



Knowledge Organiser: GCSE History

Paper 3; Modern Depth Study: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39

The impact of WWI, the forming of the Weimar Constitution and its initial problems 1918-1920

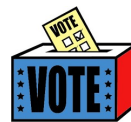


How did WWI impact Germany politically?

- 2 million German troops died in WWI with 4 million wounded, government debt increased from 50 billion marks to 150 billion marks, 750,000 **civilians** (ordinary Germans) died due to food shortages.
- The German navy **mutinied** in **October 1918**, and there were riots and strikes in Germany in **early November**.
- On **9th November 1918** the Kaiser abdicated and fled to Holland because his government told him to.
- Friedrich Ebert, leader of the **Social Democratic Party (SPD)**, became the first German president and declared Germany a **republic** on **9th November**.
- On **10th November** Ebert suspended the old Reichstag (German parliament) and declared a temporary council.
- On **11th November** the **Armistice** was signed – the peace agreement between Germany and the Allies to stop fighting until a full treaty was signed (the Treaty of Versailles).

Strengths and weaknesses of Weimar Republic

- The **Weimar Constitution** was created in **July 1919**. This was the rules and structure of the new Weimar Republic.
- The Weimar Republic is named after the town of Weimar because this is where the government fled to because Berlin was too dangerous.
- Officials were voted into the **Reichstag** by the German people every 4 years
- All men and women over 20 had the vote.
- The **President** was voted for every 7 years and was the most important person in the government.
- The President was the head of the army.
- Article 48** of the constitution said that if Germany was in danger or there was an emergency, the President could **rule by decree** – this means making decisions on his own without the support of the Reichstag.
- The **Chancellor** was the leader of the Reichstag and was chosen by the President.
- The Chancellor handled the day to day running of the country, including getting laws passed.
- Voting worked by **proportional representation** – political parties won the same percentage of seats in the Reichstag as they had in votes. This was very fair but meant there were lots of small parties in the Reichstag, resulting in **coalitions**, making it hard for new laws to be made.



Problem: The Treaty of Versailles

- Britain, France and the USA created the peace terms known as the Treaty of Versailles.
- The new German government had to accept the terms of the Treaty or else the country would face invasion.
- The new German government signed the treaty on **28th June 1919**.
- The main terms can be remembered by **BLART**:
 - Blame**: Germany had to accept full blame for WWI
 - League of Nations**: a new organisation to promote peace and prosperity and avoid another war was set up
 - Armed Forces**: Germany's army was reduced to 100,000 men (down from 11 million in the war), their navy was 6 battleships, no air force allowed, and troops weren't allowed in some areas of Germany (the Rhineland on the border with France) – this was humiliating
 - Reparations**: £6.6 billion to be paid to the Allies
 - Territorial losses**: 13% of Germany's land given to other countries like France and Poland (like Alsace-Lorraine, Posen, West Prussia) and Germany's empire also given away
- The Treaty was hugely unpopular in Germany and lessened support for the Weimar government – known as the **'stab in the back' theory (dolchstoß)** that Germany could really have fought on instead



Problem: Challenges from the left and right

- Left: The Spartacist Revolution, January 1919** – left-wing socialists Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht took over government newspaper and telegraph offices in Berlin and tried to start a general strike. The government couldn't stop this and sent right-wing thugs the Freikorps (ex-soldiers) to stop it. This worked after several days and the Spartacist leaders were executed.
- Right: The Kapp Putsch, March 1920** – Rebel Freikorps troops marched on Berlin led by nationalist politician, Wolfgang Kapp. The government had to flee Berlin and ask the left-wing workers to go on strike. This caused enough chaos to end the revolt.
- Assassinations** – there were 376 political murders from 1919-23 to try to weaken the new republic, particularly by right-wing extremists. Conservative judges often gave them light sentences.

Key words:

Unrest/revolt/riot/Putsch: All terms to describe political and social upheaval when those in power may be at risk of losing control

Abdicate: give up your position (e.g. throne)

Mutiny: Refuse to follow orders (usually referring to the armed forces)

Republic: Democracy with an elected government, usually no king

Reichstag: The German Parliament

Coalition: Where two or more political parties work together to form a government and have enough support in the Reichstag to pass laws

Allies: Britain, France and the USA

Reparations: Giving money to repair damage caused

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Paper 3; Modern Depth Study: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39 Hyperinflation and the leadership of Stresemann: 1923-29

Hyperinflation:

- Hyperinflation is when the value of money drops so prices in a country rises.
- Hyperinflation was caused by the German government printing too much money to pay off their debts and their reparation payments
- Due to hyperinflation a loaf of bread went from costing 1 mark in 1919 to 200 marks in 1922 and 200,000 billion marks in Nov 1923.
- Businesses went bankrupt
- Savings became worthless.
- The Weimar government became unpopular.



Occupation of the Ruhr 1923:

- France sent soldiers to occupy the Ruhr.
- The Ruhr was full of factories.
- The Ruhr had 80% of Germany's coal, iron and steel.
- The aim of the French was to take the products made by the factories and the raw materials instead of reparation payments as they could sell the products themselves for more money.
- As a result the Weimar government ordered workers in the Ruhr to strike.
- To pay the strikers the Weimar government printed more money, causing hyperinflation to worsen.



Who was Stresemann?:

- Stresemann was Germany's Chancellor between August and November 1923.
- Stresemann was appointed Germany's foreign secretary between 1923 and 1929.
- Awarded Nobel Peace Prize for improving international relations between Germany and other countries.
- Died in October 1929 before the Great Depression.



Stresemann economic policies:

The Dawes Plan August 1924

- Reparation payments reduced to 1 billion marks for one year.
- After first year it was agreed that repayments would be 2.5 billion a year
- French troops to leave the Ruhr in 1925
- USA gave Germany a loan of 800 million marks.
- USA companies/banks gave nearly \$3,000 million over the next decade.
- Agreed by all the Allies



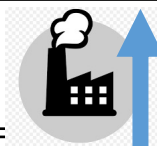
New currency: 1923

- Stresemann introduced a new temporary currency; the Rentenmark
- The new currency reset the value of the German currency
- In 1924 the Rentenmark was changed to the Reichsmark
- The Reichsmark was backed by the gold standard so it was more stable.

The Young Plan

- Signed 1929
- Reparation figure reduced from £6.6 billion total to £1.8 billion
- Reparations to be paid over 59 years.

- Big businesses flourished, however small businesses struggled.
- Workers wages increased
- Unemployment did increase in this period from 2%: 1923 to 9% in 1929
- By 1929 industrial production returned to pre WWI levels.



Stresemann Foreign policy:

The Locarno Pact: 1925

- Signed between Germany, Britain, France, Belgium and Italy.
- Agreed to keep existing borders
- Helped cause better co-operation between Germany and the rest of Europe.



The League of Nations

- Germany allowed to join in September 1926
- This was a group who agreed to solve issues peacefully
- There acceptance showed that Germany was now seen as a Great Power

The Kellogg-Briand Pact: 1928

- Germany alongside 64 other countries signed this
- Agreed army were only for self defense
- This again showed Germany was seen as a great power.

- As a result Allied troops withdrew from the West Bank of the Rhine in 1927, 5 years before scheduled.

Key words:

Occupy: To be in control of.

Ruhr: An area of land in West Germany which contains a large quantity of factories.

Economy: the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.

Policy: A set of ideas or plans put in place by a government.

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The Golden Age: 1923-29 and the Great Depression

Changes in living standards:

- Unemployment insurance: 3% of workers earnings deducted to pay for insurance that gave them benefits if they became sick or unemployed.
- Housing: Between 1924 and 1931 more than two million new homes were built.
- Homelessness was reduced by more than 60%
- Wages and work: Working hours reduced
- Wages and work: Wages increased by 10% between 1924 and 28
- Wages and work: Working conditions improved



Changes in for Women:

Women at work:

- Most women gave up work after they married
- Reduction in women who worked from 75% in 1918 to 36% in 1925
- Women encouraged to go to university
- By 1933 there were 100,000 female teachers
- By 1933 there were 3000 female doctors



Women at leisure:

- Greater earning power created more independence
- Women were now able to go out to drink
- Women were more fashion conscious; often wearing relatively short skirt



Women in politics:

- By 1933 1/10 of the members of the Reichstag were female
- 90% of women who could vote did
- Article 109 stated women had equal rights as men
- Women had already gained equal voting rights, all over the age of 20



Cultural changes:

Art:

- Art focused on society and making a political statement
- The new style of art was called New objectivity
- Famous artists included Otto Dix (art example right) and George Grosz



Architecture:

- Architects began to challenge tradition ideas
- They used radical new designs (see right)
- The Bauhaus school was established in 1919.



Cinema

- The film industry took off in the 1920s
- German actress Marlene Dietrich became one of the most popular film stars around the world
- German director Fritz Lang film, Metropolis, was generally acclaimed as the most technically advanced film of the decade



Literature

- Right wing authors like Arthur Moeller were highly critical of German democracy
- Left wing authors such as Ludwig Renn were very anti war

Evidence that things did not improve:

- Middle classes were disproportionately impacted by unemployment
- 184,000 middle class workers were unemployed in April 1928
- Half of the above did not qualify for unemployment benefits
- Housing: There was still a housing shortage across Germany



Overview:

- Massive changes
- A time of experimenting in art and culture
- Those that had jobs had more disposable income so went out more
- Bars and other nightlife activities emerged.

The Great Depression

- This brought the Golden Age to an end.
- This was caused by the Wall Street Crash: 29 October 1929
- American banks and companies asked for their money back from German companies
- This caused factories to shut down and mass unemployment
- Taxes were increased to pay back America
- Cuts were made to the pay of civil servants (23% pay cut) and unemployment benefits (60% cut)
- 4/10 (6 million) of Germans were unemployed by 1932
- People felt the Weimar Republic had failed them so looked to the Nazis and other extremist parties for support



Key words:

Golden Age: The name given for Germany between 1924 and 1929. It is called this as it was a time of significant change in culture with lots of new ideas.

Flourished: grow or develop a lot.

Objectivism: The idea that our beliefs are objective; not influenced by personal ideas.

Recession – an economic crisis when the economy stops growing and starts contracting (getting smaller).

Great Depression – A world recession caused by the crash of the US stock market – this led to economic problems across the world.

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The Early Nazis: Formation; Munich Putsch; Lean Years

Hitler and the Early Nazi party:

- Hitler had fought as a soldier in WWI winning the Iron Cross (medal) for his conduct
- The DAP was formed in February 1919 by Anton Drexler
- Hitler joined the DAP in September 1919
- Hitler became second in command to the DAP in 1920
- 1920: the DAP renamed the Nazi party
- 1921: Hitler became the leader of the Nazi party
- The SA were formed in August 1921
- The SA were called the Brownshirts
- The SA violently disrupted other political groups and protected the Nazis



Hitler and Drexler created the **25 point program** in 1920, some of the points are:

- Increase pensions for elderly
- Nationalise industries
- Remove the Treaty of Versailles
- Rearm and increase the size of the army
- Only Germans can be members of the nation, Jews cannot be members of the country
- Expand German territory



Events of the Munich Putsch November 1923:

- This was an attempt to overthrow the Weimar government
- Hitler wanted to capitalise on the unpopularity of the Weimar Government caused by the Treaty of Versailles, Hyperinflation and the Occupation of the Ruhr
- 8 November: Hitler, 600 SA and Ludendorff (the leader of the army) entered a Munich Beer Hall and forced the government, who was there, to support Hitler
- 9 November: Hitler, 1000 SA and 2000 others marched through Munich declaring Hitler as President.
- 9 November: 100 police officers managed to stop Hitler and his supporters, arresting many of the leaders.
- 10 November: Hitler arrested hiding in a friends house.



Consequences of the Munich Putsch :

- Hitler was sentenced to 5 years in prison
- The Nazi party was banned until 1925
- Hitler used the Putsch and his trial as a platform to publicise himself and the party: the Nazi became the most well known right wing part as a result
- Hitler spent his time in prison writing and publishing his book: Mein Kampf
- Mein Kampf became a best seller
- Mein Kampf outlined Hitler's political views
- Hitler was released from prison early, having only spent 9 months in prison

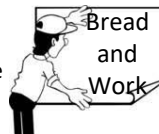


The Lean years 1924-28:

- Hitler convinced the President of Bavaria to lift the ban on the Nazi party
- Hitler created the Hitler Youth to rival other youth groups: 4 July 1926
- Hitler created the SS on 4 April 1924 because the SA had come under the control of Hitler's rival Ernst Röhm
- Hitler changed his 25 point program to get more support; now only land owned by Jews would be seized
- Party membership grew from 27,000 members in 1925 to over 100,000 in 1928
- Nazis won only 12 seats in the 1928 elections

How Hitler gained support:

- The **Munich Putsch**: This raised the profile of the Nazi party and made them well known
- **Mein Kampf**: Spread Hitler's idea; by 1933 240,000 copies sold
- **Twenty Five Point Programme**: This was a really clear structure that people understood
- **Propaganda**: Goebbels was in charge of propaganda from 1929 and made sure the party used simple slogans like 'Bread and Work'
- **Propaganda**: The Nazis owned 120 newspapers by the early 1930s
- Hitler **flew all over the country** to spread his message, this was not heard of at the time
- Hitler **spoke on the radio** so more people could hear him
- Hitler blamed the Weimar Government and the Jews for all of Germany's issues like the **Great Depression**
- Hitler ordered the SA to attack the communists, this gained Hitler the support of those who feared a communist revolution
- The SA had 400,000 members by 1931



Key words:

DAP: The original name for the Nazi party

NSDAP: The second name for the Nazi party when Hitler added the words National Socialist to its name.

Munich: A city in Germany.

Putsch: A violent attempt to overthrow a government; a coup.

How did the Nazis do in elections?:

Percentage of votes in major elections:

- 1924= 3%
- 1928= 2.6%
- 1930=18.3%
- 1932 July =37.4% (largest party)
- 1932 November= 33.1% (largest party)



Presidential Election of 1932:

- Hitler came second to Hindenburg in the presidential race
- Two votes had to take place as it was so close
- Hitler got over 13 million votes

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How did Hitler become Chancellor and establish a dictatorship?

Why did different groups like the Nazis?:

Big Business:

- The Great Depression put their businesses at risk, Hitler promised to solve this through strong leadership
- They were scared of losing factories if the communist took over
- Hitler promised to rearm the military meaning he would pay big businesses to make weapons if he came to power



Farmers:

- The Depression reduced the amount of food people could buy
- The Nazi promised farmers a higher price for crops
- Farmers feared communists would take all of their land, the Nazis promised not to do this except for Jewish farmers



Middle Class:

- Disliked the wage cuts by the Weimar Republic
- Disliked the new cultures of the Golden Age; the art, nightlife
- The SA suggested that the Nazi were well organised, something they did not think the Weimar Republic was

Youth:

- Large number were unemployed: Hitler promised to give them jobs in the armed forces or as construction workers
- 43% of new Nazi members were aged 18-30



Women:

- Nazi prioritised good morals, self discipline and family life which many women supported.
- Nazi promised to get rid of the 'muck and filth' children were seeing in culture during the 20s

How did Hitler become Chancellor?:

- There were 3 Chancellors of Germany in 1932 due to lack of support in the Reichstag
- Hindenburg has to remove all the previous chancellors due the potential of civil war
- Von Papen (a previous Chancellor) convinces Hindenburg that if Hitler was made Chancellor that they would be able to control him
- Hindenburg makes Hitler Chancellor on 30 January 1933

The Reichstag Fire:

- 27 February 1933
- Blamed on Marinus van der Lubbe; a Dutch Communist
- Hitler convinced Hindenburg to issue the 'Decree for the Protection of the People and the State'
- Hitler used this to arrest 4000 Communists
- As the 81 Communist politicians were arrested they could no longer vote in the Reichstag, giving Hitler a small majority
- Hitler used the majority to pass the Enabling Act



The Enabling Act:

- Hitler used the SA to intimidate non-Nazi politicians to vote in favour
- The act was passed 444 to 94
- The Act gave Hitler the power to make laws
- The Reichstag lost the right to vote on laws
- Laws could go against the constitution
- This gave Hitler the power to do what he wanted



Impact of the Enabling Act:

- Banned trade unions on 2 May 1933 making strikes illegal
- Local governments were closed 31 March 1933
- Political parties were banned and funds seized:
 - May 1933; The communists were banned
 - 14 July 1933 all political parties except the Nazis were banned
- He then called another election (November 1933) where only the Nazis could run and won 95.2% of the votes



Causes of the Night of the Long Knives:

- When Hitler was in prison Röhm had increased his personal power
- Röhm was in charge of the SA, the Nazi private army, which had 3 million men by 1933, many more than the SS, Hitler's private army, and the army (100,000)
- Röhm did not like Hitler's policies, in particular he thought the Nazis should break away from rich industrialists and army generals. He wanted to tax the rich to help the working classes.
- The SS and army both wanted to weaken the SA to strengthen their own power

Events of the Night of the Long Knives:

- It occurred on 30 June 1934
- Hitler sent the SS to kill Röhm and 400 other individuals
- The majority of those killed were members of the Nazi party or leading politicians, this was about removing opposition to Hitler in the Nazi Party
- Vice Chancellor Von Papen was also arrested

Consequences of the Night of the Long Knives:

- People were happy that the power of the SA had been reduced
- Hitler was secure as he had removed any potential opposition
- The German army supported the event as it showed them Hitler did not prioritise the SA, the SA was reorganized to be distinct from the army
- The SA were back under Hitler's full control

Death of President Hindenburg

- Hindenburg was Hitler's only senior
- Hindenburg died August 1934
- Hitler merged the role of President and Chancellor so that he was both
- Hitler became known as Führer (leader)
- The army swore an Oath of Allegiance to Hitler the same day as Hindenburg's death

Key words:

Charisma: charm that can inspire devotion in others.

Rallies: a mass meeting of people making a political protest or showing support for a cause.

Militia: A group of normal people who form a military force separate to the army.

Twenty Five Point Programme: Hitler and the Nazis main aims.

Chancellor: The most powerful man in Germany bar the President, he was chosen by the President following the Reichstag elections.

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How did Hitler establish control over Germany? And how did he change the arts?

How did the Nazis use terror to keep control?:

Policing:

- There were three additional forces set up who were loyal to the Nazi's unlike the police. These were the SS, SD and Gestapo



SD:

- Established in 1931
- Created by Himmler
- Wore uniforms
- Spied on known opponents to the Nazis

SS:

- Established in 1925
- Led by Himmler
- Wore black uniforms
- Controlled the police
- Ran the concentration camps
- Bodyguards for Hitler
- 50,000 by 1934
- 250,000 by 1939

Gestapo:

- Established 1933
- Under the SS
- Created by Goering
- Led by Heydrich
- Wore plain clothes
- Spied on everyone
- Prosecuted those who spoke out about the government
- Used torture to get confessions
- Could send you to a concentration camp with no evidence



Concentration camps:

- First built 1933 in Dachau
- Built in isolated areas to keep what happened there a secret
- Inmates were political prisoners and 'undesirables' see the information on persecution
- Inmates forced to do hard labour
- Used to scare people
- By 1939 there were about 160,000 people under arrest for political crimes



The Legal system:

- All judges were forced to join the National Socialist League for maintenance of law, this was controlled by the Nazis
- All judges forced to favour the Nazi Party; meaning that if a member of the Nazi party was on trial they were less likely to get punished than a non-Nazi
- No jury in courts, judges were the only people allowed to decide who was guilty
- Treason cases dealt with in secret 'People's Courts' with hand picked judges.
- By 1936 judges had to wear swastikas and the Nazi eagle on their robes

Propaganda and censorship:

- All radio stations controlled by the Nazi party
- By 1939 70% of families owned a radio (as they were made so cheap) and all Cafes factories and schools had radios installed to listen to Hitler's speeches
- The Reich Press Law (October 1933) removed all Jewish and left-wing papers and gave the Nazi the power to tell papers what they could and could not print
- An annual mass rally held in Nuremburg each year for 1 million people
- By 1935 1,600 newspapers shut down by the Nazis
- Goebbels created a banned list of books that were removed from libraries
- Olympics held in Berlin in 1936 to show the world what the Nazi's had achieved



Change in the arts:

Cinema:

- All film plots approved by the Nazis: Goebbels read every script
- Over 100 films were made each year
- All films had a 45 minute newsreel glorifying the Nazis before it

Music

- All music had to be either German or Austrian; other music like Jazz was banned



Theatre:

- Plays by Jewish writers, like Kurt Weill's, were banned
- The Nazi's shut down German cabaret clubs, these were popular in Weimar Germany

Art:

- In 1936 the Nazi publicly burnt 5000 paintings they disapproved of
- They wanted art to be simple and clear
- There art showed healthy, heroic Germans and family scenes

Design:

- Hitler closed down the Bauhaus movement
- Hitler favored huge stone structures, often copying those of Ancient Greece and Rome.

Keywords

Police State: A country where the police completely control the lives of people and all aspects of society.

Gestapo: The Nazis secret police force.

Concentration: A high number of something in a small area.

Joseph Goebbels: Gobbels was the Head of the Ministry of Public Propaganda and Enlightenment.

Reich Chamber of Culture: All musicians, writers and actors had to be members, and this was used to control them.

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Knowledge Organiser: GCSE History

Paper 3; Modern Depth Study: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39

Life in Nazi Germany

Life of women in Nazi Germany		<u>How did the Nazi reduce unemployment:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reich Labour Service: introduced in 1935, all men 18-25 had to join for 6 months of work• Invisible unemployment: Jews and married women were fired and did not count in statistics, Nazi opponents put in concentration camps• Job creation schemes: Nazi increased spending to 37.1 billion in 1938 to create jobs. The government provided companies with subsidies to pay staff. The government built 3,000 km of roads (autobahns) to give people jobs.• Rearmament: Conscription introduced in 1935 growing the army from 100,000 (1933) to 1,400,000 (1939). More factories were needed to supply the weapons to the army. 26 billion marks were spent on rearmament in 1939.
Nazis ideal women	Policy towards women	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Natural appearance• Long tied back hair• Traditional clothing• Sturdily built (for child bearing)• To marry and have children• To stay at home and look after the family	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lots of women lost their jobs• Between 1933-36 number of married women in employment fell• Marriage Law (1933) gave married women a loan if they stopped working• For each child women had they could keep 25% of the loan forever (up to 4 children).• On Hitler's mothers birthday medals were awarded to women who had large families, bronze = 4/5 children, silver = 6/7 children and gold =8+ children• University places limited to 10% for women• Reich Mothers service trained women over 21 to be housewives• 1936: Women banned from being judges.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• From 1937 the Nazi reversed policies to encourage employment as they were rearming so men were joining the army.• Number of women working increased from 11.6 million in 1933 to 14.6 million in 1939		
<u>Nazi education:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All schools followed a set, Nazi approved, curriculum• Teachers had to be part of the Nazi party; 36% by 1936• Teachers had to join the Nazi Teachers' League: 97% had by 1937• Teachers had to promote Nazi ideals in the classroom, and were fired if they did not• 15% of lessons were PE to encourage a healthy population• Girls taught domestic skills, boys taught science and military skills• New subjects like race studies were introduced• All lessons began and ended with the Hitler salute• Nazi flags and posters covered classrooms• From 1935 all textbooks had to be approved by the Ministry of Education• Textbooks rewritten to glorify Germany with a focus on German writers and historical figures• Mein Kampf became a standard text		<u>Nazi Youth organisations:</u> <u>Boy groups</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Young German Folk was for boys aged 10-14• Hitler Youth was for boys 14-18• Designed to turn boys into strong, healthy soldiers• Activities included shooting, military drill, military style camping <u>Girl groups</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Young Girls was for girls aged 10-14• League of German Maidens was for girls 14-18• Aim to turn women into good housewives• Taught cookery, housework and how to look after children <u>Both:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taught Nazi policy and to be loyal to Hitler and the Nazis• 1936 made compulsory• By 1939 there were 7 million members• Encouraged to report those who made anti-Nazi comments
<u>Changes in standard of living:</u>		<div>Keywords</div> <div>Hitler Youth: A youth group in Nazi Germany for boys aged 14-18.</div> <div>Reich: German word for realm.</div> <div>Standard of living: A measure which tells us whether peoples lives are getting better or worse.</div> <div>Kinder: German word for children</div> <div>Kuche: German word for kitchen</div> <div>Kirche: German word for church</div>
Better off	Worse off	
Strength through joy (KdF): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provided workers with leisure activities at low cost• 1938: More than 10 million people went on KdF holidays Beauty of Labour: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tried to improve work conditions• Organised the building of canteens, swimming pools and sports facilities Volkswagen scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduced in 1938• Workers could pay 5 marks a week to get a car Wages rose <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Average wages rose by 20%	Cost of living rose <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost of food rose by 20%• For many wages increased less than the cost of food Lack of freedom: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workers lost their rights• Trade unions banned (1933) Beauty of Labour: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workers had to build the improvements themselves unpaid Volkswagen scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not a single person ever got a car Hours of work <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Average working hours increased from 42.9 hours a week (1933) to 47 hours a week in 1939 Strength through joy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most people could not afford the 'best; holidays	

Leave blank to allow students to glue.



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Knowledge Organiser: GCSE History

Paper 3; Modern Depth Study: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39

The church and opposition to the Nazis

Policies towards the Catholic Church:

- Catholics could be a strong opposition to Hitler
- Hitler signed the Concordat with the Pope (July 1933) saying that Catholics were free to worship as long as they stayed out of politics.
- Hitler broke the Concordat
- Hitler sent troublesome priests to concentration camps
- Catholic schools were closed
- Catholic youth organisations were banned
- 400 Catholic priests arrested and imprisoned in the Priest's Block at Dachau concentration camp



Opposition from the Catholic Church:

- Pope Pius XI wrote a letter (1937) to Catholic Priests in Germany which attacked the policies of the Nazis: this was read out in churches
- Nazis retaliated by banning Catholics from joining the Nazis and removing crucifixes from school
- Nazi forced to stop the above until 1939 due to pressure from the Catholic Church

Opposition from the Protestant Church:

- Martin Niemöller founded the Pastors' Emergency League, which opposed Nazi control of the Protestant Church
- The Emergency League had 7000 members by 1934.
- Many Pastors left the Emergency League after Nazi persecution and arrests began
- Niemöller arrested in 1937 and imprisoned until 1945

New Protestant Church:

- Two new protestant churches established:
 - The Reich Church
 - The Confessional Church
- The Reich Church:
 - Founded 1933
 - 2000 Protestant churches
 - Led by Ludwig Müller
 - Some members called themselves German Christians
 - Pro Nazi
- The Confessional Church:
 - Founded in 1934
 - 6000 Protestant churches
 - Opposed the Nazis
 - Led by Martin Niemöller
- 800 Protestant pastors arrested and imprisoned in concentration camps

Evidence of opposition:

- There were plots by generals to remove Hitler from power, however when Germany successfully took over Czechoslovakia these plans stopped, until near the end of WWII.
- There were three attempts to assassinate Hitler before 1939.



Why opposition was limited:

- Many Germans gained from having the Nazis in power, there was an increased economic success in Germany which started to solve the problems caused by the Great Depression.
- Some Germans were happy to see the Communists, Socialists and SA leaders removed from power.
- German workers feared losing their jobs if they did express opposition.
- Propaganda and censorship ensured that many Germans found out very little about the bad things that were happening, or if they did, they only heard about them with a positive, Nazi slant.

Youth opposition:

- Two main groups:
- **Edelweiss Pirates:** formed in the late 1930s and had 2000 members by 1939. Mainly middle class boys who sang banned songs and beat up the Hitler Youth
- **The Swing Youth:** Wore American clothes and listened to jazz.



How effective was Youth opposition:

- Nazi not threatened by these
- Limited activity to graffiti, anti-Nazi jokes, attacking Hitler Youth and listening to banned music
- Limited numbers



Evidence opposition was unsuccessful:

- Between 1933-39 1.3 million people sent to concentration camps
- 300,000 people left Germany between 1933-39
- In 1938 Hitler removed 16 generals who had criticised him



Keywords

Catholic: A sect of the Christian Church with the Pope as its leader.

Protestant: A different sect of the Christian Church who does not have the Pope as its leader.

Opposition: resistance or dissent, expressed in action or argument.

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Knowledge Organiser: GCSE History

Paper 3; Modern Depth Study: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39

Nazi racial beliefs and persecution



Nazi racial beliefs:

Hitler believed Aryans were the master race, followed by other

- white Western Europeans
- All others were seen as sub human, this included Eastern Europeans 'Slavs', gypsies, black people, Jews, homosexuals and disabled
- Only 'Aryans' could join the SS and members could only marry other Aryans

Nazi race policies:

- Nuremberg Laws (1935) banned Aryans from marrying gypsies, black people or Jews.
- Mixed-race children were sterilised (surgery to stop having children)
- After 1933 many gypsies were arrested and sent to concentration camps
- From 1938 gypsies had to be registered and could no longer travel
- Slavs were reminded that they were not Aryan but were not persecuted to the same extent as other groups
- Homosexuals were sent to prison or concentration camps
- Homosexuals were subjected to medical experiments
- Those with learning difficulties and/or mental health conditions were sterilised according to new law: The Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring (1933)
- Babies born with disabilities were killed

Why was the Jewish population persecuted under the Nazis:

- Hitler associated the Jewish population with communism
- Hitler and the Nazis convinced people the Jewish population were to blame for Germany's problems
- Many were jealous of the success of Jewish people, many high profile Jewish individuals were professionals or owned businesses
- Many were suspicious of a different religion
- Hitler and the Nazis blamed the Jewish population for Germany's defeat in WWI and the outcome of the Treaty of Versailles
- Many in Europe (not just Germany) had a longstanding distrust of the Jewish population, this can be seen in Medieval England when the Black Death was blamed on Jewish people poisoning wells.
- Nazi propaganda convinced many that persecution was warranted
- Those that were not convinced were often scared of the Gestapo, SS and concentration camps and did not speak out or try to stop persecution as a result.



Examples of Jewish persecution:

- 1933: The SA organised a one day boycott of Jewish shops and painted yellow stars on the doors of these shops
- 1933: Jewish actors/musicians were banned from performing
- 1936: Jewish people banned from working as vets, accountants, teachers, dentists or nurses
- 1937: Jewish passports were stamped with a J
- 1938: The Jewish population had to register their property
- 1939: Jewish people were banned from owning business
- In schools students were taught that Jewish people were inferior, an example of this is a Maths question which asked students to work out the % of Jewish people in Germany but called them aliens to suggest that they did not belong.



Nuremberg Laws (1935):

- The Reich Law on Citizenship:**
This was a massive change to the rights of Jewish people in Germany
- Only those of 'German' blood could be citizens, Jewish people were deemed as not having German blood and were stripped of citizenship
- Jewish people lost the right to vote, have a German passport or work for the government
- Jewish people had to have a yellow star sewn onto their clothes to make them easy to identify
- The Reich Law for Protection of German Blood and Honour meant:** Jewish people were banned from marrying 'German' citizens

Kristallnacht (the Night of the Broken Glass) (1938):

- 9 November 1938
- 100 Jewish people were killed
- 814 shops were destroyed
- 171 homes were destroyed
- 191 synagogues were destroyed
- 20,000 Jewish people sent to concentration camps



Keywords

Racial: relating to race.

Race: a group of people sharing the same culture, history, language, etc.; an ethnic group.

Aryan: the ideal race as defined by Hitler: having only German Heritage.

Genocide: the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.

Nuremberg: A city in Germany.

Kristallnacht: The night when Germans looted Jewish shops and synagogues.

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