

Knowledge Organiser: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

KT3: Nazi Control and Dictatorship

Nazi Control and Dictatorship	
1	This was a time when Hitler formed a legal dictatorship and put in place methods of propaganda and censorship to persuade and encourage all Germany people to support Nazi ideals.
Key events	
2	1933 January Hitler becomes Chancellor
3	1933 February Reichstag Fire
4	1933 March Nazis win 288 seats
5	1933 March Enabling Act passed
6	1933 July Nazis become the only legal party in Germany
7	1934 June Night of the Long Knives
8	1934 August President Hindenburg dies
9	1934 August Hitler combines the post of Chancellor and President and becomes Fuhrer
10	1934 August German army swears allegiance to Hitler
11	1938 Over the course of the year, Hitler removes 16 army generals from their positions
Key Concepts	
12	Removal – From 1933 to 1934, Hitler removed all opposition and established himself as Fuhrer.
13	Control – There was an attempt to control and influence attitudes. This was done by propaganda and terror.
14	Opposition – The youth and the churches opposed the regime.

Key Words		
15	Marinus van der Lubbe	The Reichstag Fire was blamed on this Communist
16	Enabling Act	Gave the Nazis full power for the next 4 years
17	Gleichschaltung	Hitler's attempt to bring German society into line with Nazi philosophy
18	German Labour Front (DAF)	Set up to replace Trade Unions
19	Dachau	First concentration camp
20	Centralisation	Germany had been divided into districts called Lander. Now Germany was run from Berlin alone
21	Purge	To get rid of opposition
22	Gestapo	Secret police headed by Goering.
23	Night of the Long Knives	Removal on internal and external opposition
24	Sicherheitsdienst (SD)	The intelligence body of the Nazi Party
25	Concordat	In July 1933 the Pope agreed to stay out of political matters if the Nazis did not interfere with Catholic affairs
26	Eidelweiss Pirates and Swing Youth	Groups who apposed the Hitler Youth
27	Confessional Church	Followed traditional German Protestantism and refused to allow the Nazification of religion. Led by Pastor Martin Niemoller
28	Mit Brennender Sorge (With Burning Concern)	The Pope wrote to priests in Germany about his concerns over the Nazi attempts to control religion

Knowledge Organiser: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

KT4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39

Life in Nazi Germany	
1	The lives of German citizens were changed after Hitler's appointment as Chancellor. For some, life was better under the Nazis but for others, it was much worse.
Key events	
2	1933 Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses. Law for the Encouragement of Marriage. Sterilisation Law passed.
3	1935 The Nuremberg Laws were passed.
4	1935 Conscription introduced.
5	1936 Membership of the Hitler Youth made compulsory.
6	1938 Jewish children were not allowed to attend German schools. Lebensborn programme introduced. Kristallnacht.
7	1939 The euthanasia campaign began. Designated Jewish ghettos established.
Key Concepts	
9	Anti-Semitism – Persecution of the Jews grew continuously after 1933.
10	Young – The Nazis placed much emphasis on controlling the young as only then could they secure a 'thousand year Reich'. Youth organisations and education indoctrinated the German youth.
11	Women – The Nazis had traditional family values but even these were tested by the needs of war and the desire to ensure a growing Aryan population.
12	Living Standards – The Nazis did reduce unemployment but they did this by banning Jews and women from the workplace and by putting Germany on a war footing. Workers had limited rights.

Key Words		
13	Kinder, Kuche, Kirche	Children, Kitchen, Church. This summed up the Nazi ideal of womanhood
14	The Motherhood Cross Award	Given to women for large families
15	Lebensborn	Where unmarried women were impregnated by SS men.
16	Napola	Schools intended to train the future leaders of Germany
17	Nazi Teachers League	All teachers had to swear an oath of loyalty to the Nazis
18	Reich Labour Service	A scheme to provide young men with manual labour jobs
19	Invisible unemployment	The Nazi unemployment figures did not include women, Jews, opponent and unmarried men under 25
20	Autobahn	Motorway
21	Rearmament	Building up the armed forces readiness for war
22	Volksgemeinschaft	The Nazi community
23	Strength Through Joy	An attempt to improve the leisure time of German workers
24	Beauty of Labour	Tried to improve working conditions of German workers.
25	Volkswagon	People's car
26	Eintopf	A one pot dish
27	Herrenvolk	The master race or the Aryans
28	Nuremberg Laws	Jews were stripped of their citizenship rights and marriage between Jews and no Jews was forbidden
29	Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass)	A Nazi sponsored event against the Jewish community