

LIVING IN NAZI GERMANY

KEY ENQUIRYS

Dictatorship: How were the Nazis able to take control so quickly?

Control & Opposition: What made it so hard to oppose Nazi rule?

Changing lives, 1933-39: How did the lives of the German people change, 1933-39?


Germany in War: What was the impact of the Second World War on the German people, 1939-45?

Occupation: What did Nazi rule mean for the people of Europe, 1939-45?

KEY FORCES IN SOCIETY

 Political

 Economic

 Social

 Racial

 Cultural

DICTATORSHIP

IDEOLOGY – HOW WOULD THIS LEAD TO ELECTORAL SUCCESS?

Scrap the Treaty of Versailles, Break and Work, Destroy Communism, Subdue the Jews, Ensure **Aryan** Supremacy, fight for **Lebensraum**, improve education, improve industry and strengthen government.



HOW DID THESE EVENTS HELP TO ESTABLISH DICTATORSHIP?

- **Reichstag** Fire (27th Feb 1933) – Emergency decrees enhanced Hitler's power (for example they restricted citizens freedoms when arrested)
- **SA** Stormtroopers intimidated other political parties
- The Enabling Act – Gave the Chancellor (Hitler) power to pass laws without the Reichstag.
- **Gleichschaltung** – controlling German culture, encouraging **antisemitism**, burning books and replacing the Civil Service.
- Removing Opposition – trade unions and other political parties taken to Dachau concentration camp from March 1933.
- Night of the Long Knives – removing SA opposition and their leader Ernst Rohm. Army loyalty was secured and the **SS** rose to power
- Death of President Hindenburg, merging role of President and Chancellor in the Act Concerning the Head of State.



CONTROL AND OPPOSITION

TERROR – HOW DID THE FOLLOWING ORGANISATIONS ENSURE CONTROL?

SS and Himmler were the machinery of terror
Intelligence gathering – Reinhard Heydrich and the **SD**
Other organisations - the **Gestapo**, police, judges and courts
Concentration camps such as Dachau for political prisoners.

PROPAGANDA - HOW DID THE FOLLOWING MEDIA FORMS ENSURE SUBMISSION?

Newspapers, radio, rallies, posters, Berlin Olympics and film.

OPPOSITION – HOW DID THE FOLLOWING GROUPS OPPOSE THE NAZIS?

Left Wing Political Parties: Social Democrats and Communists
The Church – Martin Neimoller, Paul Schneider, Pope Pius XI, Cardinal Galen and Jehovah's Witnesses.
Youth Groups – Young Communists, Christians, Swing Kids and Edelweiss Pirates



KEY WORDS

Aryan – Nazi ‘master race’

Lebensraum- living space for Germans

Reichstag – German Parliament

SA -Nazi Private Army

Gleichschaltung – Taking control of German society

Antisemitism – hostility to Jews

SS – Hitler’s bodyguard and ran terror

SD- Nazi Secret Service

Übermenschen – Nazi word for super humans (Aryans)

Untermenschen – Nazi word for so called sub humans (Jews)

Kristallnacht – Night of attacks against Jews

Ghettos – a small area of city where Jews were forced to live.

Einsatzgruppen – killing squads
Auschwitz

Collaboration – working with Nazis

Accommodation – doing what the Nazis said

Resistance – fighting against the Nazis

Dictatorship - When one party or person controls politics

Ideology - Ideas that make up a parties political beliefs

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Propaganda - creating media to control the ideas and opinions of people

Terror - Use of violence to scare off Nazi opponents.

The Gestapo = Secret Police

The Communists- A communist political party on the far left of the political spectrum

QUESTION STEMS

What can Source A tell us about....?. (7 marks)

How useful are Interpretation A and source B and D for a historian studying...? (15 marks)

‘Statement’ How far do you agree with this view of.... (18 marks)

CHANGING LIVES, 1933-39

WORK AND HOME – HOW DID LIFE

Workers – Small Craftsmen, Peasants, Industrial Workers, Deutsche Arbeitsfront (**DAF**) – to replace trade unions ran Strength through Joy, Beauty of Labour and Reich Labour Service, Volkswagen Scheme. The Reich Entailed Farm Law aimed to strengthen farms by passing them to the oldest son rather than splitting them.

Women’s Lives Ideal Nazi woman – no smoking, no makeup, modest clothing, should be physically strong, members of the National Socialist Women’s League, good cooks - Policies to encourage motherhood including the Honour Cross of the German Mother.

Young People – Nazi education (through schools and teachers), youth organizations. Nazis schools taught eugenics (race studies) which taught children about the way the Nazis saw racial hierarchy.

Nazi Racial Policy: **Übermenschen** and **Untermenschen**, creation of myths, **Kristallnacht**, anti-Semitic legislation

GERMANY IN WAR, 1939-45

WAR ECONOMY –

Albert Speer made three big changes – focus factories on a single product, employ more women in factory and use concentration camp prisoners as workers

Impact on civilians – shortages, women had to work in factories, bombings of cities and evacuations of pupils

WARTIME OPPOSITION

Assassination attempts – July 1944 bomb plot,

Public criticism – Cardinal Galen Dietrich Bonhoeffer, The Rosentrasse Leaflets and postcards – The White Rose, Otto and Elise Hampel, passive resistance

TOTAL WAR

Impact – Nazis mobilised women, anything unnecessary was eliminated, shortages became worse, increased propaganda

OCCUPATION, 1939-45

Eastern Occupation – Poland the occupied zone was called the General Government.

Western Occupation – Netherlands

HOLOCAUST

persecution, emigration, concentration in **Ghettos**, **Einsatzgruppen**, murder by gas, **Auschwitz Birkenau** Responses to occupation

Collaboration, Accommodation, Resistance



