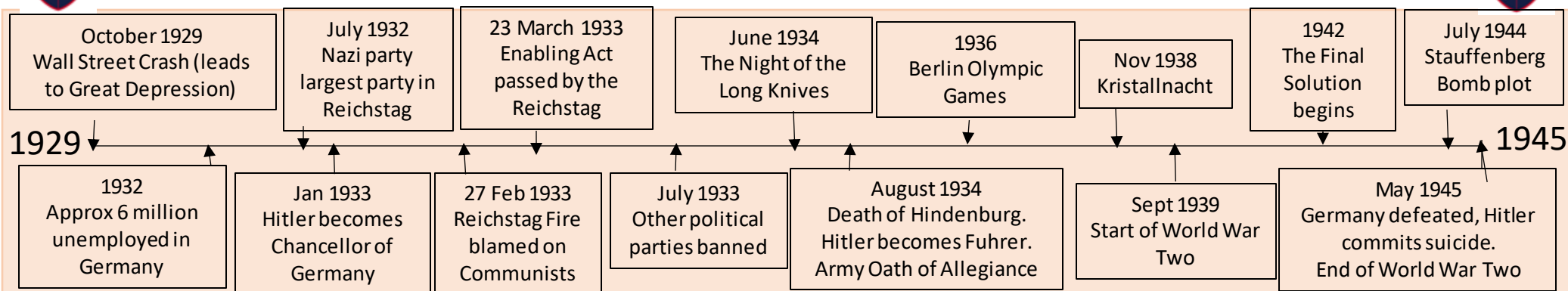




History

GCSE

Nazi Germany



The SA	'Sturmabteilung' or Stormtroopers, also known as Brownshirts. Hitler's private army led by Ernst Rohm
The SS	'Schutzstaffel' or Blackshirts. Elite and ruthless soldiers.
Reichstag	The German parliament
Gestapo	Secret police
The 3 Ks	'Kinder, Kirche, Kuche' – Children, Church and Cooking, the Nazi ideal for women
Chancellor	The chief minister in German government
Fuhrer	'Leader', title Hitler gave to himself when he combined the job of President and Chancellor
Hitler Youth	Youth organisation for 10 – 18 year olds
Indoctrination	Brainwashing, making people believe your ideas through repetition
Concentration camp	Prison / work camp for opponents of the Nazi regime
Aryan	The Nazi 'master race', blond hair, blue eyes

1. The Depression hit Germany hard. Hitler and the Nazi party were able to appeal to voters with slogans such as 'Arbeit und Brot' (Work and Bread)
2. By July 1932, the Nazis were the largest party in the Reichstag with around 1/3 of the votes. Many Germans thought democracy had failed due to the Weimar government's failure to deal with the Depression.
3. President Hindenburg was reluctant to appoint Hitler as Chancellor but a political deal with von Papen persuaded him in January 1933.
4. The Reichstag Fire was blamed on the Communists and allowed Hitler to persuade Hindenburg to pass the Decree for the Protection of People and State.
5. The Enabling Act allowed Hitler to make laws without the Reichstag. He used it to ban trade unions and other political parties.
6. The Night of the Long Knives removed opposition from within the Nazi party, notably from the SA.
7. The Nazis had an economic programme to rebuild Germany and make it self-sufficient. By 1938 unemployment was almost zero.
8. Nazis indoctrinated young people through education and youth groups.
9. Women were encouraged to have children and stay at home to look after them.
10. The Nazis believed the Aryan race was the best way to build a stronger Germany. Undesirables, such as disabled, homosexuals, Gypsies or Jews, were persecuted.
11. The German people were controlled through a combination of propaganda and terror.
12. The outbreak of war changed Germany, with policies changing for women, an increase in persecution of Jews and other undesirables, and increasing opposition from church leaders, youth groups such as the Edelweiss Pirates or White Rose Group and army leaders. Rationing and bombing affected the lives of the German people.