

Welcome

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GCSE

Germany

1918 - 1945

Germany

1918 - 1945

Germany after WWI

Weimar Republic

Rise of the Nazi Party

Hitler's consolidation of power

Nazis control of Germany

Life under the Nazis

- . **Comprehensive notes**
- . **Varied exercises & activities**
- . **Preparation for exam questions**

history

student.co.uk



Welcome to historystudent.co.uk



Our aim is to produce the highest quality GCSE History resources for the classroom.

Our notes for each topic are designed for all abilities, students respond very favourably to the clear layout, with the key information easily accessible.

Lower ability students love the fact that there is not pages of prose to sort through and the more able love the concise nature.

We have not produced lots of exam questions, with all the associated techniques as we feel this has been done many times before. Rather we have tried to provide what we call 'the building bricks' or 'stepping stones e.g. knowledge recall exercises and ranking activities for causes and consequences.

Fun activities are included, which often time consuming to prepare, so we don't as teachers often don't bother with them e.g. wordsearches and crosswords. These are ideal for lesson starters or for early finishers (it doesn't always have to be demanding extension activities!)

**The notes are numbered in sequence 1, 2, 3 etc. and subdivided as 1.1, 1.2, 1.3
The associated exercises are numbered 1a, 1b, 1c etc**

All the resources will be available FREE on the website early in 2015:



In addition the website is loaded with recommended DVDs for each topic, youtube clips & links to relevant museums & websites.

We also have some tips for management & behaviour strategies.

A twitter (teacherarea) will be activated to provide an opportunity to share resources and ideas etc with fellow history teachers.

We will be launching APPs in 2015 initially in IOS format, based on these resources but the exercises and activities will be interactive. Discounted prices will be available for schools who wish to 'bulk download'

We would welcome any feedback, as we are continually looking to improve our resources.

email: historystudent@mail.com



Germany

. Weimar Republic .

Germany

1918 - 45



1

Germany after WWI

1.1

Germany became a country in 1871 ruled by Kaiser Wilhelm II. In World War I Germany thought it could win a quick victory.

After four years of stalemate in the trenches Germany surrendered.

The British blockade of German ports meant Germany was short of food & other supplies.

The Kaiser was forced to abdicate.

1.2

Treaty of Versailles

PUNISHMENT FOR GERMANY

LAND

- . Colonies taken away
- . Land given to Poland, France & Belgium & Saarland given to League for 15 years
- . Split into two parts: Germany & East Prussia

MILITARY

- . Army = 100,000 men
- . No Tanks
- . Navy = 6 ships
- . No submarines
- . No airforce
- . No army in the Rhineland

MONEY

- . Pay reparations (the cost of the war) of £6,600 million over 42 years

ALLIANCES

- . Germany not allowed to unite with Austria

BLAME

- . War Guilt - Germany had to admit that the war was their fault

DICTAT - the dictated peace

1.3

Democracy



A new government in Germany

As part of the peace settlement, Germany had to become a democracy - Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated & went to Holland. Leader of Social Democratic Party Friedrich Ebert became the new leader.

1.4

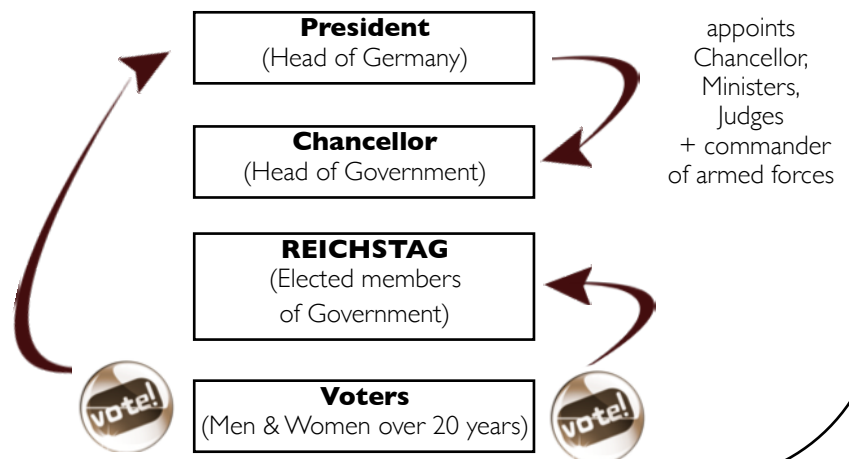
Republic



Weimar Republic

Weimar was a town which was the capital for a few months in 1918, so they called it the **Weimar Republic**

Based on the US system:



1.5

How the Weimar Republic worked ...

Proportional Representation

Each party in the Reichstag got a number of seats based on how many people voted for them. This was fair to all parties.



There were lots of parties in the Reichstag. The Chancellor had to get support from as many parties as possible called **coalition government**. Sometimes coalition parties fell out.



President had special powers. He appointed the Chancellor, Ministers & head of the Army. In an emergency the President could suspend the Reichstag & make the laws himself



Germany

. Weimar Republic .



Treaty of Versailles - Germany's Punishment

Germany's punishment after WWI is often given as a reason for people supporting Hitler & then one cause of World War II is seeking revenge for the 'unfair' Treaty of Versailles.

For each part of Germany's punishment note how they were punished & then explain what the Germany reaction would have been - a high score suggests they did not like this punishment.

	Punishment	German reaction /10
LAND		
MILITARY		
REPARATIONS		
ALLIANCES		
BLAME		
DICTAT		



Germany

. Weimar Republic .



1b

List the 'Strengths & Weaknesses' of the new constitution

Strengths	Weaknesses
	a. Democracy
	b. Proportional Representation
	c. President
	d. Army
	Judges

3b

How did the new constitution weaken the Weimar Republic?

Germany

. Crises & Revolutions .

2

OPPOSITION TO WEIMAR REPUBLIC

Supporters of the Kaiser

ARMY

The new army's commanding officers e.g. Hindenburg & Ludendorff were against democracy

CIVIL SERVICE

They slowed down what the Weimar govt were trying to do

JUDGES

They supported the ideas of the Kaiser

2.2

Against the Weimar

LEFT WING PARTIES:

SPARTACISTS

COMMUNIST PARTY

SOCIALISTS

Wanted a revolution like the one in Russia

RIGHT WING PARTIES

NATIONAL PARTY

Wanted Germany to have a strong army again

NATIONAL SOCIALIST

WORKERS' PARTY - NAZIS

Wanted to get rid of the Treaty of Versailles & make German a strong country

2.1

2.3

Crisis in the Weimar Republic 1919-23

Reasons:

War Guilt

. Germany blamed for the war & forced to pay reparations, lost land & no army = **humiliation**



Weimar leaders blamed

. Weimar leaders signed the Treaty therefore were blamed by many people in Germany

Revenge

. Many Germans wanted revenge against other countries & the Weimar

Hyper-inflation after 1921

. Money became worthless as the government printed more & more to pay the reparations & pay the striking workers in the Ruhr.

e.g. 1918 bread = 0.6 marks

1923 bread = 250 marks

Some businessmen did well & farmers got high prices for their food.



Invasion of the Ruhr in 1923

. French & Belgium troops invaded the Ruhr as Germany stopping paying reparations, they took goods e.g. coal instead of money

. This was humiliating for Germany & made the Weimar govt. look weak

hyper inflation = when prices of goods keeps increasing & increasing

2.4

Attempted Revolutions



January 1919

Spartacus League

. Leaders: Rosa Luxemburg
Karl Liebknecht
. Against the rich ruling Germany
. Tried a communist revolution in Berlin
. Defeated in two weeks by Freikorps (a group of former soldiers)

April 1919

Communists

. Took control of govt of Bavaria
. Defeated by Freikorps

March 1920

Freikorps - Kapp Putsch

. Leader: Dr Kapp
. Hated communists & Peace Treaty
. Army would not go against Freikorps
. Workers of Berlin went on strike against the Freikorps & the revolt ended

November 1923

Munich Putsch Nazi

. Leader: Adolf Hitler
. Attempted a revolution in Munich
. Police stopped the revolt



Assassinations

Those that signed the Treaty

. Matthias Erzberger & Walter Rathenau were killed

putsch = armed uprising

By the end of 1923 - the Weimar Government had survived - just. The Weimar was blamed for Germany's problems including signing the Treaty of Versailles & this would be used again as Hitler came to power.



Germany

. Crises & Revolutions .



2a

Problems facing the Weimar Republic

From the beginning the Weimar government faced a number of problems.

Rank the problem and explain the problems it caused for the Weimar government

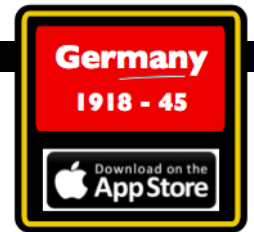
PROBLEMS: Hyperinflation, Revolutions, Blamed for Treaty, Invasion of the Ruhr

Problem	Rank	Problems it caused the Weimar Republic
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	



Germany

. Crises & Revolutions .



2b

Timeline of events for the Ruhr occupation. Place the events in the correct order 1 to 5

No. ____ Germans use passive resistance - workers went on strike

No. ____ Germany falls behind with reparation payments

No. ____ French & Belgian soldiers invade the Ruhr & take German goods

No. ____ Germans sabotage some coal mines & French soldiers shoot some strikers

No. ____ The French were angry because they needed money to pay the money they owed to the USA

2c

Effect of Ruhr occupation on the Weimar Republic

	Positive	Negative
1. Unite German people against the French & Belgians		
2. The strikers were heroes to the German people		
3. The Weimar government supported the strikers		
4. The government printed money to pay the striking workers		

Germany

. German Recovery under Stresemann .

Germany

1918 - 45



3

LIFE in 1920s Germany

Political Stability

There was a number of political parties in Germany including extreme on the left (Communists) & right (Nazis).

Through the 1920s these extreme parties did not get many votes. Most people voted for parties that supported the Weimar democracy. Governments were 'coalitions' which were not always strong and could break down at any time.

Judges

Through the 1920s judges seem to favour right wing parties e.g. Nazis and were against the left wing parties e.g. the Communists

Arts & Culture

Germany adopted 'modernism' in the 1920s with Berlin the European centre for arts & culture:

- . music: US cabaret & dance
- . literature: realist topics e.g. 'All Quiet on the Western Front'
- . architecture: Bauhaus movement
- . cinema: biggest maker of films in Europe plus loved Hollywood films
- . radio: from 10,000 to 3.6 million listeners

Golden Age?

For some the 1920s was the golden age of new & exciting times - for others they wanted a more traditional life e.g. Nazis

Some did not like the foreign influences in German life. Others thought there was decline in moral standards - in films & in the night clubs & cabaret bars.

3.1

3.5

GUSTAV STRESEMAN

Most influential German politician in the 1920s

Stresemann was Chancellor of a coalition govt. in 1923:

- . created a new currency the Rentenmark
- . ordered striking workers in the Ruhr back to work
- . agreed to pay reparations again (this made him unpopular)



Foreign Minister 1923-29

- . Dawes Plan . Young Plan . Locarno Pact . League of Nations
- . Kellogg-Briand Pact

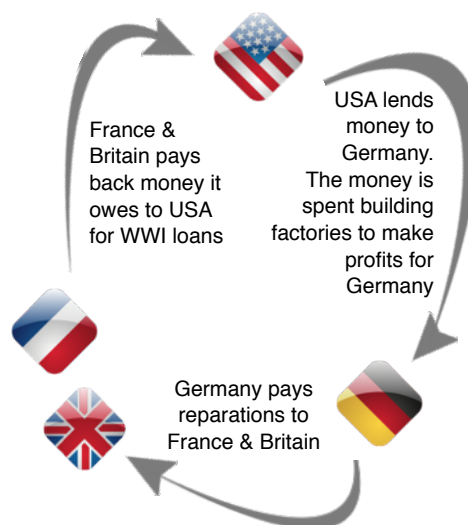
3.6

Improvements in the German economy

Rentenmark 1923

- . New currency - the Rentenmark ended the hyperinflation.
- . People had confidence in the Rentenmark

Dawes Plan 1924



Germany factories had brand new machinery and adopted US assembly line techniques. The German economy grew quicker than in France or Britain.

3.7

International Relations

Locarno Pact 1925

- . Germany, France & Belgium agreed not to attack each other
- . Agreed to keep the borders as they are.

League of Nations 1926

- . Stresemann took Germany into the League of Nations
- . He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928

- . 60 countries inc. Germany signed a pact agreeing not to attack each other

Young Plan 1929

- . Reparations reduced by 25%
- . Reparations to be paid over next 58 years
- . USA continued to lend Germany money as economy grew



Germany

. German Recovery under Stresemann .



3a

Mix and Match

Link the statement to the event



8a

Rentenmark 1923

- . Germany, France & Belgium agreed not to attack each other
- . Agreed to keep the borders as they are.

8b

Dawes Plan 1924

- . 60 countries inc. Germany signed a pact agreeing not to attack each other

8c

Locarno Pact 1925

- Germany factories had brand new machinery and adopted US assembly line techniques.
- The German economy grew quicker than in France or Britain.

8d

League of Nations 1926

- . New currency - the Rentenmark ended the hyperinflation.
- . People had confidence in the rentenmark

8e

Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928

- . Reparations reduced by 25%
- . Reparations to be paid over next 58 years
- . USA continued to lend Germany money as economy grew

8f

Young Plan 1929

- Germany pays reparations to France & Britain
- USA lends money to Germany. The money is spent building factories to make profits for Germany
- France & Britain pays back money it owes to USA for WWI loans

- . Stresemann took Germany into the League of Nations
- . He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.



Germany

. German Recovery under Stresemann .



3b

How did the Weimar Republic survive the crises of 1923?

Problem	Solution	How did it help the government ?
Passive resistance in the Ruhr was bankrupting Germany		
Hyperinflation resulted in money becoming worthless		
The Weimar government did not have the full support of the army		
Germany still had to pay reparations		

9b

Which of the actions that the Weimar Republic took, was the most important in helping the government survive?



Germany

. German Recovery under Stresemann .



Report for Stresemann & the Weimar Republic 1924 -1929

Topic	Mark 7/10	Comment
The Economy Currency Unemployment	/10	
Reparations Loan repayments	/10	
Foreign Policy Locarno Treaty Young Plan League of Nations	/10	
Politics Left & Right wing parties Revolutions	/10	
Arts & Culture	/10	

Targets

Germany

. The end of the Weimar Republic 1929-1933 .

4

Was the Weimar Republic always going to fail?

4.1

Constitution

The constitution (Article 48) allowed the President to end democracy and take power himself.

Proportional Representation

Lots of parties meant governments were 'coalitions' which were not always strong and could break down at any time, if the coalition parties fell out.

Resentment against Weimar

The Weimar Republic was forced onto Germany after WWI by other countries like GB & France. The Weimar signed the peace agreements & were blamed for it, many said they 'stabbed the army in the back'.

Many people - police, army, judges, govt. workers - never wanted the Kaiser to resign & did not want democracy.

Economic problems

Inflation in the 1922-3 was blamed on the Weimar government. The Dawes Plan & Young Plan agreed by Stresemann meant Germany became dependent on loans from the USA.



President
Hindenburg



Franz
Von Papen

4.2

Economic problems

Dawes Plan & Wall Street Crash

Wall Street Crash in October 1929:

- . Share price collapsed
- . Banks went *bankrupt*
- . Businesses closed
- . People in USA lost their jobs
- . Demand for goods fell and other countries went into *depression*

== disaster for Germany because:

- . **Dawes Plan**
- . USA had loaned money to Germany during the 1920s
- . USA stopped new loans
- . USA demanded their money back from old loans
- . Without USA money from loans Germany businesses closed
- . Germany went into *depression*
- . Businesses without loans had fewer customers
- . Unemployment rose:

1928	1.8 million	1929	2.8 million	1930	3.2 million	1931	4.8 million
------	-------------	------	-------------	------	-------------	------	-------------
- . People lost their homes as they had no money for rent
- . Germans lost hope

4.3

Political problems

Governments of Brüning & Papen

Brüning government

Government had many problems when the depression hit Germany:

- . more money needed to help unemployed people
- . less money from taxes as fewer people worked

== government not have enough money to help the people

- . not print money because it causes inflation so
- . March 1930 Brüning wanted:
 - . to raise taxes 2.5% on govt. workers & cut wages by 23%
 - . & cut unemployment benefit by 5%
- . other political parties did not want this so Brüning used President decrees to pass these laws.

Von Papen government

Brüning resigned in May 1932 as unemployment kept rising

- . Von Papen became Chancellor & he called elections for July 1932
- . People wanted a strong leader & Hitler (Nazis) won most seats
- . Von Papen stayed as Chancellor & called for another election in Nov 1932
- . Schleicher became new Chancellor as Nazis got less votes
- . President Hindenburg stopped issuing decrees & replaced Schleicher with Adolf Hitler

4g

YES: reasons

No: reasons

[illegible]



Germany

. The end of the Weimar Republic 1929-1933 .



4b

Complete the timeline for the events 'the end of the Weimar Republic 1929 - 1933'

Highlight successes & failures

1929	
1930	
1931	
1932	
1933	

Germany

. The rise of Hitler & the Nazi Party .

5

Adolf Hitler Background

Fought in WWI, winning medals for bravery. He was very angry when Germany surrendered. After the war he worked for the army following extremist groups. Joined German Workers' Party in 1919, it became the Nazi Party in 1920.



5.1

Nazi Party

Aim to overthrow Weimar govt. Own army - SA (Stormtroopers) Hitler became leader in 1922, he was intelligent & a very good speaker. Swastika became the Nazi flag. Colours were from old flag of the Kaiser.

5.2

Hermann Goering

Fighter pilot hero from WWI. Joined in 1922, leader of the SA.



Rudolf Hess

Soldier & pilot from WWI. Joined in 1920, was Hitler's secretary & responsible for party administration.



Heinrich Himmler

Joined in 1923, was regional party leader.

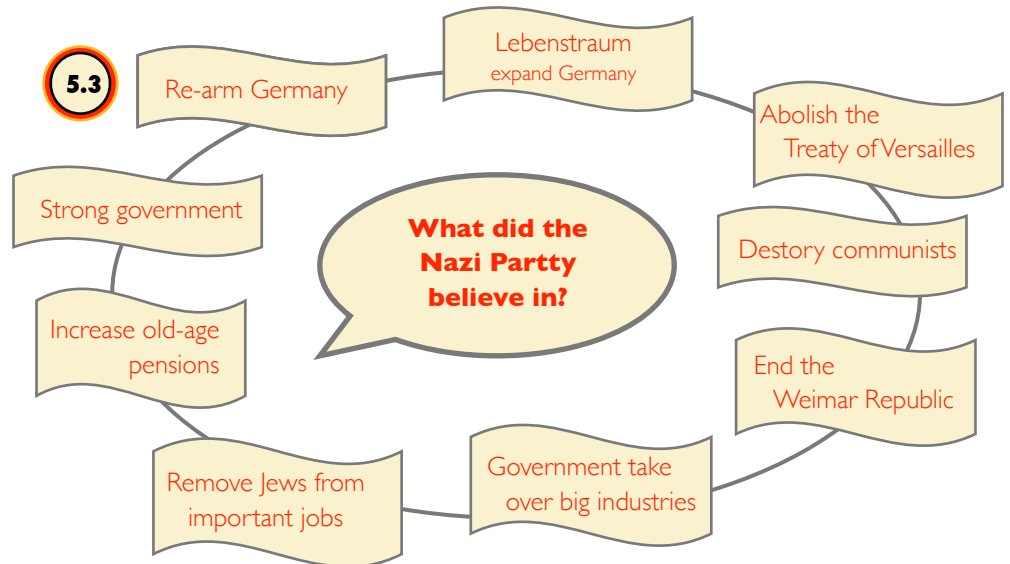


Ernst Rohm

Captain in WWI. Member of Freikorps, supported Hitler as leader. Set up SA in 1921.



5.3



Growth of the Nazi Party in the 1920s Munich Putsch . Mein Kampf . Change of tactics .

5.4

Munich Putsch 1923

Why?

- . hoped for army support him
- . thought Bavarian govt would help him

Failure

- . Army & police stopped the Nazis
- . Hitler & Lindenberg were arrested

Trial

- . Hitler, Lindenberg, Rohm & others on trial

Success

- . Gave Hitler a chance to be famous
- . Judges were lenient - Hitler sentenced to only 9 months in prison - had own room & allowed visitors

Mein Kampf (My Struggle)

- . Whilst in prison Hitler wrote his political ideas down in a book
- . Published in 1925 it became a bestseller

"the decisions made must be by one man, only he alone may possess the authority"

5.5

Change of tactics for the Nazis Why?

- . after Munich Putsch failure Hitler realised the Nazis could not take power by force but that they needed to win elections

How to get support?

The Nazis were happy to change their policies to get support

Working class

- . Anti Jewish messages were popular

Middle class

- . Wanted a strong government - Brüning cut wages

Businessmen

- . End to communism & trade unions

Hitler Youth

- . Attracted young people to the party

Public Meetings

- . Nazis were very good at public speaking
- . In villages & towns across Germany
- . If they said something people liked they repeated it in other meetings

SA (Brownshirts)

- . Made the Nazis look organised & strong



Goebbels was in charge of Nazi propaganda



Germany

. The rise of Hitler & the Nazi Party .



5a

Top ten reasons for Nazis getting support in the 1920s

	Reason	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		



Germany

. The rise of Hitler & the Nazi Party .



5b

Read each statement & decide if it is **True** or **False**

Statement	T	F
1. Hitler won medals for bravery in World War One		
2. Hermann Goering was a hero in the German Navy		
3. Mein Kampf means 'My Prison'		
4. Ernst Rohm set up the SA in 1929		
5. The Hitler Youth attract young people to the party		
6. Hitler's SA made the Nazis look strong & organised		
7. The Nazis wanted to end the Weimar Republic		
8. The Nazis & Communist were allies		
9. Hitler believed in 'Lebenstraum'		
10. Rudolph Hess was Hitler's secretary		
11. Hitler wrote a book whilst in prison		
12. Hitler hated the use of propaganda		
13. The Nazis held public meetings all over Germany		
14. Hitler hated the Treaty of Versailles & wanted to abolish it		
15. The Nazis changed policies, if it meant getting more support		

Germany

. Victory for the Nazi Party 1929 -33 .

6

Situation changes 1920s v 1930s

6.1

1920s

People generally happy with Weimar govt in the 1920s & supported the centre political parties
1928: 12 seats in Reichstag

1930s

Unhappy with Weimar govt. as depression hit Germany hard & unemployment grew
People supported more extreme parties: Nazis & Communists
1932: 230 / 196 seats in Reichstag

Reichstag Fire

6.2

President Hindenburg

Not a supporter of democracy or the Weimar Republic, but disliked Hitler. He thought he was above himself & thought the Nazis were bullies.



Hindenburg thought he would be able to control Hitler.

Hindenburg's choices of Nationalist Von Papen then Von Schleicher do not have the support of the Reichstag

Nationalists

Support the Nazis in 1933, forcing Hindenburg to support Hitler.

6.3

Great Depression:

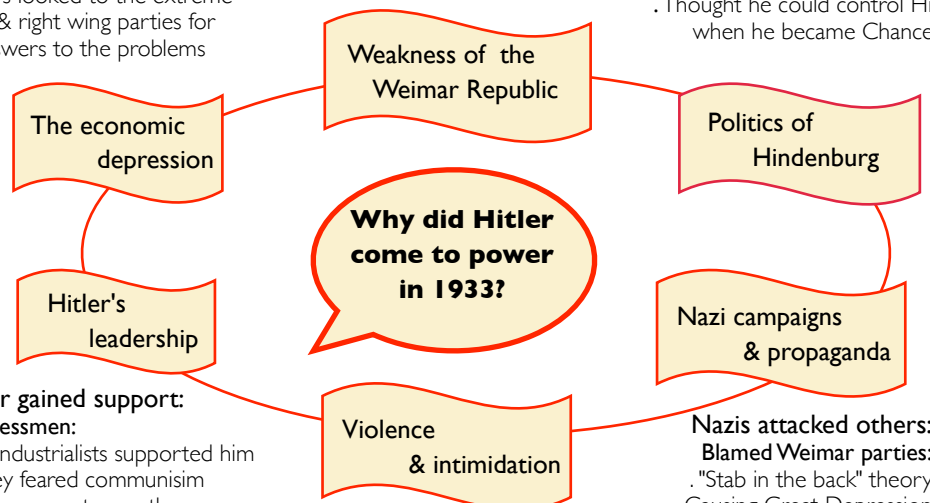
- . Weimar govts seemed to have no answers for the economic problems
- . People fed up with politics of the Weimar, whilst unemployment rose
- . Voters looked to the extreme left & right wing parties for answers to the problems

Weimar politics:

- . Weak coalition govts
- . SPD left the Reichstag in 1930
- . Hindenburg ruled by decree, making govt. look weak
- . Three Chancellors in 3 years, meant people wanted a strong government

Hindenburg:

- . Didn't believe in democracy
- . Liked strong government
- . Kept powers of President strong
- . Chancellors: Papen & Schleicher weak
- . Thought he could control Hitler when he became Chancellor



Hitler gained support:

Businessmen:

- . Top industrialists supported him as they feared communism
- . Gave money to run the campaigns

Rallies:

- . Gave stirring speeches around the country, using a plane to travel
- . Spoke about the issues that concerned ordinary people

Violence & intimidation

Hitler's SA:

- . Over 600,000 SA
- . Attracted many people with their order, discipline & uniforms
- . Disrupted & stopped other parties campaigns especially the communists

Nazis attacked others:

- . Blamed Weimar parties: "Stab in the back" theory
- . Causing Great Depression

Blamed Jews:

- . Causing Great Depression
- . Said there were communists & capitalists destroying Germany

Blamed Communists:

- . Causing trouble
- . Planning a revolution like in Russia

Propaganda

- . Under Goebbels inc. poster & leaflets
- . 8 Nazi newspapers
- . Large rallies



Our last Hope: Hitler



6.4

Hitler becomes Chancellor & Dictator

1932

July elections: Nazi largest party with 230 (Von Papen Chancellor)

November elections: Nazi largest party with 196 (Von Schleicher Chancellor)

Hindenburg refuses to appoint Hitler as Chancellor

1933

Von Schleicher resigns after Hindenburg refuses to rule by decree & he does not have Reichstag support

January: Hitler appointed Chancellor, with cabinet of non Nazis (mainly Nationalists)

After Reichstag fire: National Emergency - freedoms suspended, communists excluded

March: Enabling Act: gave Hitler power to make laws for four years without Reichstag

Hitler becomes dictator of Germany



Germany

. Reasons for Hitler's rise to power .



6a

Reasons for Hitler's rise to power:

Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term

6b

Rank the reasons for Hitler's rise to power in 1933. Explain your ranking.

Rank	Reason	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		



Germany

. Hitler consolidates power 1933-34 .



7

A Nazi Germany =

7.1

A Strong Germany

- . A strong leader in total control
- . Ignore Treaty of Versailles
- . Rearm Germany
- . Strong industry

A Racial Germany

- . Believed Aryians were superior
- . German problems caused by non ayrians e.g. Jews, East Europeans
- . Remove non ayrians from Germany
- . Encourage Aryian women to have many babies

A Community Germany

- . Believe in the Leader (Führer) & the country (Fatherland)
- = 'Volk, Führer & Vaterland'
- . Not want people going to church or social clubs not linked to Nazi
- . Free speech not allowed

A Controlled Germany



7.2

Step 1 Hitler becomes **DICTATOR**

Hitler gained 2/3 majority in Reichstag to change the constitution, because Communists were banned plus support of Catholic Party

Enabling Act: gives Hitler the ability to pass laws without Reichstag approval.

Step 4 President & Chancellor **FUHRER**

The German Army supported Hitler to become President when Hindenburg died in 1934. The German Army swore an oath to Hitler & became the Wehrmacht. Hitler took the title of: **'Führer of the Third Reich'**

July 1933: Hitler banned Political Parties & Trade Unions
Took their money & arrested some leaders
Workers had to join the 'German Labour Front'

Step 2 Gets rid of **POLITICAL PARTIES**

Step 3 Gets rid of **NAZI RIVALS**

Night of the Long Knives: SS murdered Rohm & other SA leaders. SA forced to merge with German army. Feared Rohm as possible rival, SA not really under Hitler's control & it's actions too violent at times. Served as a warning to other Nazis. German Army not like SA & Hitler needed army support.

7.3

Propaganda

Ministry of Propaganda & Enlightenment
Goebbels led the Ministry

Newspapers: only pro Nazi papers allowed

Radios: Nazi controlled, radios cheap so everyone could have one, inc. cafes & factories. Pro Nazi stories

Movies: all films checked, over 100 per year; to make sure pro Nazi

Books: no Jewish or Communist writers allowed, only pro Nazi

Music: no music by black musicians

Art: only approved art allowed

Schools: told what to teach, history pro nazi

**Persuasion
& Fear**

Hitler's SS

(Schutzstaffel)

Led by Himmler

Hitler's most trusted military group:

1. Responsible for security in Germany
2. Waffen SS - loyal & elite armed forces
3. Looked after the concentration camps

Concentration Camps

SS ran a number of prisons called concentration camps, including Dachau.

These were for 'undesirables' arrested for:

- . being 'intellectual'
- . against Nazism
- . homosexuals
- . communists
- . Jews.

Many of these concentration camps became extermination camps where people were killed.

Gestapo: Secret Police

(Geheime Staatspolizei)

Led by Goering then Heydrich

Aim was to stop any ideas other than Nazi ideas. 'Enemies of the State' were dealt with severely. Everyone feared the Gestapo.



Germany

. Hitler consolidates power 1933-34 .



7a

Sequence the events of 1933 - 1934:

cut out & place events in the correct order or number the events 1 to 10

Hitler banned political parties

Rohm murdered

Night of the Long Knives

Hitler became 'Führer of the Third Reich'

Hitler gained 2/3 majority in Reichstag

President Hindenburg died

SA merged with the German Army

Hitler became President

Enabling Act

German army swore an oath to Hitler

7b

Which events helped Hitler consolidate power in 1933 - 1934?

cut out & place events in order of importance

Hitler banned political parties

Rohm murdered

Night of the Long Knives

Hitler became 'Führer of the Third Reich'

Hitler gained 2/3 majority in Reichstag

President Hindenburg died

SA merged with the German Army

Hitler became President

Enabling Act

German army swore an oath to Hitler

Germany

. The Nazi economy .

8

Autarky

Self-sufficiency - autarky

. Hitler had always aimed to make Germany self-sufficient (autarky)
. This meant expanding Germany's living space (lebensraum), so they would not have to import raw materials or food

Economy under Schacht

. Economic Minister 1934-37
. Schacht was not a Nazi but head of Reichsbank
. Did trade deals with less developed countries - raw materials for German manufactured goods

- + helped Germany rearm
- helped German industry
- more dependent on imports
- less consumer goods

Economy under Goering

. Goering had 'Four Year Plan'
. High targets for rearmament

- + Tried to artificially make many raw materials e.g. oil from coal
- Imports not cut

Agriculture under Darre

. Farmers had supported the Nazis so:

- + farmers income rose: taxes were cut, produced less crops so prices rose
- food had to be imported

Autarky failed

8.2

Wage controls

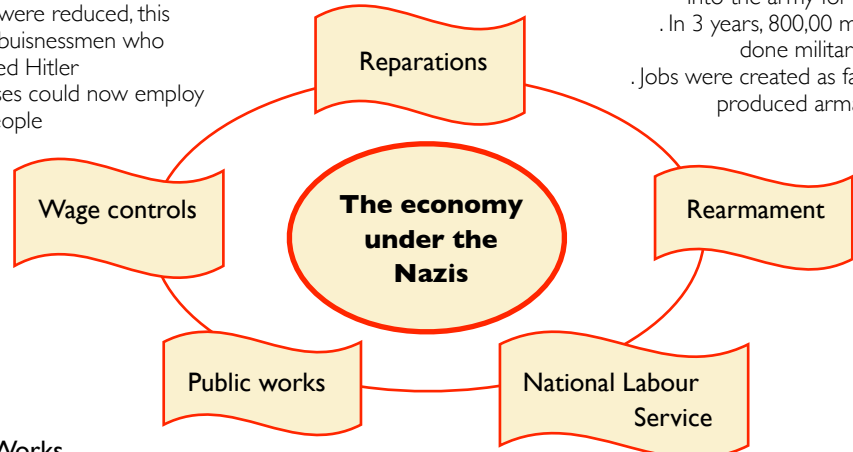
. Trade unions were banned
. Wages were reduced, this pleased businessmen who supported Hitler
. Businesses could now employ more people

Reparations

. Hitler stopped paying reparations to France & Belgium
. Three Chancellors in 3 years, meant people wanted a strong government

Rearmament

. This started in 1935
. Men 18-25 were conscripted into the army for 2 years
. In 3 years, 800,00 men had done military service
. Jobs were created as factories produced armaments.



Public Works

Huge programme of public works
. Unemployed (6 million) used for projects e.g. autobahns (roads), schools, hospitals, military buildings & Olympic stadiums.
. People were proud of the new buildings
. There was a sense that things were getting done

Labour service

. For school leavers & unskilled workers
. Each worked for 6 months
. Workers wore uniform, did military style drills & lived in camps
. Pay was low
. Worked on major public works projects - see Public Works

8.3

The German Labour Front

(Volksgemeinschaft)

The Nazis have banned trade unions & this replaced them.
The aim was to get everyone working together for the good of the country.
The Labour Front committees decided on the hours of work & wages.
Committee elections were stopped when many non Nazis were elected.
The committees could only recommend.
Working hours actually went up & by 1945 the average was 60 hours.
Workers needed permission to change jobs

Wages often did not increase, so to improve working conditions two organisations were set up:

Beauty of Labour

(Schönheit der Arbeit)

Aim: to improve working conditions e.g. better safety in factories
less noise in the factories

Strength through Joy

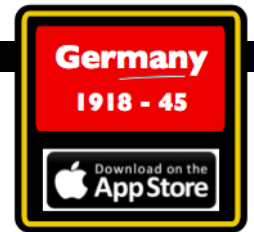
(Kraft durch Freude)

Aim: to provide activities for workers e.g. walking trips, concerts & theatre visits though the highlight was a cruise.
There was also a savings scheme to help people buy a Volkswagen car.



Germany

. The Nazi economy .



8a

. Wages were reduced, this pleased businessmen who supported Hitler

. Jobs were created as factories produced armaments.

. Became more dependent on imported goods

. In 3 years, 800,00 men had done military serve

. Traded manufactured goods for raw materials

. Had Four Year Plan

. Workers needed permission to change jobs

. Did trade deals with less developed countries

. Men 18-25 were conscripted into the army for 2 years

. Hitler stopped paying money to France & Belgium

Match the headings with the statements

. Colour code
. Letter to letter
. Number to number

Economy under Schacht

Agriculture under Darre

Public works

Wage controls

Autarky

Rearmament

German Labour Front

Reparations

Economy under Goering

National Labour Service

. Created a sense of things getting done

. Lebensraum to get raw materials needed

. Farmers income rose as prices rose

. 6 million unemployed used to build roads, school, hospitals etc

. Designed for school leavers & unskilled workers

. Tried to artificially make raw materials e.g. coal

. Working hours increased

. Germany to be self sufficient

. Workers wore uniforms, did military style drills & lived in camps



Germany

. The Nazi economy .



8b

Assess the successes and failures of the economy under the Nazis

see also the 'Life in Nazi Germany' sheet

	Successes	Failures
Autarky		
Agriculture		
Reparations		
Public Works		
Working conditions		
Business		
Standard of living		

22b

How successful were the Nazis in managing the economy?

Germany

. Life in Nazi Germany .

Germany

1918 - 45



9

Women in Nazi Germany

Nazi thinking:

- . A woman's place was in the home.
- Girls were taught that in school & given lessons in domestic skills
- . Professional females e.g. doctors & lawyers & many teachers had to give up their jobs.
- . Their special role was having babies & looking after them.
- . The Nazis encouraged women to have babies:
- . Marriage Loans (600 marks)
- . Honour Cross for having babies
- . Gold Cross for 8+ babies
- BUT:**
- . No loans for Jews
- . No abortions
- . Compulsory sterilisation if thought you had a hereditary disease

Effects of policies

- . By 1939 more women working than in 1933 because:
- . Women were needed in the factories for rearmament

Education

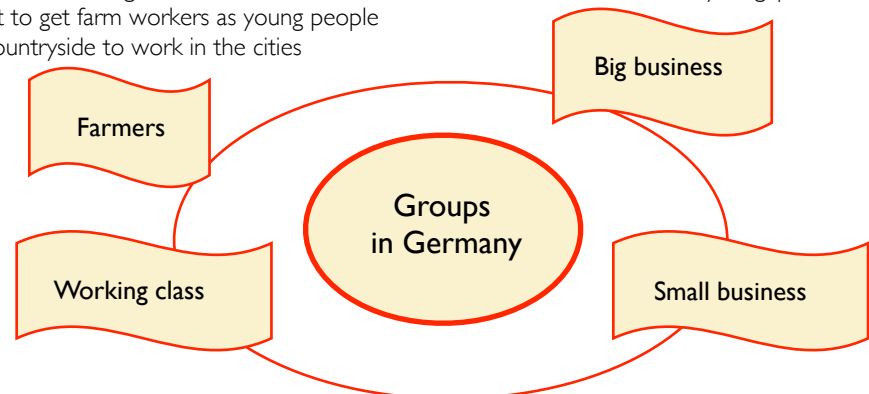
Minister of Education: Rust

" Purpose of education is to create Nazis"

- . All teachers had to be members of the Nazi Teachers League
- . School for everyone until 14
- . Separate boys & girls schools
- Subjects:** German, Geography, History, Race Study, Domestic science, Maths, Health biology, PE
- No Religious Education
- Academic standards dropped.

9.3

- . Farmers were seen as being very important for the Nazis
- . Food prices increased under the Nazis
- . Some farmers did not need to pay for loans
- BUT**
- . Government set targets for some
- . Difficult to get farm workers as young people left to countryside to work in the cities



- . Six million unemployed put on Nazi work programmes
- . Low wages but better than nothing
- . Built cheaper housing for working class
- BUT**
- . Programme wages were very low
- . Jobs temporary

- . The Nazis needed the support of big companies
- . The businesses benefitted from rearming Germany
- . They liked the fact that trade unions were banned
- BUT**
- . Only make what the Nazis wanted
- . Nazis control everything: prices, wages etc

- . Small businesses did well under the Nazis
- . Big departments stores were banned
- . Jewish stores were closed
- BUT**
- . Traditional craftsmen declined as the Nazis concentrated on rearmament in factories

9.4

Hitler Youth

(Hitler Jugend)

Membership compulsory in 1936.

Aim was to control young people & prepare them for the army.

German Young People

(Deutsches Jungvolk)
for boys aged 10 - 14

Hitler Youth

(Hitler Jugend)
for boys aged 14 - 18 years

Activities:

Athletics
Hiking & Camping
Map reading
Learning about Nazi ideas & songs
plus older boys:
Military skills
Cross country marching

League of Young Girls

(Jungmadelbund)
for girls aged 10 - 14 years

League of German Girls

(Bund Deutscher Madel)
for girls aged 14 - 18 years

Activities:

Athletics
Hiking & Camping
Map reading
Learning about Nazi ideas & songs
plus for older girls:
Domestic skills
Preparation for motherhood



Germany

. Life in Nazi Germany .



9a

Odd One Out

Underline, highlight or circle the 'odd one out', then explain why

a

- . Compulsory in 1936
- . Control young people
- . Prepare young people for the army
- . Nazi Teacher League

Why? _____

b

- . Bund Deutscher Madel
- . Jungmadelbund
- . Military Skills
- . Domestic Skills

Why? _____

c

- . Concentrate on academic work
- . School for everyone until 14
- . Boys & girls separated in schools
- . Schools to create Nazis

Why? _____

d

- . Marriage Loans
- . Women in factories
- . Honour Cross
- . Gold Medals

Why? _____

e

- . Map reading skills
- . Hiking & Camping
- . Military Skills
- . Domestic Skills

Why? _____

f

- . Important to the Nazis
- . Food prices increases
- . Big department stores were closed
- . Did not pay loans

Why? _____



Germany

. Life in Nazi Germany .



9b

You have the answer, but what is the question?

ANSWER

QUESTION

Hitler Jugend

Honour Cross

Nazi Teacher
League

Gold Cross

Create Nazis

League of
Young Girls

Compulsory
Membership

6 million
unemployed

Rearming
Germany

Germany

. Life in Nazi Germany: Opposition .

10

Attempts to overthrow Hitler

10.1

Beppo Romer

- . Member of the Freikrops then organiser for German Communist Party
- . Against Nazis from the start
- . Planned assassination of Hitler in 1934 - arrested, released in 1939, then plotted again, then arrested and executed in 1944.

Helmut Hirsch

- . German Jew, member of Black Front - anti Nazis living in exile
- . Returned to Germany and planned to bomb Nazi HQ in Nuremburg
- . Hirsch was executed

20th July Plot

Most famous of plots

- . Attempt to kill Hitler in the Wolf's Lair in 1944 by army officers
- . Many army officers realised that Germany was losing the war after 1943
- . Attempt to take over the army to get a peace agreement with Allies
- . Organised by the German Resistance
- . Several other attempts to kill Hitler before this one
- . Stauffenberg planted the bomb (Operation Valkyrie) & left room. The explosion killed 4 people but Hitler & others survived, saved by the large conference table
- . Resulted in over 7,000 people arrested by the Gestapo, most of whom were executed

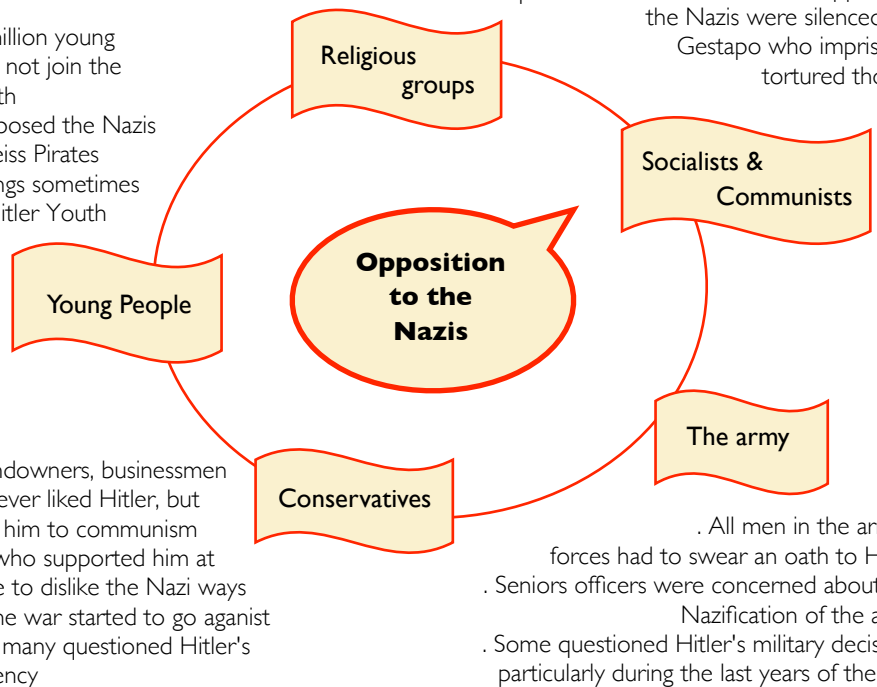
10.2

- . Over 1 million young people did not join the Hitler Youth
- . Some opposed the Nazis e.g. Edelweiss Pirates
- . These gangs sometimes attacked Hitler Youth

- . Many landowners, businessmen etc had never liked Hitler, but preferred him to communism
- . Others who supported him at first, came to dislike the Nazi ways
- . When the war started to go against Germany many questioned Hitler's competency

- . Individual religious leaders spoke out against the Nazis e.g. Catholic priest: Cardinal Innitzer & Galen & Protestant Pastor Niemöller. They were arrested & sent to concentration camps.

- . The traditional opponents of the Nazis were silenced by the Gestapo who imprisoned & tortured thousands



10.3

Nazi attitudes to religion: Hitler said he believed in religious freedom in his speeches but attacked all religions and religious leaders.

German churches support the Nazis at first:

Nazis preferred simple, traditional family life NOT party life of the Weimar
Religious people & Nazis against the Communists

Catholic Church

- Learned that Nazis not to be trusted
- Catholic Youth was banned in 1937
- Catholic schools under Nazi control
- Catholic priests arrested & sent to Dachau concentration camp

Protestant Church

- Some for, some against the Nazis
- For: Bishop Meiser, because against communism
- Against: Confessing Church - Pastor Niemöller killed by Gestapo
- Nazi Church won support from some



Germany

. Life in Nazi Germany: Opposition .



10a

Complete the table, for each of the groups who opposed the Nazis

Opposition group	Religious groups	Socialists & Communists	Conservatives	Young people	Army
Why they opposed the Nazis?					
Why were they a threat to the Nazis?					
How the Nazis dealt with them?					



Germany

. Life in Nazi Germany: Opposition .



10b

For each statement decide whether it is **True** or **False**

Statement	T	F
1. Beppo Romer was a member of the Freikorps		
2. Most young people did not join the Hitler Youth		
3. Catholic Youth was banned in 1937		
4. Nazis preferred a simple, traditional family life		
5. Operation Valkyrie was a success		
6. All men had to swear an oath to Hitler when they joined the army		
7. The Edelweiss Pirates supported Hitler		
8. Helmut Hirsch was a member of the Black Front		
9. Many rich people supported Hitler because he was against the communists		
10. Religious people were arrested and sent to concentration camps		
11. The Gestapo arrested Hitler's opponents		
12. The 'Wolf's Liar' plot was in 1941		
13. Many army officers were against Hitler when they realised they were losing the war		
14. Some religious leaders supported the Nazis because they were against the communists		
15. Hitler was finally assassinated in 1945		

Germany

. Nazi Racial Beliefs & Minorities .

Germany

1918 - 45



11

Nazis & the Jews

March 1933

- . Hitler ordered the SA to make life difficult for the Jews
- . Shops were smashed, people stopped using Jewish businesses, lawyers etc

Nuremberg Laws 1935

- . Jews lost German citizenship
- . Jews not marry non Jews
- . Jews banned from public facilities
- . German schools taught children to hate the Jews

Kristallnacht

- . In 1938 a German diplomat in Paris was killed by a Jew whose family had been expelled from Germany
- . The Nazis launched an attack on Jews, destroying businesses and over 30,000 were sent to concentration camps.

Ghettos

- . Jews were moved to areas of cities e.g. Warsaw Ghetto. Food here was limited & there was no heating. In Warsaw 50,000 people died.

The Final Solution

Polish Jews

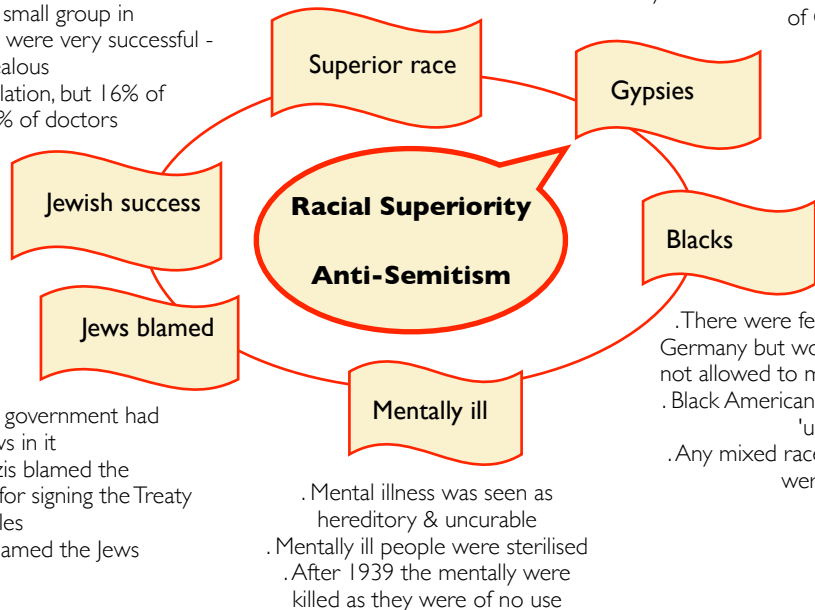
- . When German invaded Poland 3 million more Jews came under Nazi control
- . The decision was made to exterminate all Jews
- . Some were just shot, then gas chambers in concentration camps now became the method as more people could be killed that way. Some were made to work before being killed, or died whilst working.

11.3

- . Jews were a small group in Germany, but were very successful - many were jealous
- . 1% of population, but 16% of lawyers & 10% of doctors

- . Hitler & the Nazis believed the Germans & Northern Europeans were superior to others
- . Non Germans were called 'untermensch' - lesser people
- . Aryans were superior

- . Gypsies were disliked by many Germans before Hitler
- . They were 'untermensch'
- . They were nomads and not part of German life



- . Weimar government had many Jews in it
- . The Nazis blamed the Weimar for signing the Treaty of Versailles
- . Hitler blamed the Jews

- . Mental illness was seen as hereditary & incurable
- . Mentally ill people were sterilised
- . After 1939 the mentally were killed as they were of no use

- . There were few blacks in Germany but women were not allowed to marry them
- . Black American music was 'un-German'
- . Any mixed raced children were sterilised

11.4

Hitler's views

A person's character, ability etc was decided by race. Some of his ideas came from Darwinist theories including **'survival of the fittest'**

He saw **Aryans** as a superior race
Other races were inferior: Jews, Roma, Slavs, Arabs, Blacks etc

'Weak' people were to be exterminated e.g. mentally ill, homosexuals etc

Politics

Racial groups e.g. the Jews were involved in politics to overthrow the Aryan race.

Hitler linked the Jews with an international conspiracy through communism in the East as well banking in the West

Protect the Aryan race

Hitler saw the Aryan race as being under threat through inter marriage.

Reproduction should be only between the strongest races.

Aryans had a right to take over the land of Slavs etc



Germany

. Nazi Racial Beliefs & Minorities .



11a

WORDSEARCH



1. Passed in 1935, banned Jews from being German citizens: N _____ L _____
2. Areas where Jews were housed after 1935: G _____
3. Known as the 'untermensch' : G _____
4. Hitler considered these to be superior: A _____
5. The name of the government blamed for many of Germany's problems: W _____
6. Where Nazis sent the Jews and others for extermination: C _____ C _____
7. Hitler linked the Jews as part of an international C _____
8. An evening when Jewish businesses were attacked: K _____
9. This happened to mixed race and mentally ill people: S _____
10. "Survival of the fittest" theory by: D _____
11. City where over 50,000 Jews died: W _____
12. Country with over 3 million Jews taken over by Germany: P _____
13. Term given to the extermination of the Jews and others : F _____ S _____
14. Term for discrimination against the Jews: A _____ S _____
15. Black music from the USA was described as: U _____



Germany

. Nazi Racial Beliefs & Minorities .



11b

WORDSEARCH

P	A	S	P	M	A	C	N	O	I	T	A	R	T	N	E	C	N	O	C
J	K	O	O	M	Y	C	A	R	I	P	S	N	O	C	H	O	I	U	H
E	V	T	L	E	R	A	M	I	E	W	T	W	A	S	R	A	W	N	G
D	O	T	H	T	A	C	I	H	L	L	I	E	U	T	A	U	R	G	P
P	L	E	F	I	N	A	L	S	O	L	U	T	I	O	N	T	A	E	D
O	S	H	O	A	S	T	E	R	I	L	I	S	E	D	Y	A	D	R	U
L	E	G	Y	P	S	I	E	S	A	N	O	N	D	E	L	P	S	M	T
A	R	H	I	L	H	E	M	S	I	T	I	M	E	S	I	T	N	A	O
N	U	R	E	M	B	U	R	G	L	A	W	S	R	O	U	P	K	N	N
D	G	A	T	H	C	A	N	L	L	A	T	S	I	R	K	S	T	A	Y

1. Passed in 1935, banned Jews from being German citizens: _____
2. Areas where Jews were housed after 1935: _____
3. Known as the 'untermensch' : _____
4. Hitler considered these to be superior: _____
5. The name of the government blamed for many of Germany's problems: _____
6. Where Nazis sent the Jews and others for extermination: _____
7. Hitler linked the Jews as part of an International: _____
8. An evening when Jewish businesses were attacked: _____
9. This happened to mixed race and mentally ill people: _____
10. "Survival of the fittest" theory by: _____
11. City where over 50,000 Jews died: _____
12. Country with over 3 million Jews taken over by Germany: _____
13. Term given to the extermination of the Jews and others : _____
14. Term for discrimination against the Jews: _____
15. Black music from the USA was described as: _____



Germany



. Passed in 1935
restricting the Jews'
lifestyle

. Place where Jews were
forced to live in a part of
a city, which was
overcrowded

. Followed the killing of a
German diplomat in Paris
by a Jew

. An example was in
Warsaw, Poland

. An evening when Jewish
businesses were attacked

. Against the Jewish
people

**Nuremburg
Laws**

Ayrams

**Anti
Semitism**

**Darwinist
Theories**

. White, northern
European people

**Match the headings
with the statements**
(some of more than one match)

Ghetto

Kristallnacht

. Colour code
. Letter to letter
. Number to number

Untermensch

**International
Conspiracy**

Gypsies

**Concentration
Camp**

. Belief that Northern
Europeans were
superior

. Where many non
Ayrams were sent

. A theory about
communists taking over
in the East & Jewish
bankers in the West

. Ideas that nature selected the
strongest species
- 'survival of the fittest'

. Non Germans

. Nomadic people in
Europe



Germany

. Life during World War II .

Germany

1918 - 45



12

German war production

12.1

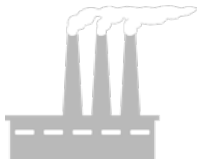
Aircraft production

1939	8,295
1940	10,862
1941	12,401
1942	15,409
1943	24,807
1944	40,593
1945	7,540



Machine gun production

1939	
1940	59,000
1941	96,000
1942	117,000
1943	263,000
1944	509,000
1945	111,000



Output per worker

1939	100 (base)
1940	107
1941	104
1942	110
1943	116
1944	111

12.2

Life in Germany during the war was very difficult for civilians. There was a big difference between town and country. Allied bombing was devastating across Germany e.g. Hamburg and Dresden. Conditions became increasingly difficult as the war progressed. War production was much less than the USSR & the USA and more comparable to Britain in many areas.

1939

- . Start of the war - people optimistic of victory as Army was very successful
- . Rationing introduced for food and other things (worse than Britain)
- . Very boring diet
- . Clothes also rationed - impossible to get new coats or shoes
- . Things improved as they invaded other countries esp. on black market
- . Hot water limited to two days per week

1940

- . Blitzkrieg tactics led to quick victories in Poland, Netherlands, Belgium & France
- . Battle of Britain in the summer with the Luftwaffe attacking airfields, shipping and then British cities. After 12 weeks of air warfare, an end was called and Operation Sealion (invasion of Britain was postponed)

1941

- . Propaganda increased to keep up morale and help the war effort e.g. gave their fur coats, and woollen clothes for the army
- . Yugoslavia and Greece taken by Germany
- . June 1941 Hitler ordered the invasion of USSR (Operation Barbarossa)
- . Hopes of a Blitzkrieg victory soon ended as the USSR fought back
- . Japanese bomb Pearl Harbour: Hitler declares war on the USA

1942

- . Battle of Stalingrad
- . Russian forces push back German armies across USSR
- . Hopes of a Blitzkrieg victory soon ended as the USSR fought back
- . Rationing got worse with little meat available
- . A 60 hour work week was introduced

1943

- . German forces surrender at Stalingrad
- . Non-essential businesses were closed e.g. sweet shops, making of clothes was stopped
- . German troops surrender in North Africa
- . Jews in Ghettos sent to concentration camps for extermination
- . 3 million women were mobilised to work - many tried to avoid it

1944

- . Allied D-Day landings
- . Over 7 million forced labourers in factories and on farms
- . Assassination attempt on Hitler fails

1945

- . Germany fighting and losing on two fronts - East and West
- . Final mobilisation for 'Total War' - Home Guard formed
- . Allied bombing killed 150,000 in Dresden in two nights
- . Millions homeless across Germany
- . Hitler commits suicide
- . Germany surrenders (VE Day)
- . Bombing kills almost as many civilians as German soldiers died in the fighting



Germany

. Vocabulary & People .



AA
Whole topic revision

Match up the photograph with the person and his description(s).

Number the name and descriptions for each person

or

give each person a colour and circle each name and description in the same colour



Names

**Joseph
Goebbels**

Ernst Rohm

**Gustav
Stresemann**

**Adolf
Hitler**

Hindenburg

**Hermann
Goering**

**Heinrich
Himmler**

**Rudlf
Hess**

Descriptions

Joined Nazis in 1922,
leader of the SA.

Thought the Nazis
were bullies

Captain in WWI. Member
of Freikorps, supported
Hitler as leader. Set up SA
in 1921.

Head of Hitler's SS

Fighter pilot hero from
WWI.

President before Hitler

President before Hitler

Head of Gestapo

Corporal in WWI.

Chancellor of
Weimar Germany

Killed on Night of the
Long Knives

Head of Economy &
Four Year Plans

Head of Nazi
propoganda

Organised Hitler's rallies

Joined Nazis in 1920,
was Hitler's secretary
& responsible for party
administration

Appointed Von Papen as
Chancellor

Wrote Mein Kampf



Germany

. Vocabulary & People .



BB
Whole topic revision

**Match up the word or phrase
with its meaning**

Democracy	Right wing political group	Group inc. Jews planning to rule the world	Anti semitism
Propaganda	Prices kept increasing	Right wing former soldiers	Rearmament
"Stab in the back"	More than one party ruling	Attack of Jewish businesses	Hitler Youth
Great Depression	Period of high unemployment	Building up army, navy & airforce	Edelweiss Pirates
Freikorps	Base for politicians	against Jews	Freikorps
Lebenstraum	Publicising a cause	Areas in cities for Jews & others	International Conspiracy
Coalition Government	Electing politicians	Mass killings to get rid of Jews etc	Autarky
Hyper inflation	Increased living space for Germany	Self sufficiency	Final Solution
Reichstag	Hitler's book	Young people against Hitler Youth	Kristallnacht
Mein Kampf	Weimar signing peace treaties	Nazi organisation for young people	Ghettos

