

KEMNAL KEYS – Y11 HT1 – GERMANY 1918-1939 - KT3: NAZI CONTROL AND DICTATORSHIP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	The Creation of a Dictatorship 1933-34	When did the Reichstag Fire take place?	27 February 1933		
		Who was arrested for the fire?	Marinus van der Lubbe		
		Which political group was blamed for the fire?	Communists		
		What did President Paul von Hindenburg's emergency decree issued following the fire do?	Removed civil rights, allowed imprisonment without trial		
		What did the Enabling Act, passed on 23 March 1933, enable Hitler to do?	Gave Hitler the power to pass laws without Reichstag approval		
		What did Hitler outlaw in May and July 1933 respectively?	Trade unions and other political parties		
		Why did Hitler consider Ernst Röhm, leader of the SA, a threat?	Rohm was popular among the SA and opposed some of Hitler's policies		
		When did the 'Night of the Long Knives' take place?	30 June 1934		
		What happened during the 'Night of the Long Knives'?	Hitler ordered the SS to murder 400 of his opponents, including Ernst Röhm		
		What did Hitler demand after declaring himself Fuhrer in August 1934?	An oath of loyalty from all soldiers		
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	The Police State	In addition to the police, what were the three main organisations used to control the German people?	The SS, the Gestapo and the SD		
		Who was in charge of the SS?	Heinrich Himmler		
		What did the SS create to house 'enemies of the state'?	Concentration camps		
		Which organisation was the Nazi Party's secret police force, tasked with spying on Germans?	The Gestapo		
		How did Hitler ensure that judges were loyal to the Nazi Party?	Forced to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler		
		How did Hitler ensure that lawyers were loyal to the Nazi Party?	Forced to join the Nazi Lawyers' Association		
		Who were tried by the 'People's Courts', created in 1934?	Those accused of 'crimes against the state'		
		Why did Hitler hate religion?	It was a rival for loyalty and obedience to him		
		What did Hitler do to try and control the Protestant Church?	He created the 'Reich Church'		
		What was the name of the 1933 agreement with the Catholic Church that forced it to stay out of politics?	The Concordat		
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Controlling and influencing attitudes	Who was the minister for propaganda?	Joseph Goebbels		
		How did Goebbels control the newspapers?	Newspapers were told what to print		
		How did Goebbels control the radio?	Created the Reich Broadcasting Corporation		
		What was the name of the largest Nazi Party rally, held every August?	The Nuremberg Rally		
		In which year was the Berlin Olympic Games held?	1936		
		What was Hitler's views on modern art?	He thought it was 'degenerate'		
		Which important Nazi architect redesigned Berlin?	Albert Speer		
		What happened to books that were considered anti-Nazi?	They were burned		
		How did the Nazis control the film industry?	Goebbels personally approved film scripts		
		What music was considered to be 'degenerate Negro music'?	Jazz		
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	Opposition, resistance and conformity	How popular was the Nazi Party?	It was the largest party in the Reichstag and many Germans welcomed them		
		Who was Martin Niemöller?	A Protestant pastor who opposed the Nazis		
		What was the name of the church he founded in opposition to Hitler's Reich Church?	The Confessional Church		
		What happened to Niemöller?	He was imprisoned in a concentration until 1945 along with 800 other pastors		
		Which Protestant pastor and member of the Confessional Church was linked to a 1944 bomb plot against Hitler and was executed?	Dietrich Bonhöffer		
		Despite the Concordat, who described Hitler as 'a mad prophet with repulsive arrogance'?	The Pope		
		What was the name of the main youth group opposed to the Nazis?	The Edelweiss Pirates		
		Which student opposition group was formed in Munich in 1943?	White Rose group		
		Which groups opposed Nazi values by drinking alcohol and listening to jazz?	The 'Swing Youth' and 'Jazz Youth'		
		The most widespread and persistent opposition to the Nazis came from which group of people?	Industrial workers		
FEB 1933	The Reichstag Fire	JUN 1933	Political parties banned	JUN 1934	The 'Night of the Long Knives'
MAR 1933	The Enabling Act pass	JUN 1933	Hitler signs 'Concordat' with the Catholic Church	1936	The Berlin Olympics
MAY 1933	Trade Unions banned	APR 1934	'People's Courts' established	1937	Martin Niemöller sent to a concentration camp