to marry or have sex with Jews.

1938

- Jewish property was taken and given to non-Jews.
- Jewish children were banned from schools.
- Kristallnacht

1939

- Jews were forced to hand over any valuables.
- Jews could be forced from their homes.

1940

- Jews were forced into Ghettos. Physical segregation.

1942 -

- Wannsee Conference – 'Final Solution'
- 6 Death Camps set up. 1.2 million died at Auschwitz.

KRISTALLNACHT *(The Night of Broken Glass)*, NOVERMBER 1938

Kristallnacht was a night of violence targeted at Jewish individuals, homes, businesses and synagogues.

EVENTS

- 1400 synagogues destroyed
- 30,000 sent to camps.
- 7500 Jewish businesses looted
- At least 91 killed.
- Cemeteries destroyed.

RESULTS

- Hundreds more died in camps
- Jews were forced to pay 6 million marks for the damage
-  The Nazis allowed and encouraged the violence.

G18 – Persecution in Nazi Germany (In Depth)

NAZI RACIAL BELIEFS



Hitler believed that;

- some races were superior to others
- '**Aryan**' = '**master race**' of Germans.
    - The ideal Aryan would be strong, tall, blond, blue-eyed and white according to the Nazis.
- Central to Nazi ideology was racial purity, the idea that the German race was the 'Master Race' and all others like Jews were 'subhuman'.

PERSECUTION OF MINORITIES

The disabled

- 1933 '**Sterilisation Law**' - forcibly sterilised the mentally ill, alcoholic, deaf, blind or deformed. 400,000 people were sterilised by 1939.
- 1939 'T4 programme' (Euthanasia) - young people with mental/physical disabilities were killed by lethal injection.
- 5000 children are killed.

Homosexuals

- In 1935 the Nazis passed laws against Homosexuality, 4000 were arrested in 1936.
- Over 5000 homosexuals were sent to concentration camps

Gypsies

- Seen as a threat to racial purity and as 'work shy' and did not fit ideal Nazi life.
- From 1935, Germans and Gypsies could not marry and between 1936-39 Germany's 35,000 gypsies were rounded up and put into camps to be eventually deported.

GRADUAL PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS 1933-39

1933 – Jews are banned from public places (swimming pools & parks) and all government jobs.



1936 - Jews banned from working as doctors, dentists and lawyers.



9th November 1938 – Kristallnacht
(Night of Broken Glass) Most violent anti Jewish action to date. Nazis destroy 10,000 businesses, burn 400 synagogues and send 30,000 Jews to concentration camps. 100 Jews killed. *Turning point in persecution of Jews*.

1st April 1933 - Boycott of Jewish businesses. For one day, the SA stood outside Jewish businesses to prevent customers from entering. 'Jude' and Star of David's' are painted on windows.

September 1935 - The Nuremberg Laws.
The **Reich Law of Citizenship** stated that Jews were no longer German citizens, this meant they could not vote any more.
The Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour. Made marriage and sexual relations between Jews and Aryan Germans illegal.

March 1938 - Jews had to register all their possessions, making it easier for Nazis to confiscate.

December 1938 - Jews are banned owning businesses.

April 1939 - Jews can be evicted from their homes without reason.

November 1939 – Jews kicked out of school.

THE 'FINAL SOLUTION'

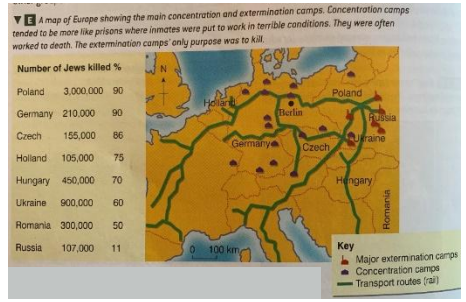
As WW2 started the Nazis became more aggressive with their policies, with forced deportations to ghettos, established in 1940. Ghettos were used for holding Jewish communities before deportation to camps, they varied in size (Warsaw Ghetto had over 400,000 compared to Sopron's 1,800) and conditions were bleak; **starvation** and **disease** was rife. (No running water, 250 calories a day)

As they expanded eastwards, the Nazis started to encounter more Jews and started to murder thousands. The ***Einsatzgruppen*** (killing squads) mass murdered Jews and other 'undesirables' in mass shootings.

After the **Wannsee Conference in 1942**, the Nazis started the final solution; mass murder of the Jews using Zyklon B in specially-designed gas chambers.

Six major death camps were created, including; Auschwitz, Treblinka and Belzec.

Over 6 million Jews were killed in the Holocaust.



RESPONSIBILITY

It is easy to place the blame for the Holocaust with the Nazis themselves, but we must consider that;

- Industry used Jewish slave labour and knew what was happening,
- Bystanders did not resist the persecution,
- Government employees and police forces collected information on Jews which helped in their persecution, and actively rounded them up.

G19 – Jewish Resistance in Nazi Germany

ARMED RESISTANCE

Armed resistance is a form of opposition using weapons and involve attacks. In most cases, the purpose of armed resistance was **to escape the ghetto or camp.**

WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING, 1943

Resistance started in order to prevent deportations to Nazi-run extermination camps.

↓

In April and May 1943 Jewish men and women in the Warsaw ghetto fought the Germans with a handful of small arms and grenades. **This lasted 28 days.**

↓

After fierce fighting, the vastly more sophisticated German forces won and systematically destroyed the ghetto. About 56,000 Jewish inhabitants were murdered immediately or were sent to extermination camps.



ESCAPE FROM SOBIBOR DEATH CAMP, 1943

Resistance started due to fears that the camp was going to close down.

↓

In October 1943, the prisoners killed 11 SS guards, which were then discovered by a Ukrainian guard.

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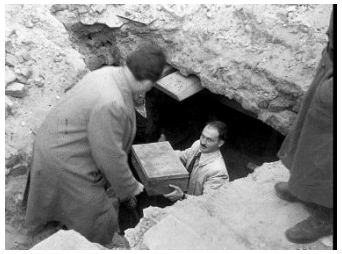
The prisoners stormed the fences to try and get free. Many were killed fleeing across the surrounding minefield. About 300 prisoners managed to escape, but many of these were caught in the following days.

↓

The camp was then destroyed. The Sobibor escape was the largest and most successful of its kind during WW2. Around 50 of those that escaped survived the war.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

Passive resistance was a more common form of resistance and could take many forms.



THE ONEG SHABBAT ARCHIVES

Oneg Shabbat was a project organised by a Jewish historian named **Emmanuel Ringelblum:** he and his colleagues tried to record life in the Warsaw Ghetto by collecting artefacts such as diaries, newspapers, statistical reports, poems and even sweet wrappers.

SECRET SCHOOLS (Kaunas Ghetto)

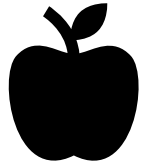
The ghetto's Jewish Council created schools for the children but these were banned by the Nazis in August 1942. 10,000 children attended the secret school in Kaunas. Secret schools were created for some children and were illegally supported by the Jewish Council.



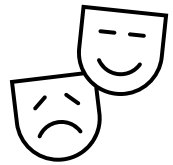
OTHER EXAMPLES OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE INCLUDE:



Artwork and diaries to show the realities of life



Smuggling food into ghettos



cultural and spiritual to undermine Nazi power and inspired Jewish hope



political activities (like distributing leaflets)



the work of doctors and nurses to try and keep people healthy.

Effective resistance to the Nazis was extremely difficult due **to starvation, no access to weapons and restrictions on movement.**

The main aim of most European Jews was therefore to hold out and survive until the expected German defeat.