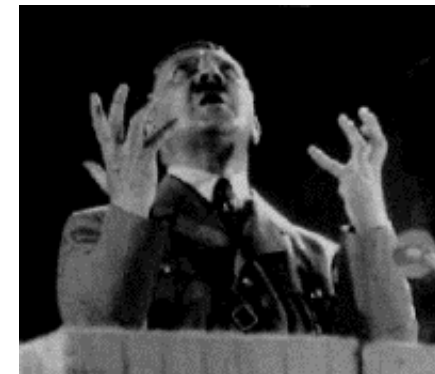
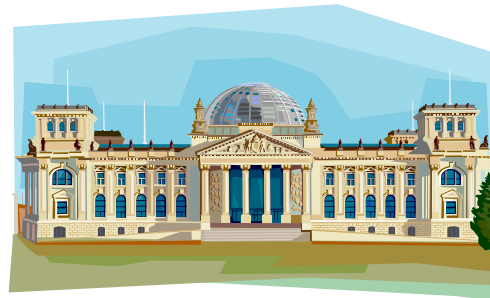




Knowledge Revision Guide
GCSE History
Paper 3 - Weimar and Nazi
Germany



Key Topics

1. The Weimar Republic, 1918-1929
2. Hitler's rise to power, 1919-33
3. Nazi consolidation of power, 1933-34

Assessment

1. Give two things you can infer from Source ... about...
- 4 mark source question
2. Study interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about... What is the main difference between these views? - 4 mark source question
3. Suggest one reason why Interpretation 1 and 2 give different views about... - 4 mark source question
4. How far do you agree with interpretation 2 about... - 16 mark source question

The Weimar Republic 1918-29

The origins of the Republic, 1918-19

- The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918-19.
- The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution.

GCSE History Revision

Germany, 1890-1945

What problems did Germany face after WW1?

1. The Weimar Republic was born after WW1 but had a number of weaknesses including proportional representation and Article 48.
2. The Treaty of Versailles (LAMB-Land, Army, Money, Blame) was hated by the German people and they blamed the Weimar politicians for signing it.
3. The occupation of the Ruhr in January 1923, led to the government printing more money. This led to massive hyperinflation in Germany where people lost their savings and businesses collapsed.
4. The Weimar government faced threats from the right and left with the Spartacist Uprising in 1919, which was crushed by the Freikorps and the Kapp Putsch in 1920, where Wolfgang Kapp used the Freikorps to help him.
5. The Munich Putsch cast Hitler into the public eye. Although the putsch failed, Hitler was able to use his trial to share his ideas and while in prison he decided that the Nazis should gain power legally. He also wrote Mein Kampf while in prison.



Weimar Germany: Main Facts



1. It began in defeat

- a) In August 1918, Germany was losing in WWI.
- b) The British Blockade of German ports caused starvation and there was a flu epidemic.
- c) The Kaiser abdicated and Freidrich Ebert (leader of the moderate, left wing social Democratic Party) became the new leader of Germany.
- d) He made Germany into a Democratic Republic. His government is called the Weimar Government or the Weimar Republic.
- e) The first thing the Weimar Republic did was to surrender. They signed the Armistice on 11th November 1918. This meant Germany had lost the war.
- f) Some right wing nationalists never forgave the Weimar Government for this surrender. They called Weimar politicians "November Criminals".

2. It was a weak government because of its constitution

- a) In 1918-1919 Ebert set up a new system of government called the Weimar Constitution.
- b) It was more democratic than Germany had ever been. Every man and woman over 21 had the vote. There was freedom of speech.
- c) The President was the head of the government, but he was only a figurehead.
- d) The real power was in the hands of the Chancellor, who was leader of the largest party in the Reichstag. The Reichstag was the parliament.
- e) MPs got elected to the Reichstag by Proportional Representation, which means that whatever percentage of votes a party got in the country that was the percentage of seats it got in the Reichstag.
- f) This made the government weak because it did not have an overall majority, there were lots of small weak parties who could outvote the government.

The Weimar Republic 1918-29

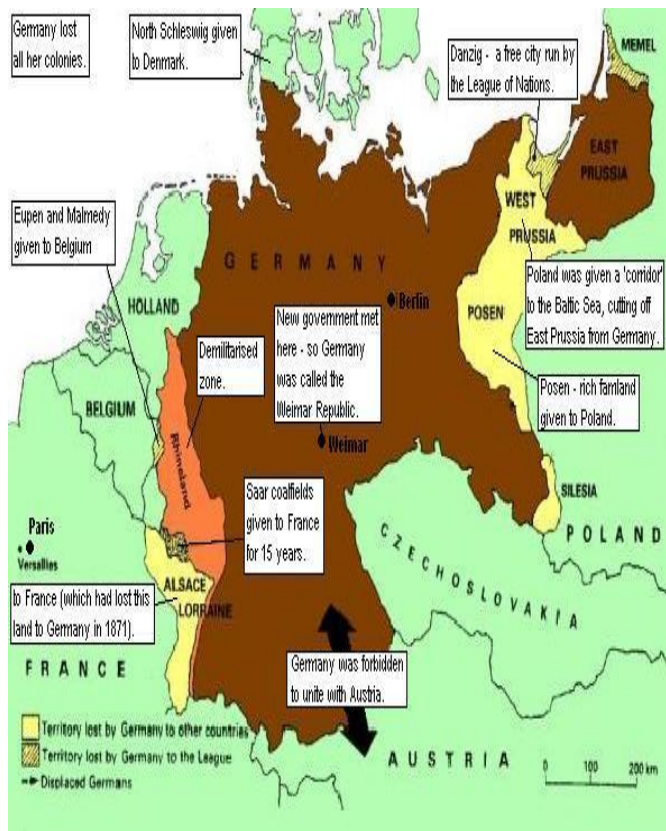
The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919-23

- Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the 'stab in the back' theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Challenges of the Republic from Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch.
- The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation, the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.

Weimar Germany: Main Facts

It was made weaker by the Treaty of Versailles

In June 1919 the Weimar Government signed the treaty of Versailles, They had to, or else the Allies would invade Germany. The treaty was very hard on Germany:



LAND	It took valuable land from Germany such as Alsace Lorraine to France and the Polish Corridor to Poland. Saarland, an industrial region, and Danzig, a port, were also taken away.
ARMY	It cut Germany's army to 100,000 men and no tanks. It cut the navy to only 6 battleships and no submarines. It completely cut the air force. It demilitarised the Rhineland.
MONEY	It said Germany had to pay £6.6 billion in Reparations - compensation for the damage done in the war.
BLAME	It made Germany accept blame for starting the war, even though Germany was fourth to join in. This was called the War Guilt Clause, or Clause 231.

KEY THEME

Key question	Weimar Germany	
How did the Treaty of Versailles affect the Weimar Republic?	• Land Lost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alsace Lorraine to France, Polish Corridor to Poland. • Contained valuable resources e.g. coal & iron ore • Lost ports (Danzig & Memel) meant lost customs money
	• Army cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100,000 men & no tanks & Rhineland demilitarised • 6 battleships & no submarines • No air force <p>Meant Germany too weak to defend against both outside invasion (e.g. France 1923) & inside revolts e.g. (Kapp Putsch 1920)</p> <p>Germans had been very militaristic - felt ashamed to be weak, blamed their own government</p>
	• Money taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reparations to France, GB, Belgium • Set in 1921 at £6.6 billion • Hard to pay - Germany had lost land & economic resources • German Government had to ask for high taxes to raise the money to pay reparations - made it very unpopular with its own people
	• Blame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War Guilt Clause 231 - Germany took blame for causing WWI • Germany actually 4th country to declare war so felt this was unfair • Made Germans into international criminals, outcasts.

KEY THEME

It was attacked by left and right wing parties

LEFT	RIGHT
<p>Spartacist Revolt German Communist party (nicknamed Spartacists) Rosa Luxemburg & Karl Liebknecht (leaders) Berlin 1919 Tried to overthrow Ebert & Weimar Ebert couldn't stop them - army too weak - so he used Freikorps to stop them - very brutal Luxemburg & Liebknecht were murdered</p>	<p>Kapp Putsch Freikorps (ex-soldiers, very nationalistic) Dr Wolfgang Kapp (leader) Berlin 1920 Tried to overthrow Ebert and Weimar Ebert couldn't stop them - Army refused to fire on Freikorps - only stopped when Berlin workers went on strike Kapp fled to Holland</p>
<p>Other left wing attacks Red Rising In the Ruhr 1919 Bavarian Revolt 1919</p>	<p>Other right wing attack Munich Putsch 1923 - Hitler & Nazis tried to take over. Police & Army helped Ebert stop Hitler.</p>

Exam Questions

16 mark: How far do you agree that...

Threats from left more serious	Threats from the right more serious
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Want a socialist Germany• Spartacist uprising - Jan 1918• Luxembour & Liebknecht• Ebert put down uprising using Freikorps & army• Communist uprisings in Berlin & Munich• Russian Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anger at signing of ToV• Ebert said he would disband Freikorps in 1920 - led to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kapp Putsch - Berlin• Army wouldn't put down Kapp Putsch but workers supported government.• Assassinations of politicians e.g. Erzberger & Rathenau• 1923 Munich Putsch

KEY SUMMARY

1923 was a dreadful year of crisis

In 1923 France invaded the Ruhr area of Germany. This was because Germany missed a payment of Reparations to France, so France went to the Ruhr and took the coal and goods instead of the payment. The Weimar Republic could not stop them and so looked weak. The German workers in the Ruhr refused to work for the French, so they went on strike.

The German government printed money to pay the strikers. This led to **hyperinflation** in Germany. Money became worthless. People could not afford to buy food. Savings became worthless. They blamed the government.

In November 1923, the Nazi Party (led by Adolf Hitler) tried to take over the government by taking over the government of Munich. This was called the **Munich Putsch**, or the Beer Hall Putsch. But the Army and the Police stayed loyal to the Weimar Government and opened fire on Hitler and his Nazis. Hitler ran away and was arrested and imprisoned.



KEY THEME

Key question	Weimar Germany
Why was 1923 such a bad year for the Weimar Republic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• France invaded the Ruhr in January 1923 because Germany missed a reparations payment• German government too weak to stop the invasion• French wanted German workers to give them raw materials. German workers went on strike (Passive Resistance). Ruhr stopped making money - Germany economy slumped• German government printed paper money to deal with the economic slump• Led to Hyperinflation - German money became worthless - savings wiped out• New leader, Stresemann called off passive resistance and agreed to pay France so French left the Ruhr.• Hitler thought Stresemann was another Weimar Government Coward & so tried to overthrow Weimar in the Munich Putsch in Bavaria in November 1923.• Hitler miscalculated. Munich police and army did not support his Nazis. Stayed loyal to Weimar and opened fire on Nazis. Putsch failed. Hitler ran away.• Hitler was arrested and imprisoned for 5 years - served 9 months. Wrote Mein Kampf - My Struggle - whilst in prison.
Why did the Weimar Republic survive 1918-23?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extremist parties cancelled each other out - e.g. Freikorps destroyed Spartacists• Most Germans supported moderate democracy e.g. Berlin workers on strike v Freikorps• Stresemann solved 1923 problems quickly

The Weimar Republic 1918-29

The recovery of the Republic, 1924-29

- Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment.
- The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann's achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

KEY SUMMARY

- Gustav Stresemann was briefly the Chancellor in 1923, but I best known for his work as Germany's Foreign Minister from 1924 until his death in 1929.
- **Hyperinflation**—Replaced old currency with temporary currency called the Rentenmark. This was then replaced with the Reichsmark, a stable currency that was used for the next 25 years. **A success as Germans quickly accepted new currency and hyperinflation ended.** **Some people upset that they never got their savings back and blamed Stresemann and the government for this.**
- **Occupation of the Ruhr**—Met with American Vice-President, Charles Dawes, and arranged for the US to lend money to Germany. Germany could now pay what they owed, and a repayment schedule was agreed which saw Germany restart their reparation payments. This deal was called the **Dawes Plan**. **Success as it reduced reparations from £6.6 billion to £1.8 million and Germany was given longer to pay it.** **This made Germany reliant on the American economy.**

KEY SUMMARY

- **Germany was no longer seen as a great power**-Worked hard to improve Germany's relationship with other countries. In 1925, Germany signed the Locarno Pact with Britain, France, Belgium and Italy. They promised to never invade each other. In 1926, Germany joined the League of Nations, an international peacekeeping organisation which Germany had initially been banned from in 1919. In 1928, Germany signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact. The participating countries agreed to never go to war, unless to defend themselves if they were attacked. **Success as it regained Germany's international status and they became an important part of the League of Nations.** **Some Germans criticised Stresemann for not demanding back some land taken from Germany in the ToV.**
- **Poor conditions in Germany after WW1**-Stresemann used some money from the Dawes Plan to build new factories, homes, schools and roads. This created more jobs. Some American companies like Ford and Gillette built factories in Germany. **Success as Germany became more prosperous and many Germans were better off.** **Some Germans feared they relied too much on American loans.**

KEY THEME

1924-28 were really good years for Germany - the Stresemann Years.

At the end of 1923 a man called Gustav Stresemann took over as leader of Weimar Germany. He solved all Germany's problems for a while. But there was a bad side to his solutions.

<u>Stresemann's successes</u>	<u>The bad side</u>
He promised to pay reparations, so France left the Ruhr by the end of 1923.	Nationalists like Hitler said he was a coward for giving in to France again.
He borrowed money from the USA (The Dawes Plan 1924) to pay reparations and make Germany rich again. In 1929 he signed the Young Plan to lower repayments.	If the USA ever asked for the money back, Germany would be bankrupt.
He got rid of hyperinflation by destroying all the old banknotes and replacing them with the Rentenmark in 1924.	People still did not get their life savings back.
He made Germany friendly with France and Britain again by signing the Locarno Treaty for peace and acceptance of Versailles. Germany was allowed to join the League of Nations.	But it all depended on the USA's money - Stresemann said "Germany is dancing on the edge of a volcano" - meaning it could all go horribly wrong!
He signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact in 1928. This was an agreement between nations that they would use all means necessary to resolve problems without war.	This was seen as weak and pathetic. Germany would never rearm now!

KEY THEME

Key question	Weimar Germany	
How successfully did Stresemann solve Germany's problems?	<p style="text-align: center;">Successful</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He promised to pay reparations, so France left the Ruhr.• He borrowed money from the USA (The Dawes Plan) to pay reparations and make Germany rich again. By 1928, Germany was as rich as it had ever been.• He got rid of hyperinflation by destroying all the old banknotes and replacing them with the Rentenmark.• He made Germany friendly with France and Britain again. Germany was allowed to join the League of Nations.• Germany's music, arts, movies, and theatre did really well in this period.	<p style="text-align: center;">Unsuccessful</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nationalists like Hitler said he was a coward for giving in to France again.• If the USA ever asked for the money back, Germany would be bankrupt.• People still did not get their life savings back.• Many Germans hated this new art and new music - they said it was disgusting and immoral.

EXAM QUESTIONS

16 mark: How far do you agree that...

Germany recovered between 1924-9	Germany's recovery was weak
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Golden age• Dawes Plan• US loans• Rentenmark• Young Plan• Grand coalition• Workers wages• New housing• Insurance reforms• Women's lives• Fewer strikes• Locarno Pact• League of Nations• Kellog-Briand• Culture flourished	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unemployment reached peak• Farming problems - agricultural depression• Lower middle class didn't recover from hyperinflation• All recovery was dependant on American loans• Many people resented the measures taken by Stresemann

The Weimar Republic 1918-29

Changes in society, 1924-29

- Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance.
- Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure.
- Cultural changes: developments in architecture, art and the cinema.

Changes to everyday life during the "Golden Years" 1924-28.

The working classes benefited from a rising wage. They rose by about 10% between 1923 and 1928. The middle classes were not so lucky. Many had lost a lot of their savings during hyperinflation and never recovered. Many of these were small-business owners such as shopkeepers and lost a lot. There was a large rise in unemployment amongst the middle classes.

Architects were employed to build cheap and effective housing to reduce the shortages. The Weimar Government gave out loans to help fund the building of houses. Around 2,000,000 were built in the late 1920s. Homelessness was reduced by 60%.

An unemployment insurance law was created. All workers paid a percentage of their wages into the scheme and if they became unemployed they got benefits. The government also provided for wives and children of the war dead, single mothers and the disabled. This was very modern for its time!

Women over the age of 20 were given the vote under the Weimar Constitution. It also introduced equality in education so boys and girls received the same. By the late '20s German women had more rights than anyone else in Europe.

Although the amount of women in employment didn't change, the types of jobs they had did. There were a lot more women employed by the State in the civil service (government jobs), teaching and social work. By law those employed by the state had to be paid the same as men. Women were often criticised though, as some conservative people thought they were neglecting their homes and families!

Women had social freedom. It had not been acceptable to do many things before the War. Now, women could go out unescorted and could drink alcohol and smoke in public. They were much more fashionable, taking on American cultures with short hair, make-up and wore more revealing clothing.

Standards of Living

Position of Women

Cultural Changes

Art before the period did not look at everyday life. This could have been seen as a challenge to the Kaiser. The new art was the opposite. Artists had freedom to show the problems in society like the disabled war veterans who were uncared for while others were getting rich.

There was a new architectural style called BAUHAUS. It was a move away from the fancy architectural designs of the old Germany and a move to simple, bold and colourful buildings and other items such as chairs and telephone boxes.

Cinema focussed on the new culture of the time. Many films had anti-war and anti-military themes reflecting the peace-time of Germany during this period. Theatres saw similar changes. Many new plays were based on the emerging working-classes and their purpose in Germany.



Hitler's rise to power, 1919 - 1933

Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22

- Hitler's early career: joining the German Workers' Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919-1920.
- The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA.

KEY SUMMARY

Hitler's early career: joining the German Workers' Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919-1920.

The early years

Hitler joined the German Workers Party (DAP - Deutsche Arbeiterpartei) in 1918. He changed it.

- a) He became Leader in 1921.
- b) Named it - National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)
- c) Hitler and Drexler wrote the party manifesto, the 25 point programme in 1920.
- d) Mix of left (socialist) and right (national) in name and in Party aims.
- e) Was a bit anti-Jewish but mainly anti-Communist.
- f) Set up the SA (Storm troopers) to fight Communists. SA wore BROWN shirts & were led by Rohm.

KEY SUMMARY

The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA.

A selection of the 25 points (1920). These were early policies set out by Hitler when he took over the German Workers' Party (DAP) which was to become the NSDAP - Nazis. They suggest that they were trying to gain left AND right wing support hence the name "National (right) Socialist (left) German Workers' Party".

Abolish the Treaty of Versailles

Rearm Germany.

Conquer Lebensraum and create more living space for Germans.

Nationalise important industries with profits going to the state.

Create a strong government with one powerful leader.

Increase old age pensions.

Educate gifted children from any background at the state's expense.

Remove Jews from all positions of leadership in Germany.

Challenge terror or violence with terror or violence.

Provide healthcare for all mothers and children.

Hitler's rise to power, 1919 - 1933

The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923-29

- The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch.
- Reasons for limited support of the Nazi Party, 1924-28. Party reorganisation and *Mein Kampf*. The Bamberg Conference of 1926.

KEY SUMMARY

1923 The Munich Putsch

In November 1923 the Nazis tried to take over the government of Munich in Bavaria - in the south of Germany. They failed.

- a) November 1923
- b) Hitler marched into a Beer Hall in Munich and announced he was taking over the government. He was helped by the old war hero General Ludendorff.
- c) Hitler's SA took over the Beer Hall and marched to the Town Hall.
- d) The Munich Police and the German Army did NOT join Hitler - in fact they stopped him by opening fire on the Nazis.
- e) Hitler was slightly wounded and ran away. Later he was arrested.

RESULTS OF THE MUNICH PUTCH

- a) Hitler and the Nazis got a bad reputation as being violent and stupid thugs.
- b) Hitler was arrested, put on trial and sent to prison for 5 years.

BUT

- a) Hitler's trial got the Nazis lots of free publicity
- b) Hitler became popular when he said he was not a criminal but the government were 'November Criminals' because they had surrendered in World War I and signed the Treaty of Versailles.
- c) Hitler only served 9 months in prison.
- d) He used the time to write his book - Mein Kampf - My Struggle.

KEY SUMMARY

The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923-29

Mein Kampf was written while Hitler was in prison for 9 months in 1925. He wrote about his hatred for the Jews, hatred of the French and possible alliances with Britain as well as his ideas for *Lebensraum* (Living Space). This was important as it set out his views on a large scale.

Bamberg Conference While Hitler had been in prison many top Nazis had become more powerful and some believed that Hitler should share or even give up the party leadership. A meeting of the top Nazis at the Bamberg Conference took place and they were given a choice! Either accept Hitler as the one true leader. After all it was built on HIS ideas: **OR** Reject him and face failure as the party would lose support. Of course they chose him.

KEY SUMMARY

1923-28 Hitler and the Nazis were not popular in these years and Hitler used the time to change the Party even more.

Reorganising the Party:

Two weeks after his release from prison in December, the ban on the party was lifted and it was officially re-launched at a rally (in the Munich beer hall!) on 27 February 1925, Hitler began to reorganise the party to make it more effective in elections.

Enlarged the SA.

About 55 per cent of the SA came from the ranks of the unemployed.

Set up the SS

The SS were similar to the SA but were fanatically loyal to Hitler.

Youth

Set up the Hitler Youth and Nazi Students League

Local Party Groups

Set up local Nazi parties

Used Propaganda

Goebbels was put in charge of propaganda. As a former journalist and a well educated man he was the perfect choice for Hitler to have in this role.

Goebbels produced posters, leaflets, films, papers and radio broadcasts, organised rallies and set up photo opportunities.

Didn't work because:

1. Economic and political success means lack of extremist voting:
 - Stresemann ended Hyperinflation and Ruhr Crisis.
 - Stresemann took Germany into the League of Nations and signed the Locarno Treaty. These both gave Germany a stronger position in Europe.
 - The 1920s was an economic boom around the world.
2. The Nazis aimed their policies at the Working Classes.
 - Most of the working classes voted for the moderate left wing groups such as the Social Democrats or the Communist Party (KPD).

Hitler's rise to power, 1918 - 1933

The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929-32

- The growth of unemployment - its causes and impact.
The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933.
The growth of support for the Communist Party.
- Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.

How did the Crash (1929) affect Germany?

Businessmen

- Businesses closed because less people were spending.
- Business owners who did survive had low incomes because of the lower spending..
- Had to pay more tax to look after the increasing number of poor people.

Factory Workers

- 40% of all factory workers unemployed.
- Government cut unemployment benefits leading to poverty and homelessness.

Unpopular economic policies: The government was scared of another case of hyperinflation so to get out of depression they -

- Raised taxes
- Cut wages
- Reduced unemployment benefit.

Young People

- Half of all Germans aged 16-30 were unemployed.
- 60 per cent of new graduates could not get a job.

Farmers

- Since the 1925 prices had been falling.
- After the crash prices got worse and farmers fell into serious debt.

Presidential Rule:

The unpopular policies led to a collapse in the government.

- They initiated Article 48. This led to Hindenburg becoming an overall leader.
- He was 84, weak and it was really the army and businessmen controlling him.

KEY SUMMARY

What changed Hitler's luck - The Great Depression 1929-32

In 1929 the Great Depression hit Germany. 6 million were unemployed. Banks and businesses collapsed. The government seemed unable to help. This gave Hitler his chance. He cleverly used the situation to get into power.

REASONS WHY THE NAZIS GOT TO POWER



a) EFFECTS OF DEPRESSION

- 6 million Germans unemployed
- No dole
- Banks & businesses collapsed
- Millions homeless

c) PRESIDENT HINDENBURG'S MISTAKE

- President Hindenburg hated Hitler and did not want to make him Chancellor, even though his party had the most votes.
- But Hindenburg was worried about the chaos and about the Communists.
- He thought he could use Hitler as a 'puppet' to get rid of the Communists and to get Germany out of the Depression.
- So on January 30th 1933 Hindenburg made Hitler Chancellor of Germany



b) HITLER'S CLEVER TACTICS

- Hitler was brilliant at making speeches to win over his audiences.
- Hitler promised "WORK AND BREAD" - so got more votes (second biggest party in 1931 **230 seats**, biggest party in 1932!)
- Hitler used the SA to start fights on the streets - made the chaos look worse, made the government look even weaker. Then he said he was the only man strong enough to sort out the mess!

d) WEAKNESS OF THE WEIMAR GOVERNMENT

- Could not stop unemployment rising
- Could not stop the violence
- Von Papen and Schleicher were both chancellor in 1933 but couldn't gain support from the people.

KEY SUMMARY

Ways the Nazis gained support

1. They used general slogans not specific policies.

This meant that people didn't really know what the Nazis were promising and also meant that the Nazis didn't have to prove how they were going to implement policies.

2. Propaganda.

The Nazis published huge amounts of propaganda including newspapers, pamphlets and posters.

3. Use of force (SA and SS).

The SA and newly formed SS were well organised and prevented other political groups (usually Communists) from scrapping in the street. They were seen as a legitimate police force.

4. Helped the Unemployed.

The Nazis setup soup kitchens and hostels to house unemployed and homeless people.

5. Hitler's talents.

Hitler himself was an excellent speaker and drew people in through captivating speeches.

Reasons people were pushed to the Nazis

6. Disillusion with democracy.

The governments during the depression made many bad choices in the eyes of the people. They raised taxes, cut benefits and lowered wages. The fact that the country was being led by Hindenburg, the aged general through Article 48 also put people off.

7. Fear of communism.

The Middle and Upper Classes feared what had happened in Russia. They were worried that if the Communists got into power they would take away all their land and businesses to give to the poor.

8. Corruption and decay.

Conservative Germans were even more annoyed with the corrupt culture of the golden years and wanted a return to family values that the Nazis offered.

Hitler's rise to power, 1918 - 1933

How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-33

- Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher.
- The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933.

How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-33

1932/3 - Hitler to Chancellor:

July 1932 election:

- 37.2% of the vote = largest party in Reichstag.
- President Hindenburg dislikes Hitler so instead makes VON PAPEN the chancellor.
- Von Papen doesn't have enough support. He tries to make a coalition with the Nazis to gain more support in the Reichstag but Hitler doesn't want to share power so refuses.
- Von Papen has to resign without support and another election is called.

November 1932 election:

- 33.1% of the vote = largest party in Reichstag but lost some votes.
- Hitler sees this as a failure and is worried about ever getting into power.
- President Hindenburg still dislikes Hitler so instead makes VON SCHLEICHER the chancellor.

Events of January 1933:

- Von Schleicher is struggling to get support.
- Von Papen goes behind von Schleicher's back and tells Hitler he can get him into power. He thinks that he can make him chancellor but make the decisions himself - i.e. treat Hitler like a puppet.
- Von Papen asks Hindenburg if he can make Hitler chancellor but he refuses and lets Von Schleicher keep control.
- Von Schleicher loses all support and quits.
- Hindenburg makes Hitler chancellor because:
 - Von Papen promises that the Nazis will have only limited powers and few members in the cabinet.
 - Hindenburg is worried that if he doesn't put him in power the Nazis will rise up against him.

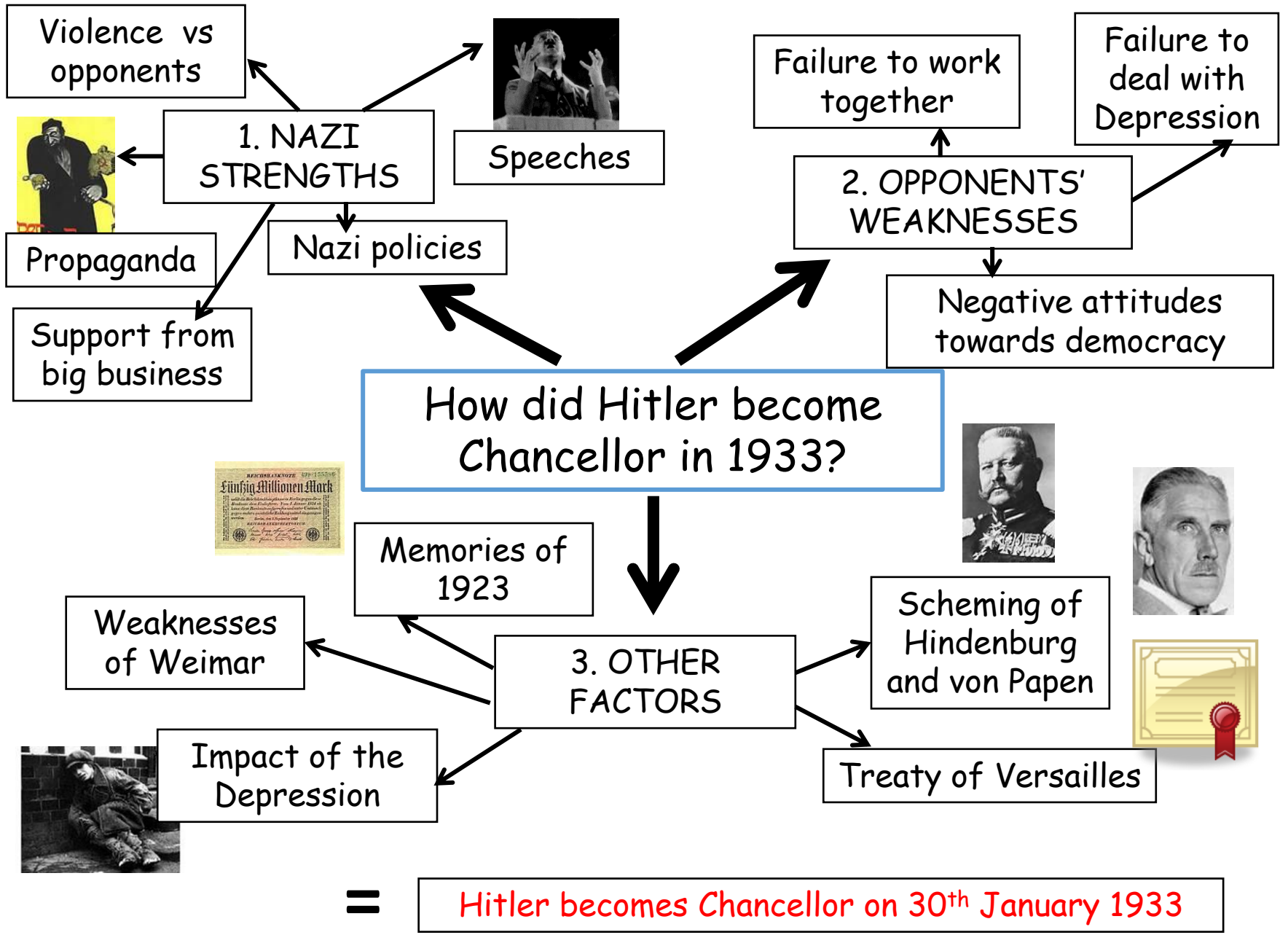
Key terms: You MUST understand the difference!

How did
Hitler become
chancellor ?

When Hitler became
chancellor: a position in
government (below
president)
1929 - Jan 1933

How did
Hitler become
dictator ?

When Hitler became
Fuhrer: in sole charge
of Germany
Jan 1933 - Aug 1934



How did Hitler become chancellor? (1929-Jan 1933)

Three consequences of the Wall St Crash (1929): The Great Depression; US banks demanded loans back from Germany; extreme political parties got more votes (especially the Nazis)

How to remember how Hitler became chancellor (6Ps)

- Poverty (the Great Depression)
- Promises ("Work and bread")
- Propaganda (Goebbels)
- Proportional Representation (weak Weimar governments)
- Party (Nazi party reorganization)
- Political dealings (Von Schleicher and Von Papen)

The Nazis appealed to a broad range of voters, gaining votes from farmers, women, wealthy classes, middle class, unemployed, Youth.

Von Schleicher and Von Papen had a power struggle which led to Hitler becoming chancellor in January 1933.

How to remember how Hitler became chancellor (6Ps)

Poverty - Caused by the Great Depression - 6 million unemployed by 1932 and the government struggled to pay benefits

Propaganda - Goebbels was in charge of propaganda. Nazi ideas (e.g. scapegoating Jews for Germany's problems and promising a strong Germany) were spread through posters, speeches and rallies

Party Reorganisation - After the failure of Munich Putsch, the Nazis reorganized their party, creating a clear structure and set of ideas, and decided to gain power through elections instead of force.

Personality - Hitler was a very persuasive speaker, and promised "work and bread" (employment and food), which appealed to many Germans due to the G.D

Proportional Representation - This system created weak governments that kept collapsing; people wanted a strong leader again

Political dealings - A short term cause - Chancellors (Von Papen and Von Schleicher) had to resign because their governments didn't have enough support. Von Papen asked Hitler to help him form a government

How to remember how Hitler became chancellor (APPOINTED)

A

Attraction

What parts of the Nazi party were people attracted to?

P

Propaganda

What did the Nazis promise through propaganda?

P

Puppet

Why did Hindenburg ask Hitler to be Chancellor in January 1933?

O

Opposition

What did people in Germany think of Communism?

I

Intimidation

How did the Nazis threaten people? How did this get them votes?

N

Nazi Party

Why was Hitler a good leader for the party?

What was the name of the party and who did this appeal to?

T

Treaty of Versailles

What did Hitler say he would do to the Treaty of Versailles?

E

Elections

How did the Munich Putsch make Hitler change his approach?

D

Depression

What types of parties did people vote for in the depression? Why?

EXAM QUESTIONS

16 mark: How far do you agree that...

Depression was main reason for Hitler's rise to power	The role of Hitler was the main reason
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wall St Crash• Death of Stresemann• Loans recalled• Mueller govt collapsed - couldn't decide what to do• Brüning govt tried to cut costs and raise taxes• Brüning known as 'hunger chancellor' - cut benefits and taxed beer and sugar• Unemployment rose (4 out of 10)• Communist party was attractive to workers• Hindenburg had to use Article 48 as Brüning didn't have a majority• Brüning forced to resign• Sept 1920 election - Nazi breakthrough	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hitler's leadership of party - 1920• 25 point plan• SA and Swastika• Munich Putsch 7 Mein Kampf• Reorganises party• Role of Goebbels• Stood for presidential election 1932• Spread message using film/radio/music• Financial backing - Krupp/Bosch• Public speaking• Charisma• Hitler demanded position of Chancellor as Papen didn't have a maj• Hitler manipulated Papen - they came together to push out Schleicher• Papen convinced Hindenburg that to give him chancellorship and he could be controlled!

Nazi control and dictatorship

- Reichstag Fire, Enabling Act and banning parties.
- The threat from Rohm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of Von Hindenburg.
- Oath of Allegiance.

How did Hitler become **dictator**? (Jan 1933 - Aug 1934)

- Chancellor
- Reichstag Fire
- Enabling Act
- Night of the Long Knives
- Death of Hindenburg
- Oath of loyalty

When Hitler became
Fuhrer: in sole
charge of Germany



How did Hitler become dictator?

- Chancellor
- Reichstag Fire
- Enabling Act
- Night of the Long Knives
- Death of Hindenburg
- Oath of loyalty

Hitler became chancellor on the 30 January 1933; however, his position wasn't strong:

- 12 people in the cabinet - only other Nazis (Frick and Goering).
- The Nazis and the Nationalist Party didn't have a majority in the Reichstag.

How he tried to strengthen his position immediately:

- Called for a general election on 5 March to try and control the Reichstag
- His campaign was supported with violence and terror and donations from wealthy industrialists.

How did Hitler become dictator?

- Chancellor
- Reichstag Fire
- Enabling Act
- Night of the Long Knives
- Death of Hindenburg
- Oath of loyalty

- One week before the election, the Reichstag was set on fire (27 February).
- Dutch communist Marinus Van Der Lubbe was found at the scene; however it is not certain whether he started the fire or whether he was set up.

However, the key point is that Hitler was able to exploit the situation to give him more power:

- The Nazis claimed the Communists were attempting to seize power.
- The next day, Hitler persuaded Hindenburg to sign the "Decree for the Protection of People and State".

Consequences of the decree:

- State of emergency - civil rights suspended
- Large numbers of political opponents arrested (4,000 communists in the next week)
- The SA killed 51 opponents and injured several hundred
- Communist and socialist newspapers were banned

How did Hitler become dictator?

- Chancellor
- Reichstag Fire
- Enabling Act
- Night of the Long Knives
- Death of Hindenburg
- Oath of loyalty

- March election - despite their efforts, the Nazis still didn't have a majority in the Reichstag and formed a coalition with the DNVP (nationalist & conservative party) to give them a majority (51.9%).
- However, he needed two-thirds of the seats to change the constitution (rules of government).

The Enabling Act became law on 24 March - this meant the end of Weimar democracy.

- It gave the Nazis full power for the next 4 years (the Reichstag would just be a rubber stamp)
- It gave Hitler more power than the President.
- It was passed by devious means: SA intimidation of voters; Communists not allowed to vote; and Catholic Centre Party persuaded.

This enabled Hitler to pass the following laws with permission from the Reichstag:

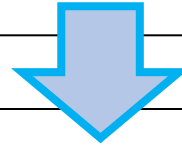
- May 1933 - All trade unions were banned
- July 1933 - Nazis the only legal political party

How did Hitler become dictator?

- Chancellor
- Reichstag Fire
- Enabling Act
- Night of the Long Knives
- Death of Hindenburg
- Oath of loyalty

Causes

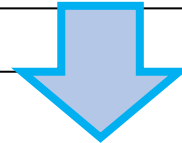
- Leader of the SA (Hitler's army), Ernst Rohm, wanted social equality and the army and SA to merge
- Himmler and the SS (Hitler's personal bodyguard) wanted to break away from the SA
- Himmler told Hitler that Rohm was about to seize power.



Events

Following Himmler's claim, Hitler ordered that the SS kill his opponents on 30 June 1934:

- the main leaders of the SA (Rohm, Ernst and Hennes).
- Gregor Strasser (old rival) and von Schleicher
- Around 400 people were murdered in the purge.



Consequences

- Hitler had removed any potential opponents
- He'd secured support of the army
- It was clear that violence and terror was significant

How did Hitler become dictator?

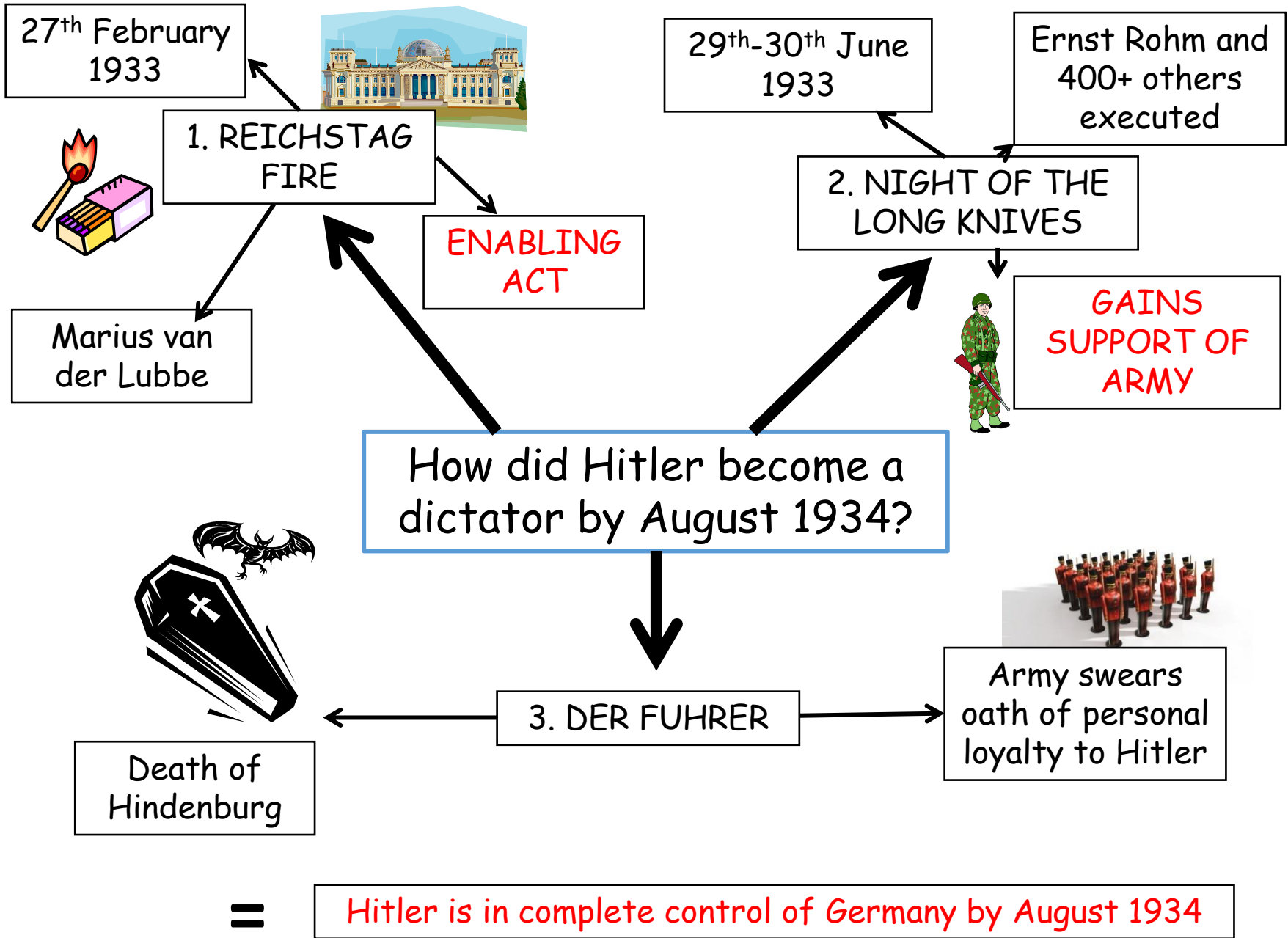
- Chancellor
- Reichstag Fire
- Enabling Act
- Night of the Long Knives
- Death of Hindenburg
- Oath of loyalty

Death of Hindenburg

- President Hindenburg died on 2 August 1934
- Hitler combines the roles of president and chancellor
- A referendum meant that Hitler was now Fuhrer (leader) of Germany

Oath of loyalty

- He increased his popularity with the army by eliminating the SA. The army had disliked the SA because it was setting itself up as a rival to it.
- After Hindenburg died, members of the army had to swear a personal Oath of Allegiance (i.e. unconditional obedience) to Hitler, not Germany.
- This gave Hitler control of the armed forces.



EXAM QUESTIONS

16 mark: How far do you agree that...

Hitler created a dictatorship using force (illegal methods)	Hitler used legal methods to win consent
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4,000 opponents arrested after fire• 51 Nazi opponents killed by SA after fire• Night of the Long Knives - Operation Hummingbird• 400 SA murdered• SS/SD and Gestapo used to instil fear in people under Himmler• SS - bodyguard - remove opposition• SD - security in the party and country - seek out enemies• Gestapo - secret police - could arrest and imprison• Concentration camps run by SS and SD• Camps - Dachau, Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reichstag Fire blamed on Communists• Hindenburg uses Article 48 and announces state of emergency• Enabling Act• Policy of <i>Gleichschaltung</i> - bringing into line• Trade Unions banned• DAF set up• Political parties banned• Lander governments abolished• Army Oath• Control of legal system - lawyers and judges were members of Nazi party• Goebbels and propaganda• Art and sport controlled• Church controlled

Nazi control and dictatorship

The Police State

- The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps.
- Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts.

KEY SUMMARY

<p>The SS (Schutzstaffel - Protection Squad)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The SS led by Himmler were a team of elite soldiers. They controlled the concentration camps and put fear into the ordinary Germans. They would round up opposition and ransack houses of political enemies.• By 1934 they had 50,000 members, by 1939 there were 500,000.
<p>The Gestapo (secret police) and the SD (intelligence agency)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The police and court systems were part of Hitler's totalitarian state. The People's court run by "Raving" Roland Freisler could put anyone they wanted into prison or worse sentence them to death.• The Gestapo was a secret police force. They used phone taps and intercepted mail as well as arresting political opponents.
<p>Concentration Camps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concentration camps were first used to "concentrate" large numbers of individuals in one place in 1933.• They were initially for political prisoners and were used as labour camps and prisons.• By 1939 there were 150,000 in camps, distinguished in their crime by wearing different coloured triangles.
<p>The Legal System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All judges had to be part of a Nazi association called the National Socialist League for the Maintenance of Law.• By 1934 the "people's court" was established led by "Raving" Roland Friesler. It tried crimes of treason.• In 1933 lawyers had to agree to follow Hitler's laws.

Nazi control and dictatorship

Controlling and influencing attitudes

- Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship, Nazi use of the media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics (1936).
- Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film.

KEY SUMMARY

Propaganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rallies were held around the country with the biggest one being an annual event at Nuremburg. The Nuremburg Rallies included massive processions, speeches and fantastic light displays to show the country how amazing the Nazis were.• 1936 Olympics - This event was a success for Hitler. He used the Berlin Olympics in 1936 to show off to the world and the German people how strong the Aryan Race was and that Germany could once again be at the forefront of world society (it backfired though as the black athletes of the USA, most prominently Jesse Owens, took many of the medals).• Propaganda posters with Nazi ideas were put out on the streets.
Newspapers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Newspapers were taken over by Goebbels and only allowed to print pro-Nazi news. New newspapers like "Der Sturmer" were setup and were very anti-Semitic.
Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hitler wanted Germany to look great. He encouraged "monumental style" buildings in the style of ancient Rome and Greece. Not only did he admire this style but he argued it wasn't contaminated by Jews.
Cinema / Radio / Music	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Radio and cinema could only use German shows.• All films were precluded by a 45 minute Nazi news reel.• Radio broadcasts were controlled by Goebbels and long-range radio sets were not sold so that foreign radio couldn't be heard. Radio played Hitler's speeches and sets were put in the streets as well as public places like cafes.• Foreign music styles were banned. Black music such as Jazz was despised.• Traditional German folk music and German classical music such as Beethoven and Wagner were promoted.
Art & Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hitler hated modern art that had been created in the golden years. Art highlighting German strength was encouraged.• Books could only be printed with Goebbels' permission so no anti-Nazi publications could be distributed. There were also public book burnings where people would bring books by Jews and Communists to be burnt in the street.
Theatre	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Theatre was based on traditional German stories.• Cheap theatre tickets were sold to get the ordinary people in to see Nazi political propaganda in plays.

Nazi control and dictatorship

Opposition, resistance and conformity

- The extent of support for the Nazi regime.
- Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemoller.
- Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates.

Opposition against the Nazis

While most of Germany got behind Hitler, through fear or a belief in Nazism, there were also a minority of opponents.

Youth Opposition

Edelweiss Pirates.

- The Pirates were not one group but a movement of groups across Germany. Numbering around 2000, they came from working class backgrounds who despised the rigid Hitler Youth movement. They first appeared early in Nazi Germany in 1934 and expanded in the later years. They:
 - Listened to forbidden swing and jazz music.
 - Gratified anti-Nazi propaganda.
 - Wore edelweiss badges or sometimes skull and crossbones (pirate) badges.
 - They wore outlandish, non-Germanic clothing such as American checked shirts and girls wore trousers.
 - They openly mocked the Hitler youth with abuse and singing songs at them, particularly of non-patriotic nature.
 - They refused to live by gender stereotypes and hung around in mixed gender groups at a time of separation which was supposed to encourage roles of men and women.

The Swing Youth

- The Swing Youth were more a middle class group but had similar reasons for disliking the Hitler Youth.
- They imported and listened to Swing and Jazz which was despised by the Nazis as black music.
- They looked up to US culture and illegally smuggled in films, smoke and drank alcohol.
- They even organised large dances in big cities attended by thousands of teenagers.

Church Opposition

Catholic Churches

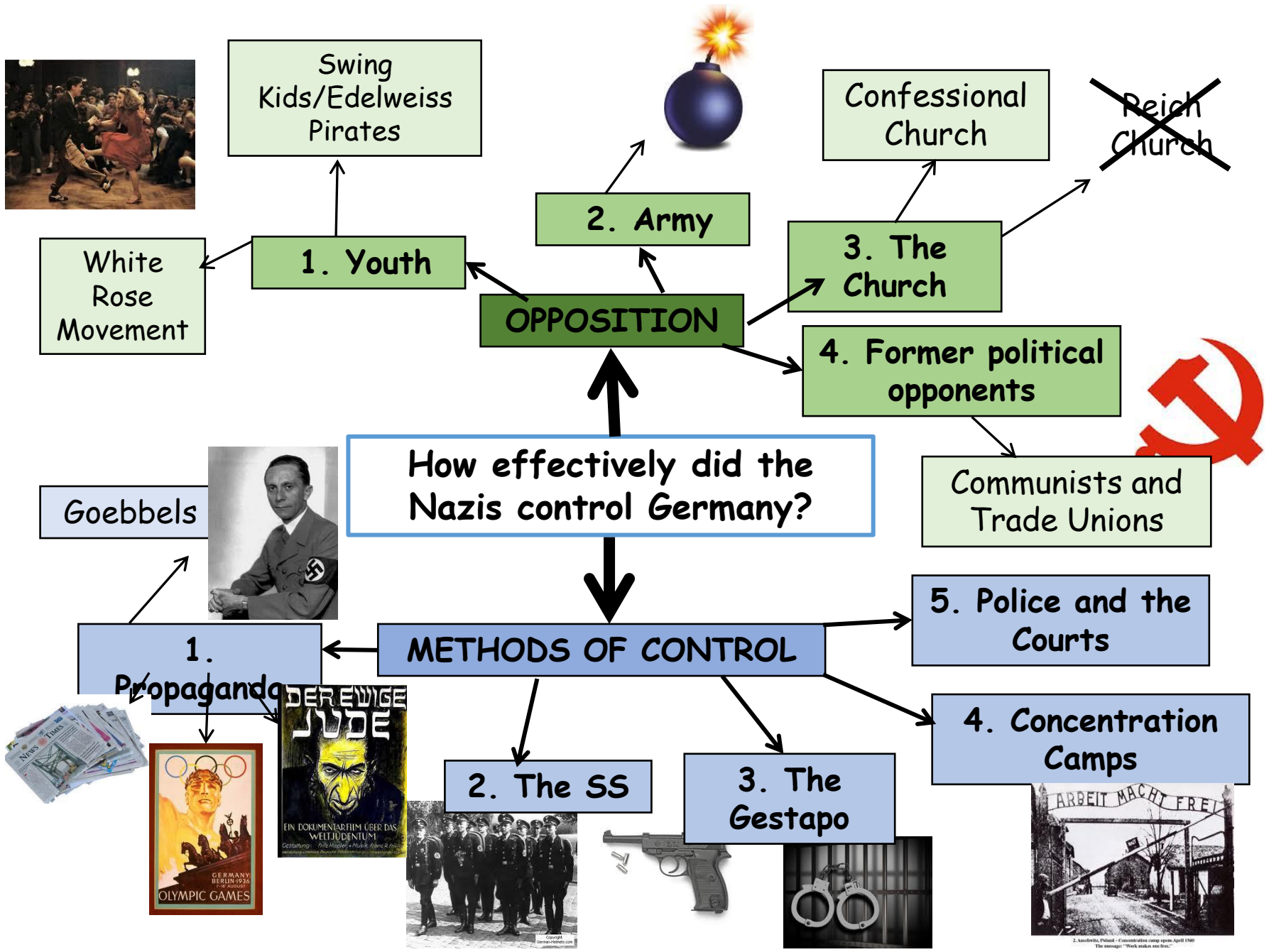
- The Catholic Church opposed Hitler right from the beginning of his rule. However the Concordat of 1933 (see carrot and stick page) meant they had to allow him to run Germany how he pleased if they didn't want his involvement in their Church.
- Hitler broke the Concordat in 1934 and the Catholic Church started to openly oppose the Nazis. Around 400 priests were put in concentration camps for opposing Hitler. However this backfires as many Catholics saw these priests as martyrs, willing to be persecuted for standing up for what they believe in.
- Pope Pius XI issued a statement of distrust and dislike for the Nazi regime. In 1937 he wrote a letter to the Catholics of Germany noting his "burning concern" over the actions of Hitler particularly the persecution of minorities and Catholics in Germany. This had to be smuggled in due to its sensitive nature.

The Protestant Church

- Although some Protestants had joined the *Reich Church* (see carrot and stick page) many Protestants opposed it as is seen by their attendance at Churches every Sunday and the declaration in the 1937 census that 42 million Germans were Protestants.
- The main Protestant opposition was led by the members of the ***German Confessional Church*** led by Pastor Martin Niemöller. Niemöller had been a supporter of the Nazi Party and in many ways had agreed with some anti-Jewish (anti-Semitic) policies. However he stood up for the Protestant Church when Hitler attacked it and led a movement to discourage people from supporting the Nazis.
- His later poem from the 1940s reflected his views that he and many others should have stood up for those persecuted by the Nazis.



First they came for the Jews, but I did nothing because I'm not a Jew. Then they came for the socialists, but I did nothing because I'm not a socialist. Then they came for the Catholics, but I did nothing because I'm not a Catholic. Finally, they came for me, but by then there was no one left to help me.



Swing Kids/Edelweiss Pirates

1. Youth

White Rose Movement

2. Army



Confessional Church

~~Reich Church~~

OPPOSITION

3. The Church

4. Former political opponents



Communists and Trade Unions

How effectively did the Nazis control Germany?

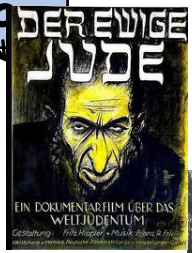
Goebbels



1. Propaganda

METHODS OF CONTROL

5. Police and the Courts



2. The SS



3. The Gestapo



4. Concentration Camps



2. Auschwitz, Poland - Concentration camp opens, April 1940
The message: "Work makes you free."

Life in Nazi Germany

Nazi policies towards women

- Nazi views on women and the family.
- Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance.

Policies towards women

KEY IDEA: 'Kinder, Kirche, Kuche' (Children, Church and Kitchen)

KEY AIMS: Traditional roles for men and women, lots of Aryan children and married Aryan couples

Employment:

- Women were encouraged to give up their jobs, get married and have large families.
- Professional women such as doctors, accountants and teachers were **forced** out of their profession.
- Girls were discouraged from higher education or taking up careers.

Marriage:

- In 1933 marriage loans were setup. 1000 marks would be given to women who quit their jobs to get married.
- Couples could keep $\frac{1}{4}$ of their loan for each child (up to four children) born. There was therefore an incentive to have 4 children.
- Medals were given out called the German honour cross for mothers. Bronze was given for 4 children. Silver for 6, Gold for 8.

Appearance

- Women were encouraged to be strong and sturdy with broad hips.
- Traditional clothing was encouraged and women shouldn't smoke or drink alcohol.
- There was a move away from the corruption of Weimar. Trousers, high heels and makeup as well as dyed hair and dieting was frowned upon.

Successes and failures in aims for women

Area	Success	Failure
Traditional roles for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women were encouraged to stop smoking, stop slimming and do sport. • Mothercraft and homecraft lessons were set up and many women attended them. • Only 10% of university students were allowed to be women. • All female doctors and lawyers were sacked. • Women were encouraged to follow the '3Ks' (Children, Church and Kitchen.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1937: Women were encouraged to go back to work to help Germany prepare for war. • 1937: A 'Duty Year' was introduced where young, unmarried women had to work to help Germany for a year in return for shelter and food but they were unpaid. <p>1933: 11.6 million women were employed. 1939: 14.6 million women were employed.</p>
Lots of Aryan children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'Mother's Medal' was given to women on Hitler's mother's birthday (12th August). 4 children = bronze, 6 children = silver and 8 children = gold. • Lebensborn: Unmarried Aryan women could become pregnant by a member of the SS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1933 Sterilisation Law: 320 000 Aryan women were made unable to have children because the Nazis thought they had a 'mental deficiency'. • Some women still chose to have abortions. • 1933: 1 million babies were born. • 1939: 1.4 million babies were born.
Married Aryan couples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1933: Marriage loans were set up giving 1000 marks to each couple that got married. - 800 000 people received the loan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1937: The Marriage loan was stopped. • 1938: Divorce Law. Married Aryan couples could get divorced if they were not able to have children.

Life in Nazi Germany

Nazi policies towards the young

- Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens.
- Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers.

Education

Schools were another place for indoctrination. It started by controlling the teachers. They were made to join the **Nazi Teachers' Association** and therefore had to teach a pro-Nazi curriculum or lose their job or even face arrest.

Textbooks were created that pushed Nazi views and even had a photo of Hitler on the front. Each day students had to say an oath in front of the class to support the fuhrer

As well as traditional roles being pushed such as domestic roles for girls and military and physical training for boys there was a large curriculum area:

History: Rewritten to glorify Germany's past victories and blame Jews for events such as the loss of WWI.

PE: This was doubled to 15% of the curriculum. Girls needed to be fit for being mothers and boys for the military.

Eugenics: This new area of science taught students about selective breeding of humans and the creation of the master Aryan race. Children were taught to not marry inferior races or mix the German blood line.

Maths: Students were given problems focussing on Nazi issues such as the cost of disabled people on the state. This helped enforce the survival of the fittest and master race ideas.

Geography: Students were taught about lost land from previous wars as well as land Hitler wanted under **Lebensraum** (living space).

Youth Groups

The youth groups in Nazi Germany helped to indoctrinate young people. They were made compulsory in 1936. In 1933 there were 100,000 members, by 1939 there were 8 million (although 3 million refused to join and by 1939 many were bored of the military drills being imposed on them). They had roles including:

The Hitler Youth was setup for **boys** between the age of 10 and 18. They had roles including:

- Military training
- Hiking
- Sports, particularly boxing
- Camping and map-reading

Girls were part of the German league of maidens. They were taught traditionally female skills:

- Cooking
- Making Beds
- Sewing and designing clothes

Life in Nazi Germany

Employment and living standards

- Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment.
- Changes to the standard of living, especially the German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour.

How did the Nazis reduce unemployment?

METHOD 1 - The Reich Labour Service (RAD)

- A scheme designed to provide men with manual labour jobs. E.g. repairing roads, planting trees etc.
- 1935: All men aged 18 - 25 had to work for the service for at least 6 months. This meant 422 000 men were in the RAD in 1935.
- Workers lived in camps, wore uniforms, received low pay and did military drills in addition to working.

METHOD 3 - Job creation schemes

Money the Nazis spent on these schemes:

- 1933 - 18.4 billion marks
- 1938 - 37.1 billion marks
- Nazis subsidised private firms to produce more and take on new employees.
- Road building schemes - 3000 kilometres of autobahns were created by 1938. This gave temporary work to 125 000 men.
- Other public works schemes provided new jobs: Building bridges, coastal walks, sports facilities etc.

METHOD 2 - Invisible Unemployment

- 1933 onwards: Official unemployment figures did not include:
 1. Jews
 2. Unmarried men under 25 (They were pushed into the labour schemes)
 3. Women
 4. Nazi opponents who had been put in concentration camps

METHOD 4 - Rearmament

1935: Conscription was introduced.

In 1933 the army was 100 000 men.

In 1939 it was 1 400 000 men.

Heavy industry expanded to meet the needs of the new army.

Production of coal and chemicals doubled from 1933 - 1939.

Production of oil, iron and steel trebled from 1933 - 1939.

1933: 3.5 billion marks was spent on rearmament.

1939: 26 billion marks was spent on rearmament.

Life for workers in Nazi Germany

Area	Positives	Negatives
Strength through Joy (KdF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free holidays, theatre trips etc. • 1938: More than 10 million people took KdF holidays. • 1938: Volkswagen (people's car) scheme was introduced where workers would pay five marks per week and eventually get a very cheap car. • Beauty of Labour: Department of the KdF to improve working conditions. E.g. built canteens, sports facilities etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very few workers were able to go on the expensive cruise holidays advertised. E.g. to Scandinavia. • By war in 1939, no one ever received a Volkswagen car or got their money back. • The improvements in canteens, toilets etc were built by the workers themselves; in their free time.
The cost of living/wages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average weekly wage rose from 86 marks in 1932 to 109 marks in 1938. • Food became part of propaganda, so women felt they were contributing to society. E.g. 'Eintopf' (one pot dish of meat and vegetables) as encouraged and became known as the 'meal of sacrifice for the nation'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1939, all basic groceries cost more money. • Food prices were high and much food was in short supply. This helped farmers but not normal working people.
The German Labour Front (DAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaced the old Trade Unions, meant there was one consistent group. • Workers received work books so they had a record of employment. • The KdF and Beauty of Labour was part of the DAF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People could not strike, ask for higher wages or better working hours. Anyone who complained about this could be sent to a concentration camp. • Average hours of work increased from 42.9 hours per week in 1933 to 47 hours per week in 1939.

Life in Nazi Germany

The persecution of minorities

- Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities.
- The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht.

Policies towards the Jews and other minorities

Many of Hitler's policies were racially motivated and promoted a strong German race which should not be mixed with other groups.

Minorities

The Nazi belief was that non-Germans were **UNTERMENSCHEN** or subhuman and should be bred out by selective-breeding. Their policies of persecution support this view.

People with disabilities

- Those who were disabled were seen as a burden on society.
- The 1933 Sterilisation Law allowed the sterilisation of those with physical or mental illnesses including epilepsy and learning difficulties, blindness and deafness. The idea was they wouldn't be able to breed.
- A euthanasia programme was used from 1939 for young children with serious disabilities:

Code named "Aktion T4," the Nazi euthanasia program to eliminate "life unworthy of life" at first focused on newborns and very young children. Midwives and doctors were required to register children up to age three who showed symptoms of mental illness, physical deformity, or other symptoms included on a questionnaire from the Reich Health Ministry.

Homosexuals

- Homosexuality was already illegal in Germany but had been tolerated.
- Nazi views on family life and reproduction for the good of the nation meant homosexuality was in conflict with Nazism. Gay people were sent to concentration camps.

Gypsies

- Gypsies were seen as "a-socials" who offered nothing to the Third Reich.
- In 1935 Germans were banned from marrying gypsies.

Jews

Hitler wanted to persecute the Jews in particular. His views had been apparent from an early age and his political career reflected this. He was strong proponent of the *Stab in the Back Theory* and had made his views clear on Jews in *Mein Kampf* where he referred to them as parasites, sucking the life out of Germany and the world for millennia.

Early policies

- 1933 - Boycott of Jewish shops. Whilst there was little support by the public it was a clear sign of things to come
- 1933 - Jews banned from working in government positions.
- 1934 - Jews banned from public spaces such as parks and swimming pools.

NUREMBURG LAWS 1935

- Reich Citizenship Law - Only those of German blood were citizens. Therefore Jews were no longer Germans.
- The Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour - Forbade Germans to marry or have sex with Jews.

KRISTALLNACHT 1938

Kristallnacht (the night of broken glass) on 8 November 1938 was an mass outbreak of violence against Jews:

- A German diplomat in France was murdered by a Jew in Paris.
- As a retaliation, although it is thought the murder was more of an excuse for violence against Jews, thousands of Jewish shops were smashed and burned.
- Around 100 Jews were killed on the night although some historians think it could be nearer 1000. Around 30,000 were taken to concentration camps.

Later policies.

- Following Kristallnacht, persecution was increased.
- By 30 April 1939 all Jews were forced into ghettos.
- By Summer 1939 around 250,000 Jews had left Germany.

Key Topics

1. The Weimar Republic, 1918-1929
2. Hitler's rise to power, 1919-33
3. Nazi consolidation of power, 1933-34

Assessment

1. Give two things you can infer from Source ... about...
- 4 mark source question
2. Study interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about... What is the main difference between these views? - 4 mark source question
3. Suggest one reason why Interpretation 1 and 2 give different views about... - 4 mark source question
4. How far do you agree with interpretation 2 about... - 16 mark source question