The rise of the Nazi Party and its consolidation of power

- The weaknesses of the Weimar Republic
- The emergence of the Nazi Party
- The effects of the Munich Putsch
- The development of the Nazi Party 1924-29
- The impact of the Wall Street Crash/Great Depression
- The success of the Nazi Party after 1930
- The appointment of Hitler as Chancellor
- The importance of the Reichstag Fire
- The importance of the Enabling Act
- The removal of opposition
- The importance of the Night of the Long Knives

Changing life for the German people 1933-39

- Policies to reduce unemployment and control the workforce
- The role of women in Nazi Germany
- Education and Youth Movements in Nazi Germany
- The Police State
- The role of propaganda and censorship
- Racial Policy & Persecution of Jews
- The Church

War and its impact on life in Germany 1939-47

- Early years of World War Two 1939-41
- Later years of World War Two 1942-45
- Treatment of Jews during World War Two
- Civilian Opposition
- Army Opposition
- Defeat of Germany
- Treatment of Germany by the Allies
- Germany after World War Two
THE WEAKNESSES OF THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC

What was the Weimar Republic?
• The Weimar Republic was the name given to German governments that were in power from the end of the First World War until Hitler passed the Enabling Act in March 1933 (which allowed Hitler to rule as a dictator).

• The Weimar Republic was a democracy. This meant the German people voted for who they wanted in power. However the governments were often weak.

What problems did the Weimar Governments face 1929-32?

1. Ineffective Constitution
• Weaknesses in the constitution crippled the government.
  • Proportional representation meant that no single party won a majority of the seats so parties had to share power in coalition governments. This weakened the Weimar Republic because the parties in the coalition government often could not agree and so governments collapsed. During 1919-33, there were twenty separate coalition governments and the longest government lasted only two years. Between 1930 and 1932 there were three elections held because the governments collapsed. The frequent changes in government made it weak and unstable.
  • Article 48 gave the President sole power in ‘time of emergency’. The President could rule by decree without consulting the Reichstag (German parliament). This meant laws could be passed without the approval of the Reichstag and also meant the President could appoint the Chancellor of his choice.

2. Bitterness about the Treaty of Versailles
The Weimar government had no choice but to sign the Treaty of Versailles in June 1919 which formally punished Germany for their involvement in World War One.
  • War Guilt Clause: Germany had to accept total blame for World War One and was forced to pay £6600 million in reparations; the majority of Germans saw this as a great humiliation.
  • Stab in the back myth: The bitterness about the Treaty of Versailles led to the development of a myth that the politicians in the Weimar government had ‘stabbed’ Germany in the back by signing it.
  • The shame and humiliation of the Treaty of Versailles gave ammunition to the opponents of Weimar.

3. Opposition
Some groups within Germany were opposed to the Weimar Republic and either wanted a return to an authoritarian regime (like that which had existed under the Kaiser before Weimar) or revolution.
  • Communists wanted to end the Weimar Republic and have a communist revolution (In 1919 a communist group, the Spartacists had tried to do this in Berlin).
  • Nationalists wanted a right-wing takeover and the republic faced several putsches including the Munich Putsch in 1923, where the Nazi Party tried to carry out a takeover and end the republic.
  • Members of the conservative elite also did not fully support the Weimar Republic.
4. Weakened by the economic crisis
• In 1929 the American Stock Market crashed and US banks recalled their loans, including those it had given to Germany. Germany was hit by an economic depression because of its reliance on the US loans.

• There was less demand for goods. Factories and farms went bankrupt
• Unemployment rose rapidly and by 1932 there were over 6 million unemployed.
• The Weimar government was slow to respond to the situation as the coalition government could not agree on what to do.
• People began to lose faith in the Weimar government and the Weimar governments became more unpopular, especially in 1932 when Chancellor Bruning cut unemployment benefit.

Many Germans started to turn to extremist parties like the Communists and Nazis who were offering solutions to the economic problems facing Germany and offered them hope.

THE WEAKNESSES OF THE WERIMAR REPUBLIC: 5 KEY POINTS
• INEFFECTIVE CONSTITUTION
• UNSTABLE GOVERNMENTS
• HUMILIATION OF TREATY OF VERSAILLES
• OPPOSITION FROM EXTREMISTS
• ECONOMIC CRISIS 1929

| 1919-1933 there were | Treaty of Versailles put | The President was able to rule |
| 20 different coalition governments. | 100% | by decree and choose the |
| Treaty of Versailles put | of the blame for WW1 on | Chancellor because of Article |
| 100% | Germany. | 48 |
| The economic crisis hit | The economic crisis hit | Germany hard and by 1932 |
| Germany to pay | Germany hard and by 1932 | there were over |
| £6600 million | there were over | 6 million |
| In reparations. | unemployed. |
THE EMERGENCE OF THE NAZI PARTY

When was the Nazi Party established?
• The Nazi Party was founded in 1919 by Anton Drexler and was originally called the German Workers Party (DAP).
• Hitler joined it in September 1919.
• It was a small, right-wing nationalist party.
• Hitler and Drexler wrote the 'Twenty Five Point Programme' in 1920 which became the party’s manifesto (set of policies).
• In 1921 Hitler replaced Drexler as leader. Hitler
  • Changed the name of the party to the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP).
  • Adopted the title Führer (leader)
  • Introduced the swastika and the raised arm salute.

How did the NSDAP develop 1919-1923?

1. Membership
• When Hitler joined the DAP he was the 55th member.
• In November 1923, there were 55,000 members of the NSDAP.
• By 1928 the Nazis had over 100,000 members.
• Hitler played a large role in increasing membership; he was an excellent public speaker and his speeches attracted hundreds to the meetings.

2. Organisation
• Increased membership meant the Nazi Party was able to buy and publish their own newspaper - the Volkisher Beobachter (People’s Observer).
  • The Nazis were able to spread more propaganda through their paper.
• In 1921, Hitler set up the SA which was led by Ernst Röhm.
  • The SA (also known as ‘Brownshirts’ and ‘Stormtroopers’) were an armed group of the Nazi party that protected Nazi leaders from attack and beat up political opponents of the Nazis.
• The party was organised under the Fuhrerprinzip (leadership principle).
  • This gave Hitler absolute power

3. The Munich Putsch
• In November 1923 Germany was facing a political and economic crisis as French troops had gone into the Ruhr region of Germany (to take over the coalfields after Germany had fallen back on its reparation payments). In addition, there was serious hyperinflation (prices were rising fast) after the government printed more money.
  • Against this background, Hitler attempted to take over Bavaria (an area of Germany) by marching through Munich with 2000 SA men.
  • The SA were stopped by the police; 16 Nazis were killed.
  • Hitler was put on trial.
  • The trial gave Hitler and the Nazi movement national publicity.

4. Publicity
When Hitler joined the Nazi Party and then became its leader (1921), the party received increased publicity:
  • Hitler’s speeches attracted attention.
  • The Nazi swastika and the Nazi salute created a powerful image.
  • The Nazis were able to spread their ideas through their paper - The People’s Observer (Volkisher Beobachter)
  • The Munich Putsch gave Hitler a national stage to publicise his ideas.
## THE EMERGENCE OF THE NAZI PARTY: 5 KEY POINTS

- Founded in 1919 as Germany Workers Party
- Twenty-Five Point Programme
- Hitler became leader in 1921
- SA was Military Wing
- Munich Putsch

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<tr>
<th>Hitler was the 55th member of the German Workers Party..</th>
<th>By November 1923, the Nazi Party had 55,000 members</th>
<th>In 1920, Hitler and Drexler wrote the 25 Point Programme.</th>
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## THE MUNICH PUTSCH

### What was the Munich Putsch?
- The Munich Putsch was an attempt by the Nazis to first take over the government of Bavaria and then take over the Weimar government in November 1923.
- It began in Munich when Hitler and 600 SA Men burst into a public meeting being held in a Munich beer hall by Bavarian Chief Minister, Gustav von Kahr.
- Hitler got von Kahr’s support for the Nazi takeover by holding him at gunpoint.
- The next morning the Nazis (2000 SA men) marched through Munich but were met by the police.
- 16 Nazis were killed.
- Hitler was captured and put on trial.
- The Nazi party were banned.

### Why was the Munich Putsch important?

1. **It gave Hitler and the Nazi Party publicity**
   - Hitler’s trial started in February 1924 and lasted for a month.
   - Whilst on trial Hitler was given time to make speeches where he criticised the ‘November Criminals’ who had stabbed Germany in the back by surrendering in World War One (in November 1918) and signing the Treaty of Versailles (in June 1919).
   - The trial was covered by the press and Hitler was able to use the trial to put the Nazis on a national stage.

2. **It showed that the Nazi Party had support**
   - Hitler was found guilty of treason but only given 5 years in Landsberg prison.
   - Hitler only served 9 months.
   - The short sentence showed the judge had sympathy for Hitler’s cause.

3. **It gave Hitler time to strategise and write his book**
   - Whilst in prison Hitler had time to reflect.
     - He wrote a book, *Mein Kampf (My Struggle)* which outlined his political views.
     - He decided to change the Nazi Party’s strategy for gaining power; instead of seizing power, the party would have to gain power by winning elections.
What were the main ideas of Mein Kampf?

1. **Hatred of the Treaty of Versailles:** Hitler wanted to get rid of the Treaty of Versailles and reverse its terms.
   - He, like many Germans, saw it as a humiliation.
   - Hitler also accused the politicians who signed it of ‘stabbing Germany in the back’.
   - Hitler referred to those who agreed to surrender in World War One as the ‘November Criminals’ as Hitler believed Germany should have continued to fight.

2. **Aryan Supremacy:** Hitler believed that pure Germans (called Aryans) were a master race, superior to all other races.
   - Hitler intended to create a master race by destroying the Jews and preventing anyone who was not racially pure from having children.

3. **Anti-Semitism:** Hitler believed the most inferior race were the Jews.
   - Hitler did not see German Jews as German.
   - He believed all Germany’s problems had been caused by Jews.
   - Hitler wanted to get rid of Jews from Germany.
   - Hitler viewed Jews as subhuman.

4. **Hatred of Communism:** Hitler saw communism as a Jewish invention that had been created to divide Germans.
   - Hitler accused the ‘November Criminals’ and those who had ‘stabbed Germany in the back’ of being communists.
   - Ultimately, Hitler wanted to destroy communism (which is one reason why Hitler invaded the USSR in 1941).

5. **Volksgemeinschaft:** Hitler wanted to create a people’s community of committed Nazis.
   - Hitler focused on the youth as they were the future generation of Nazis.

6. **Lebensraum:** Hitler wanted to create living space for Germans.
   - The living space would be gained in eastern Europe.
   - Hitler wanted to create a ‘Greater Germany’ in which all German-speaking people would be united in one nation.
MEIN KAMPF: 5 KEY POINTS

• HATRED OF TREATY OF VERSAILLES
• HATRED OF COMMUNISM
• HATRED OF JEWS
• GERMAS (ARYANS) AS MASTER RACE
• LIVING SPACE

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAZI PARTY 1924-1929

Upon his release, Hitler had the ban on the Nazi Party lifted and gradually began to re-organise the party and re-establish his leadership as while he was in prison the party had basically fallen apart.

Between 1924 and 1929:

1. Hitler created his own group of bodyguards, the SS:
   • The Schutzstaffel (SS) wore black uniforms and were Hitler’s private bodyguards.
   • They became a powerful organisation that came to rival the SA.

2. Hitler set up the Hitler Youth (Hitler Jugend):
   • The Nazi Party needed to attract younger members.
   • Hitler wanted to create a volksgenmeinschaft so capturing the hearts and minds of the young was very important.

3. Campaigning:
   • Whilst in prison, Hitler had reviewed the Nazi Party strategy for getting power.
   • Hitler wanted the Nazis to win power through winning elections; he wanted to do it legally.
   • From 1924-29 he set about attracting support from all classes of German society, especially trying to win support from the conservative elite.

4. Increased membership:
   • By 1928 the Nazis has over 100 000 members but the party was still small.

5. Political insignificance:
   • Despite the increased focus on campaigning and reorganisation, the Nazi Party remained a small, fringe party.
   • In the 1928 election, the Nazis only won 12 seats in the Reichstag.
   • In the late 1920s, Germany’s economy was doing well (due to American loans) and people did not look to extremist parties.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAZI PARTY 1924-29: 5 KEY POINTS

• ESTABLISHMENT OF SS
• ESTABLISHMENT OF HITLER YOUTH
• INCREASED CAMPAIGNING
• INCREASED MEMBERSHIP
• POLITICAL INSIGNIFICANCE (ONLY 12 SEATS IN 1928 ELECTION)
In October 1929 the American stock market (Wall Street) crashed, triggering a great depression which affected the USA and Europe. Germany’s economic recovery in the late 1920s had been heavily dependent on American loans. Following the Wall Street Crash, the US recalled their loans and depression hit Germany.

1. Farms and Factories went bankrupt
   - Demand for consumer goods fell
   - Businesses and farms lost money
   - Many were forced to close
   - Unemployment increased.

2. Mass unemployment:
   - By 1932, unemployment was over 6 million.
   - 4 out of every 10 German workers were without a job.
   - People were in a desperate situation and looked to the Weimar government for help.

3. People lost faith in the Weimar government:
   - The coalition government of Weimar appeared to be doing too little too late to solve the economic crisis.
   - The parties of the coalition could not agree on what to do and often collapsed.
   - Between 1930 and 1932, 3 elections were held creating more instability.
   - The Chancellors did not have the support of the Reichstag and had to rely on President Hindenburg using Article 48.
   - Chancellor Bruning cut unemployment benefit in an attempt to save money. This was very unpopular and he became known as the ‘hunger chancellor.’

4. Extremist parties became more popular:
   - In the 1928 election, the Nazis had only won 12 seats in the Reichstag.
   - In 1930 the Nazis made their electoral breakthrough, winning 107 seats.
   - In the July 1932 election, the Nazis secured 230 seats, making them the largest party in the Reichstag.
   - The Communist Party (KPD) also gained more seats.
   - In desperate circumstances people turned to extremist parties.

**IMPACT OF THE WALL STREET CRASH: 5 KEY POINTS**

- Businesses closed
- Unemployment increased
- Loss of faith in Weimar government
- Weimar governments collapsed
- Support for Nazis increased
On 30th January 1933, President Hindenburg appointed Hitler as Chancellor of Germany.

Why was Hitler appointed Chancellor?

1. The Great Depression increased support for the Nazis and Hitler
Before the Great Depression the Nazis were a small party. In the 1928 general election the Nazis only won 12 seats.

   • It was only after the Great Depression had begun that the Nazis made their electoral breakthrough, securing 107 seats in the 1930 general election.
   • The Depression created a situation where people were desperate and millions of Germans switched their voting habits, turning to extremist parties, like the Nazis for solutions.
   • People had lost faith in the Weimar government.
   • In the July 1932 election, the Nazis won 230 seats and were the largest party in the Reichstag.
   • Hitler was a good public speaker and offered something to all sections of society. He presented himself as a messiah and someone who would save Germany from its problems.
   • In March 1932 Hitler had stood against Hindenburg in the Presidential election and had won 13.4 million votes (Hindenburg got 19.3 million).
   • Hitler demanded to be made Chancellor.
   • Hindenburg appointed Hitler because he was the leader of the most popular party and previous chancellors had failed to bring stability to Germany.

2. Failure of the Weimar governments

   • The Weimar government of Chancellor Bruning (1930-May 1932) had failed to deal with the economic crisis.
   • Bruning was seen to have done too little too late.
   • His decision to cut unemployment benefit made him even more unpopular and he was called the 'Hunger Chancellor.'
   • Bruning’s replacement, von Papen, could not secure a working majority among the other parties, and failed to bring stability to Germany, as did that of von Papen’s replacement, von Schleicher.
   • The difficulty in securing a majority was largely down to the system of proportional representation, which made it difficult for one party to gain a majority of seats.

3. Von Papen persuaded Hindenburg to appoint Hitler

   • Former German Chancellor, von Papen, persuaded President Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor in Jan 1933 because he believed he could control Hitler and bring stability to Germany.
   • In appointing Hitler as Chancellor, von Papen believed he was saving Germany from a possible Communist takeover as the Communists were growing in popularity.
   • Hitler was the leader of the largest party in the Reichstag and Von Papen also wanted to use him to regain power for himself.
   • In January 1933, von Papen met with Hitler and they agreed that Hitler could be Chancellor and von Papen would be Vice-Chancellor.
   • However von Papen told Hindenburg that he would be able to control Hitler especially as there were only two other Nazis in government.
Why were the Nazis so successful?

1. **The Great Depression**
   Before the Great Depression the Nazis were a small party. In the 1928 general election the Nazis only won 12 seats.
   - It was only after the Great Depression had begun that the Nazis made their electoral breakthrough, securing 107 seats in the 1930 general election.
   - The Depression created a situation where **people were desperate and millions of Germans switched their voting habits**, turning to extremist parties, like the Nazis for solutions.
   - People had lost faith in the Weimar government.
   - In the July 1932 election, the Nazis won 230 seats and were the largest party in the Reichstag.

2. **Appeal of Hitler**
   - Hitler was a good public speaker and offered something to all sections of society.
   - He presented himself as a messiah and someone who would save Germany from its problems.
   - In targeting the Jews, Hitler offered people a scapegoat (someone to blame) for Germany’s problems.
   - He offered something to different sections of society.
   - Hitler also gained support from leading industrialists like Thyssen, Krupp & Bosch and they made significant financial contributions to the Nazi Party (which helped to finance their campaigns).

3. **Propaganda**
   - Josef Goebbels was in charge of party propaganda.
   - The Nazis used posters, mass rallies and newspapers to put across the Nazi message.
   - The message was simple and repetitive.

4. **Use of the SA**
   - The SA did not just protect Nazi speakers during election meetings.
   - They also beat up and intimidated political opponents.
   - They often engaged in street fights with communist rivals.

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**APPOINTMENT OF HITLER: 5 KEY POINTS**

- **ECONOMIC DEPRESSION**
- **ELECTORAL SUCCESS**
- **APPEAL OF HITLER**
- **FAILURE OF WEIMAR GOVERNMENTS**
- **VON PAPEN’S ROLE**

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On 27th Feb 1933, the Reichstag (German Parliament) burned down. It is not known who started the fire but Dutch communist, Marinus Van der Lubbe was arrested for it. Hitler exploited the fire:

- He used it as an excuse to arrest many of his communist opponents.
- Hitler used it to present himself as protecting the people from a communist threat.

Why was the Reichstag Fire important?

1. **It strengthened the position of the Nazis**
   - The fire was blamed on communists
   - Hitler was able to exploit fears that there was a serious communist threat to strengthen his support
   - among the middle and upper classes.
   - The Nazis presented themselves as protecting the people from communism.

2. **It led to the Decree for the Protection of the People and State (Reichstag Fire Decree)**
   - On 28th Feb 1933, Hitler persuaded Hindenburg to pass the Decree for the Protection of People and State (Reichstag Fire Decree).
   - The decree took away people's civil rights (free speech, free assembly, freedom from arrest) which allowed the Nazis to arrest and harass political opponents.
   - Communist members of the Reichstag (KPD deputies) were arrested and put in prison.
   - This weakened the communist campaign in the election of 5th March 1933.

3. **It increased the Nazis’ chances of securing a majority of seats in the next election**
   - Hitler needed to gain 2/3 of seats in the Reichstag as he wanted to pass a law (The Enabling Act) which would give him the power of a dictator.
   - When he was appointed Chancellor in January 1933, Hitler had called an election for 5th March (a week after the Reichstag Fire).
   - The fire strengthened the position of the Nazis in the week before the election.

THE NAZIS FAILED TO WIN 2/3 OF SEATS IN THE REICHSTAG IN THE 5TH MARCH ELECTION. THEY GAINED 288 SEATS WHICH WAS NOT EVEN A MAJORITY. HITLER THEN DECIDED TO PERSUDE/INTIMIDATE REICHSTAG MEMBERS INTO SUPPORTING THE ENABLING ACT.

**REICHSTAG FIRE : 5 KEY POINTS**

- BLAMED ON COMMUNISTS
- EXPLOITED BY NAZIS
- HITLER AS PROTECTOR
- DECREE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE AND STATE
- COMMUNISTS ARRESTED
**THE ENABLING ACT**

- The Enabling Act was passed on 23rd March 1933.
- It gave Hitler dictatorial powers for four years and allowed the Cabinet, which in effect meant Hitler, to issue decrees without consulting the Reichstag/Hindenburg.

- On the day of the vote, the SA and SS surrounded the Kroll Opera House (the temporary location of the Reichstag) intimidating Reichstag members on their way to vote.
- Only the SPD deputies voted against the Enabling Bill; it was passed by 444 votes to 94 votes.
- Hitler secured the support of the Catholic Centre Party by making them promises.
- The communists (KPD) were in prison following the Reichstag Fire.

**Why was the Enabling Act important?**

1. It ended democracy in Germany.
   - It gave Hitler the power to establish a dictatorship and a one-party state.
   - Hitler claimed it was necessary to provide Germany with strong leadership.
   - Following its passage, the KPD and SPD were banned (other political parties voluntarily disbanded).
   - On 14th July 1933 the Law Against the Formation of New Parties was passed, making the Nazi Party the only legal party.
   - Hitler became the supreme authority and by 1939, Germany was governed by ‘the will of the Fuhrer.’

2. It led to the policy of gleichschaltung
   Following the Enabling Act, Hitler reorganised the political system to bring every part of it under Nazi control.
   - By 1938 all non-Nazis had been removed from the cabinet (in 1933 there were only 3 Nazis in the cabinet).
   - The civil service was purged of opponents and by 1939 all civil servants had to be members of the Nazi Party.
   - All state parliaments were abolished and loyal Nazis were appointed Reich governors.
   The policy of gleichschaltung involved coordinating all organisations to make them ‘Nazi.’
   - In October 1933 the Reich Press Law was passed which meant the press was now controlled by the state and censorship was in place.
   - Trade unions were banned.

### ENABLING ACT: 5 KEY POINTS

- Hitler persuaded Catholic Centre Party to support it
- Others were intimidated
- Effectively made Hitler a dictator
- One-party state established
- Led to Gleichschaltung

- Only **94** members of the Reichstag voted against the Enabling Act.
- The Enabling Act established a **1** party state. On 14th July, all other political parties were banned.
- The Nazis had failed to win a majority of the seats in the 5th March election, let alone the **2/3** of seats needed to pass the Enabling Act.
Following the passage of the Enabling Act on 23rd March 1933, Hitler introduced measures to strengthen his position.

These measures included removing organisations that could undermine his power.

The process of bringing German society into line was called gleichschaltung.

Ultimately, the Nazis wanted to create a volksgemeinschaft (a people’s community of committed Nazis). This meant every aspect of life needed to be controlled by the Nazis.

What measures did Hitler introduce to remove opposition?

1. Trade unions were banned to increase Hitler’s control over the workforce
   - Trade unions represented the interests of workers.
   - The Nazis saw them as divisive as they said a national community had been created (where all Germans were equal) so no unions were needed.
   - On 2nd May 1933, the Nazis banned trade unions.
   - Strikes were outlawed.
   - A new Nazi organisation, the DAF (German Labour Front) was set up for workers.
   - The DAF set workers’ wages.
   - Some union leaders were sent to concentration camps.

2. Concentration camps were set up
   - In March 1933, the Nazis opened the first concentration camp in Dachau.
   - Political opponents of the Nazis were sent here.

3. Political parties were banned to prevent formal opposition
   - The Communist Party (the KPD) had been banned after the Reichstag Fire (27th February 1933).
   - The Nazis took over the SPD (Social Democrats) offices (the SPD had been the only party to vote against the Enabling Act).
   - Other political parties voluntarily disbanded.
   - On 14th July 1933, the Nazis passed the Law against the Formation of New Parties making the Nazis Party the only legal party in Germany.
   - This meant political opposition to the Nazis was now illegal.

4. Reich governors were put in charge of each German state
   - In the Weimar era, Germany was divided into 18 states. Each state had its own parliament.
   - In January 1934, Hitler abolished the state parliaments.
   - He put a Reich governor in charge of each state.
   - This removed the possibility of states not doing what the Nazi government ordered and created a centralised government.

REMOVAL OF OPPOSITION: 5 KEY POINTS

- TRADE UNIONS BANNED
- CONCENTRATION CAMPS
- POLITICAL PARTIES BANNED
- NO FORMAL OPPOSITION ALLOWED
- REICH GOVERNORS APPOINTED
The Night of the Long Knives refers to events on 30th June 1934 when Hitler ordered the murder of about SA members, including the SA leader Ernst Röhm.

On this night, Hitler also killed people who had betrayed him in the past including another leading Nazi Gregor Strasser and the former German Chancellor von Schleicher.

About 400 people were killed in total.

The murders were carried out by the SS (Hitler’s personal bodyguard)

Why did Hitler carry out the Night of the Long Knives?

1. The leader of the SA was demanding too much from Hitler

   Ernst Rohm, the leader of the SA, wanted Hitler to:
   - Replace the German Army with the SA.
   - Put himself in charge of the German Army
   - Get rid of Germany’s class system and make everyone equal
   - Bring about a social revolution

   Rohm’s demands were a threat to Hitler’s position as they upset the army.

2. The SA was critical of Hitler

   Rohm criticised Hitler for not doing enough and called him ‘a swine’, accusing him of having betrayed the Nazi Party.
   - Rohm felt Hitler was too friendly with rich industrialists, army generals and the conservative elite (those who were powerful in Germany).
   - Hitler was concerned that the SA was getting out of control.
   - Hitler also felt the SA were embarrassing him and making him look weak.

3. Hitler needed to secure the support of the army and the elite

   Even though Hitler had been appointed Chancellor in January 1933, he did not have total power.
   - President Hindenburg was above Hitler and could dismiss him (get rid of him) if wanted to.
   - Hitler was also not in charge of the army and they could easily get rid of him too.

   Hitler needed to keep President Hindenburg, the army and other powerful members of the conservative elite happy.

   President Hindenburg and the leaders of the army did not like the SA.

   By June 1934, Hitler was forced into a choice between loyalty to the SA and the need not to upset powerful people in Germany (the conservative elite), particularly the army.

4. Hitler wanted to replace Hindenburg when he died

   By 1934 President Hindenburg was old and frail. It was clear that he was dying.
   - Hitler planned to strengthen his power by merging the positions of Chancellor and President when Hindenburg died.
   - However the army were powerful enough to stop this happening if they wanted to.
   - Hitler realised he could win the support of the army by getting rid of the SA as the army hated the SA.

5. Rivalry within the Nazi Party

   - The SS was in increasing competition with the SA to run state security.
   - The leader of the SS, Heinrich Himmler, wanted to reduce the power of the SA.
   - Another leading Nazi, Herman Goering, who was in charge of the Gestapo (secret police) wanted to lead the armed forces so he also wanted to get rid of Rohm.
What were the consequences of the Night of the Long Knives?

1. Hitler got rid of potential opponents:
   • The SA were no longer a powerful organisation and the threat they had posed was removed.

2. Hitler gained the support of the army:
   • Following the death of Hindenburg in August 1934, the army took an oath of unconditional loyalty to Hitler.
   • Hitler became Commander-in-Chief
   • This strengthened Hitler’s power.

3. When Hindenburg died, Hitler replaced him:
   • Following Hindenburg’s death, Hitler declared himself Fuhrer, combining the roles of Chancellor and President.
   • In the referendum (vote) which followed, more than 90% of voters agreed to Hitler being Fuhrer.

4. Hitler showed how he would use violence on his own party:
   The fact that Hitler murdered people within his own party made people think twice about opposing him.
   The event strengthened Hitler’s position.

NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES: 5 KEY POINTS
• SA WERE AN EMBARRASSMENT TO HITLER
• THE ARMY DID NOT LIKE THE SA
• HITLER NEEDED THE SUPPORT OF THE ARMY
• NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES SECURED THE SUPPORT OF THE ARMY
• ALLOWED HITLER TO BECOME FUHRER AFTER HINDENBURG’S DEATH

On the Night of the Long Knives around 400 people were killed, including SA leader Ernst Rohm and past rivals, Gregor Strasser and von Schleicher.

Following Hindenburg’s death 90% of voters agreed to Hitler becoming Fuhrer.
When Hitler was appointed Chancellor, Germany was facing an economic crisis. There had been an economic depression since the end of 1929 and by 1932, unemployment was over 6 million. Hitler introduced a series of measures to reduce unemployment. By 1939 there were labour shortages.

What measures did Hitler introduce to reduce unemployment and boost the economy?

1. Job creation schemes
   - Hitler spent millions on job creation schemes.
   - They introduced a massive road-building programme, building 7000 km of autobahns (motorways).
   - There were also hospital, school and house building programmes.

2. National Labour Service Corps (RAD)
   Young men were given manual labour jobs through the RAD. From 1935 it was compulsory for men aged 18-25 to serve 6 months in the RAD. The men lived in camps, wore uniforms, carried out military drills and received low pay for their work.

3. Rearmament and autarky
   - Hitler began preparing for war as soon as he came into power.
   - In 1935 conscription (compulsory military service) was introduced which took thousands of young men into the army.
   - By 1939, 1.4 million men were in the army.
   - The coal, iron, oil and steel industry increased to meet the needs of rearmament and so created more jobs.
   - The Nazis also tried to make Germany self-sufficient (autarky) and reduce the number of goods Germany imported.

4. Mefo Bills
   - In 1934 Hjalmar Schacht was appointed Economic Minister.
   - He introduced credit notes called Mefo Bills which the government used to finance public spending. They were payable, with interest, after 5 years.
   - This allowed the government to spend without causing inflation.

5. Invisible unemployment
   Unemployment figures were also kept down because not all groups were included in the unemployment figures. The invisible unemployed included:
   - Jews who were dismissed from their jobs.
   - Men who were in the RAD
   - Women who were dismissed
   - Political opponents who were in concentration camps.

   Part time workers were also listed as full time workers.
How were workers affected by the Nazis?

1. Trade unions were abolished and workers lacked freedom
   • On 2nd May 1933, the Nazis made trade unions illegal.
   • Strikes were also made illegal.
   • Workers’ freedom was also limited; workers who spoke out against the government risked being sent to a concentration camp.

2. Membership of the DAF (German Labour Front) was virtually compulsory
   • The DAF (German Labour Front) was set up after trade unions were abolished.
   • It was led by Robert Ley and was supposed to represent the interests of workers and employers.
   • Wages were decided by the DAF.
   • Workers benefitted because:
     • Wages were relatively high
     • There was job security
     • The DAF provided social and leisure programmes.

   • However, it was very hard to get a job without being a member of the DAF and membership required a fee.

3. Strength Through Joy (KdF) tried to improve workers’ conditions
   • Strength Through Joy (KdF) was an organisation set up by the Nazis to improve the leisure time of workers.
   • Trips to concerts and sporting events were organised.
   • Weekend trips, holidays and cruises were also provided at a cheaper cost, giving workers access to activities that they would not normally be able to afford.
   • It also tried to improve working conditions by building canteens, swimming pools etc.

4. Volkswagen scheme
   • In 1938 the DAF gave workers the opportunity to buy their own car.
   • The Volkswagen (People’s Car) involved workers giving 5 marks a week to buy their own car.
   • However, when war broke out in 1939, no cars had been given to workers and no money was refunded.

REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT AND CONTROLLING THE WORKFORCE: 5 KEY POINTS

• JOB CREATION SCHEMES
• REARMAMENT & CONSCRIPTION
• MEFO BILLS
• TRADE UNIONS ABOLISHED
• STRENGTH THROUGH JOY & GERMAN LABOUR FRONT

By 1932, there were over 6 million unemployed in Germany.

By 1939, there were 1.4 million men in the army.

The Nazis introduced job creation schemes, including road-building where 7000 km of autobahns were built.
During the Weimar era, women had made significant progress. Gaining the vote, joining the professions and challenging the traditional image of women.

However the Nazis had a very traditional view of the role of women which was summed up in the slogan, ‘Kinder, Kuche, Kirche.’

What policies did the Nazis introduce for women?

1. **Promotion of motherhood and large families**
   - The Nazis were worried by the declining birth rate.
   - If the Nazis were to achieve a volksgemeinschaft, they needed an increasing population.
   - Loans were given to young couples so that they could get married on the condition that the woman left her job.
   - For each child born, ¼ of the loan was cleared.
   - The Motherhood Cross medal awarded women with large families (Bronze: 5 children, Silver: 6 children, Gold: 8 children).
   - Divorce was made easy for childless couples.
   - There were classes and radio talks on motherhood

2. **Selective Breeding**
   The Nazis wanted to create a master race.
   In 1936 the Nazis set up the Lebensborn Programme which involved unmarried women being impregnated by ‘racially pure’ SS men.
   These women were told they could ‘donate a baby to the Fuhrer.’

3. **Women forced/encouraged to give up work**
   - Women doctors, civil servants and teachers were forced to leave their job.
   - Schoolgirls were trained to be mothers and homemakers; they were discouraged from going to university.

4. **1920s woman was looked down on**
   - Women were encouraged to wear their hair in a bun or plaits.
   - They were discouraged from wearing trousers, high-heels and make up.

5. **U-turn in the late 1930s**
   By 1937 the Nazis had to reverse their policies related to the employment of women as they were facing labour shortages.
   Men were joining the army and the government needed women to go out to work.
   A compulsory ‘duty year’ was introduced for all women entering employment, where working women had to spend a year on a farm or helping in a family home.
   However by 1939, fewer women were working that they had been in the Weimar era.

**WOMEN: 5 KEY POINTS**

- KINDER, KUCHE, KIRCHE
- MARRIAGE LOANS & MOTHERHOOD CROSS
- FORCED OUT OF WORK
- LEBENSBORN PROGRAMME
- U-TURN DUE TO LABOUR SHORTAGES
Hitler believed that, by moulding the next generation he would guarantee the future of the Third Reich. The Nazis wanted to indoctrinate the youth with National Socialism and win their hearts and minds. Boys were to be trained to be strong fighters so that they would be good soldiers. Girls were to be trained to be homemakers and child-bearers so that they would be good mothers. The Nazis used the education and The Hitler Youth to achieve their aims.

How did education change under the Nazis?

1. Teachers had to join the Nazi Teachers’ League
   - Teachers had to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler and join the Nazi Teachers' League.
   - They had to promote Nazi ideals in the classroom.

2. Nazi Curriculum
   - The curriculum was changed to fit in with Nazi ideals.
   - 15% of school time was dedicated to PE
   - Boys were trained for military service.
   - Girls learnt about home-making and motherhood.
   - Race studies was introduced and children were taught about the superiority of the Aryan race and that Jews were inferior.
   - All lessons incorporated Nazi ideology (e.g. Maths problems about the number of Jews living in Germany)
   - History was distorted to show the Nazi version of the past (communism was evil, Germany had been stabbed in the back etc)
   - Mein Kampf (Hitler’s book that he wrote while in prison after the Munich Putsch) was a standard text

How else did the Nazis control the youth?

1. The Hitler Youth
   - Hitler had set up the Hitler Youth in 1925 to rival other youth organisations.
   - The youth movement was intended to control children in their free time.
   - In 1936 the Hitler Youth Law was passed which made it difficult to avoid joining as parents of children that did not join were discriminated at work.
   - In 1939 it was compulsory to join the Hitler Youth and by 1939, there were 7 million members.
   - Boys could join the Nazi youth movement from the age of 6.
   - Boys aged 14-18 joined the Hitler Youth and took part in athletics, hiking, camping & military training.
   - Girls aged 14-18 joined the German Girls League and learned domestic skills, preparing for marriage and motherhood.

2. Young people who challenged the regime were punished
   Members of the Hitler Youth beat up young people who did things the Nazis disapproved of e.g. listening to jazz.
   In 1944, 12 members of the Edelweiss Pirates (a group who refused to conform and beat up Hitler Youth) were hung in Cologne.
Although propaganda was very important in Nazi Germany, Hitler’s power depended on the use of terror and fear to prevent opposition and ensure conformity. The Nazis established a police state to reduce opposition to the Nazi regime.

What organisations made up the police state?

1. The SS
   • The SS began as Hitler’s personal bodyguard under the leadership of Heinrich Himmler.
   • They wore black shirts and had a personal loyalty to Hitler.
   • By 1934 it had more than 50 000.
   • The SS were a racially pure, Nazi elite.
   • After the Night of the Long Knives, the SS became responsible for the removal of all opposition to the Nazis within Germany.
   • During the war years the SS carried out the mass murder of the Jews, organising the death squads and death camps.

2. The Gestapo
   • The Gestapo was the secret state police.
   • It was set up in 1933 but in 1936 it came under the control of the SS.
   • The Gestapo could arrest and imprison anyone suspected of opposing the Nazis.
   • Most suspects were sent to concentration camps.
   • By 1939, around 160 000 were under arrest for political crimes.

3. Concentration Camps
   • The camps were run by the SS.
   • The first camp was built in March 1933 in Dachau.
   • Prisoners were categorised by a coloured triangle.
   • People were questioned, tortured and used for hard labour at the camps.

2. Control of the legal system
   • The courts, like all aspects of society, went through the process of gleichschaltung.
   • All judges had to sign up to Nazi ideals; those that refused were dismissed.
   • All lawyers had to be members of the German Lawyers Front.
   • Jewish lawyers were not allowed to practise.

THE POLICE STATE

POLICE STATE: 5 KEY POINTS

• TERROR NETWORK
• SS REMOVED ENEMIES OF THE STATE
• GESTAPO WERE SECRET POLICE
• CONCENTRATION CAMPS IMPRISONED OPPONENTS
• ALL JUDGES AND LAWYERS HAD TO JOIN NAZI ORGANISATIONS
Josef Goebbels was appointed Minister of Propaganda in March 1934. Goebbels wanted to use propaganda to get 100% of people behind National Socialism. The aims of propaganda were to:
1. Strengthen the Nazi regime and Hitler’s position.
2. Limit opposition.
3. Turn people into committed Nazis by controlling their thoughts and beliefs.

What methods of propaganda were used?

1. **Newspapers were censored**
   - Non-Nazi newspapers were closed down.
   - Goebbels told editors what they could print and so controlled the news.
   - Journalists and editors who refused to comply were sent to concentration camps.

2. **Radio**
   - All radio stations were placed under Nazi control.
   - Cheap mass produced radios were sold.
   - Loudspeakers were placed in the street.
   - Hitler and Goebbels made regular broadcasts.
   - It was illegal to listen to foreign radio stations.

3. **Cinema**
   - All films had to be approved by Goebbels.
   - During the regime over 1000 films were produced.
   - Some films were over Nazi propaganda e.g. Triumph of the Will which was about the Nuremberg rally or Eternal Jew which showed Jews alongside rates.
   - However over propaganda was not popular.
   - Instead Goebbels used films to create good feeling and raise morale.

4. **Rallies**
   An annual mass rally was held at Nuremberg. It acted as a demonstration of the loyalty people had to Hitler. Hitler addressed the rally and they were almost religious in nature, which the most loyal Nazis together in one place.
   - In the Nuremberg rally of 1934 over ¼ million people attended.
   - These rallies intimidated potential critics.

5. **Books**
   Books that contradicted Nazi ideas were banned.
   - In 1933 20 000 books by Jews, communists and anti-Nazis were burned.

6. **Arts**
   - All art had to comply with Nazi values, emphasising the ‘master race’.
   - Music and art by those the Nazis viewed as inferior e.g. Jazz music was banned.
What did the Nazis believe about race?

1. **Pure Germans were the ‘master race’**
   - Hitler argued that Aryans (pure Germans) formed the ‘master race.’
   - They were blond, blue-eyed, tall, lean and athletic.
   - The master race were so superior that they alone could rule and needed living space (lebensraum).

2. **The ‘master race’ had been contaminated by subhumans (untermenschen)**
   - Hitler argued that over time, the master race had been contaminated by Aryans breeding with non-Aryans.
   - The Nazis prevented anyone who did not conform to the Aryan type from having children.
   - The mentally ill, disabled, homosexuals, black people and gypsies were sterilised.

3. **Jews were subhumans**
   - Hitler blamed the Jews for all of Germany’s problems.
   - He said they were subhuman and were focused on destroying Germany.
   - As soon as he came to power, Jews were encouraged to leave the country.
   - From 1933-39 Jews were persecuted; from 1939 Jews were killed.

**What measures were taken against the Jews between 1933 and 1939?**

1. **Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses**
   - In April 1933 SA guards were placed outside Jewish shops and Germans were told not to shop in Jewish shops.

2. **Banned from jobs**
   - In 1933 Jews were banned from being in the civil service, journalism and the armed forces.
   - From 1938 Jewish doctors and dentists were banned from treating Aryans.
   - After Kristallnacht, Jews were forced to sell their businesses.

3. **Nuremberg Laws**
   - In 1935, the Nuremberg Laws were passed.
   - These laws:
     - Took German citizenship away from Jews who lived in Germany.
     - Made it illegal for Jews to marry or have sexual relations with Aryans

4. **Identified by cards, names and passports**
   - In 1938 Jews had to carry an identity card, change their name to ‘Israel’ or ‘Sarah’ and have their passport stamped with a ‘J.’

5. **Kristallnacht: Night of Broken Glass**
   - Goebbels organised attacks on Jewish property in cities across Germany following the murder of a Nazi official in Paris by a young Polish Jew.
   - So many windows were smashed that it became known as the ‘Night of Broken Glass.’
   - 400 synagogues were burnt down; around 100 Jews were killed; over 30 000 Jews were arrested and taken to concentration camps.
   - Jews had to clear up the damage and were fined 1 million Reichsmarks.

6. **Ghettos**
   - In 1939 Jews were forced from their homes into ghettos (part of the city just for Jews).
### Racial Policy: 5 Key Points

- Germans as the Master Race
- Needed Lebensraum
- Had been contaminated
- Selective breeding
- Jews as subhumans

### Persecution of Jews: 5 Key Points

- Boycott 1933
- Removed from jobs
- Nuremberg Laws 1935: Removed citizenship
- Kristallnacht 1938: Legalised violence
- Ghettos 1939

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Hitler wanted to replace Christianity with a new Aryan faith. Christian values (love, forgiveness, respect for all) were at odds with Nazi values (racial superiority, Hitler as God). However because both the Protestant Church and the Catholic Church were powerful institutions, with a lot of influence over people, Hitler did not attempt to replace them immediately.

2/3 of Germans were Protestant and 1/3 were Catholic.

He began by trying to control the Churches and get support from the Churches. Hitler later tried to weaken and replace them.

Why did Hitler want to control the Church?

1. To strengthen his position
   - Hitler argued that Aryans (pure Germans) formed the ‘master race.’
   - They were blond, blue-eyed, tall, lean and athletic.
   - The master race were so superior that they alone could rule and needed living space (lebensraum).

2. To prevent opposition
   - The Catholic Church was a threat to the Nazi state because Catholics' first allegiance was to the Pope not Hitler.
   - Catholics also had their own schools etc and had the power to undermine Hitler’s authority and prevent a volksgemeinschaft being realised.

How did Hitler try and control the Church?

1. Concordat with the Catholic Church
   - Hitler made an agreement with the Pope called the Concordat.
   - The Pope agreed that the Catholic Church would stay out of politics (including disbanding the Catholic Centre Party) if Hitler agreed not to interfere with the Church.

2. Setting up the National Reich Church
   - In 1933, the Nazis united all the different protestant churches into a National Reich Church.
   - This was led by Ludwig Muller who became Reich Bishop.
   - This was an attempt to Nazify the church.
   - The Bible, cross and other religious symbols were replaced from the altar and replaced with a copy of Mein Kampf and a sword.

Did the Church support the Nazis?

1. They supported the Nazis hatred for communism
   - Many in the Church saw Nazism as a protection against the atheism of communism.
   - They also supported the traditional values of marriage and family which the Nazis upheld.

2. There was some opposition
   - After Hitler broke the Concordat (by arresting priests, interfering with Catholic schools and banning Catholic youth movements), the Pope made a statement ‘With Burning Anxiety’ in 1937.
   - The Pope attacked the Nazis’ abuse of human rights.
   - Some protestant priests opposed the new Reich Church and set up their own church called the Confessional Church in 1934.
   - A leading member of the Confessional Church, Pastor Niemoller, was arrested in 1937 and sent to a concentration camp.

3. The German Christians admired Hitler
   - Some Christians admired Hitler. They called themselves German Christians.
   - Their slogan was ‘the swastika on our chests and the cross in our hearts.’
CHURCHES: 5 KEY POINTS

• HİTлер DID NOT LIKE CHRISTIANITY BUT GERMANY WAS A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY
• CONCORDAT GAINED THE SUPPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH
• SOME CHURCH OPPOSITION
• NATIONAL REICH CHURCH WAS AN ATTEMPT TO NAZIFY THE CHURCH
• GERMAN CHRISTIANS
THE EARLY YEARS OF WORLD WAR TWO

• In September 1939 World War Two broke out after Hitler invaded Poland.
• In the years prior to the outbreak of World War Two, Germany had made several territorial gains:
  • 1936 German troops occupied the Rhineland (an area of Germany that was supposed to be demilitarised).
  • In March 1938 Germany formed a union with Austria.
  • In September 1938 Germany gained the Sudetenland (an area of Czechoslovakia)
  • In March 1939, Germany occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia.

What was life like during the early years of the war?

1. Precautionary measures were taken
   • From the start Germany followed a policy of autarky (self sufficiency) and rationing (controlling food supplies) in order to avoid food shortages.
   • Children were evacuated from Berlin in September 1940 as the Germans expected to be bombed by Britain but large air raids did not occur until 1942.
   • All sections of society were encouraged to take part in the war effort, for example, members of the Hitler Youth collected clothing and metal for recycling.

2. Morale was high
   • Germany’s blitzkrieg tactics brought Germany quick and easy victories over Poland and western Europe.
   • Each victory brought new supplies of raw materials and luxury goods to Germany.
   • Hitler became even more popular.
   • The need for propaganda was limited.

3. Women were needed in the workplace
   • After 1937 more and more women were needed in the workplace as an increasing number of men were conscripted into the army.
   • This went against Nazi ideology (Kiinder, Kuche,Kirche) but the needs of war came before ideology.
   • In 1939, 6.2 million married women were working outside the home.

THE LATER YEARS OF WORLD WAR TWO

• In June 1941 the Nazis invaded the USSR (Russia). They invaded because:
  • The USSR was communist and the Nazis wanted to destroy communism.
  • Russia had lots of resources (oil and grain) that the Nazis wanted.
  • The Nazis wanted lebensraum (living space) for its people.

• The invasion of the USSR was a turning point in the war as the Nazis were unable to deal with the Russian winter and in 1943 they suffered their first defeat at Stalingrad.

• The Allies also began mass bombing campaigns of German cities from 1942 onwards.
What was life like during the later years of the war?

1. **Propaganda intensified**
   - In the later years of the war propaganda changed because of:
     - The German defeat at Stalingrad in January 1943.
     - The Allied bombing of German cities.
   - Propaganda Minister, Josef Goebbels, called on the people to work harder and make greater sacrifices for the German war effort.
   - Propaganda campaigns told the people that Germany would be victorious eventually.

2. **Declaration of Total War**
   - Goebbels declared ‘Total War’ in a speech in February 1943.
   - Total War called for all economic activity to be geared towards the war; all non-essential businesses were to be closed.
   - Albert Speer was appointed Minister for Armaments and Production in 1943 and took over the economy to increase war production.
   - Working hours increased.

3. **Conscription of female workers**
   - From January 1943, women between the age of 17 and 45 had to sign up to work as there were not enough men to work in the factories.
   - By 1944 over 40% of women were in the workforce.

4. **Food shortages**
   - Rationing had been introduced since the start of the war to avoid food shortages.
   - Early victories over Poland and Western Europe meant that food shortages were not a problem.
   - However by 1942, Germany had not secured a victory over Russia and food rations had to be reduced.
   - Parks and gardens in cities were dug up and used to grow vegetables.
   - New recipes like ‘daisy salad’ were introduced.
   - Cigarettes, soap, clothing and shoes were also rationed.
   - By 1941 women were only allowed 1 ½ cigarettes a day.

5. **Emergence of a black market**
   - Food shortages led to the illegal trading of goods.

6. **Cities destroyed by Allied bombing**
   - From 1942, Britain and the USA began bombing raids on German cities.
   - By the end of the war, more than 600 000 civilians had been killed as a result of Allied bombing.
   - Millions were made homeless.
   - Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg and Dresden were all heavily bombed.
   - Cities were destroyed (raids on Dresden in February 1945 destroyed 70% of the city).

7. **Formation of the People’s Home Guard (Volkssturm)**
   - By 1944 Germany’s armed forces were overstretched; they were fighting a war on two fronts (against the USSR in the East and Britain & the USA in the West).
   - In September 1944, Hitler gave orders for the creation of a People’s Home Guard to defend German cities from an Allied invasion.
   - It was made up of men and boys who were poorly trained and equipped.
   - Members of the Hitler Youth (including those as young as 12) were defending Berlin from a Russian attack in April 1945.
THE WAR YEARS: 5 KEY POINTS

• THERE WAS LITTLE IMPACT IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR.
• ALLIED BOMBING BEGAN IN 1942
• TOTAL WAR FOLLOWING DEFEAT AT STALINGRAD IN 1943
• FOOD SHORTAGES IN THE LATER YEARS
• FORMATION OF VOLKSSTURM
Between 1933 and 1939, Jews in Germany had suffered increasing persecution:
- April 1933: Economic Boycott
- Removed from jobs
- Nuremberg Laws 1935: German citizenship was removed & Jews not allowed to marry/be in a relationship with Aryans
- Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass) 1938: Jewish businesses and synagogues attacked, windows smashed, 100 Jews killed.
- Identity cards, names changed, passports stamped
- Ghettos 1939

What happened to Jews in the war years?

1. Jews gathered in ghettos
   - Before the war, the Nazis had considered resettling Jews on the Madagascar, however the outbreak of war removed that as an option.
   - As Germany took over more territory, more Jews came under Nazi control.
   - The Nazis gathered all Jews together in reservations.
   - The largest ghetto was the Warsaw ghetto in Poland.
   - Conditions were bad with starvation rations.

2. Death squads 1941
   - Following the invasion of the USSR, even more Jews came under Nazi control.
   - To deal with this ‘problem’ the Nazis organised special death squads known as Einsatzgruppen.
   - They rounded up Jews and shot them, forcing Jews to dig their own graves beforehand.

3. Final Solution 1942 (Death Camps)
   - In January 1942 leading Nazis met at Wannsee in Berlin to finalise the Final Solution.
   - The Final Solution involved the building of death camps.
   - From 1943 Jews across Europe were transported to death camps in eastern Europe.
   - At death camps like Auschwitz, Jews were divided into those who were fit/unfit to work.
   - Those fit to work were put to work and in many cases worked to death.
   - Those unfit to work were sent to gas chambers and killed.
   - Jews were also subject to medical experiments.
   - Around 6 million Jews were killed.
Opposition to the Nazis was limited for several reasons:

- Some Germans supported the Nazis
- All opposition was illegal
- The police state made it difficult to oppose the Nazis

What civilian opposition was there?

1. Youth Opposition
   - Although the Nazis placed a great emphasis on winning the hearts and minds of young people, not all young people were won over by the Nazis.
   - Opposition came from:

   - **The Edelweiss Pirates:**
     - Named after the edelweiss flower that they used as their emblem.
     - They were non-conformists who refused to join the Hitler Youth.
     - They wore check shirts and dark trousers.
     - At weekends they went on hikes and met up with other groups.
     - They beat up the Hitler Youth.
     - During the war they collected propaganda leaflets dropped by Allied bombers and pushed them through people’s doors.
     - In 1944, 12 members of the Edelweiss Pirates were publically hung in Cologne.

   - **Swing Groups:**
     - These were groups of upper middle-class youths who met in bars, nightclubs and houses and listened to jazz music.
     - The Nazis did not like Jazz music as they saw it as being produced by an inferior race.
     - They did not sign up to the values of the Hitler Youth.

   - **White Rose Group:**
     - Set up by brother and sister, Hans and Sophie Scholl and their professor at Munich University in 1941.
     - They actively opposed the Nazi regime.
     - They distributed pamphlets making people aware of the atrocities being carried out by the Nazis in eastern Europe and the USSR.
     - They painted anti-Nazi measures on buildings during the night.
     - In February 1943 they were arrested by the Gestapo after having been informed on by the university caretaker.
     - They were tortured and hung.

2. Religious opposition
   - Although the Church did not come out as an organisation against the Nazis, individuals and groups within the Church did oppose them.

   - **Confessional Church:**
     - When the Nazis set up the Reich Church, some members of the Church opposed the attempt to Nazify Christianity.
In 1934 Pastor Niemoller and Pastor Bonhoeffer set up the Confessional Church, in opposition to the Reich Church.

Niemoller and Bonhoeffer frequently spoke out against the Nazi regime.

In 1936 Bonhoeffer was banned from preaching and when World War Two broke out he worked to overthrow Hitler.

In 1942 Bonhoeffer was arrested by the Gestapo and sent to a concentration camp; he was killed in April 1945.

Niemoller was arrested and imprisoned in a concentration camp; he survived the war.

Bishop Von Galen:

Bishop von Galen welcomed the Nazis at first as he saw them as protecting the Church from communism.

In 1941 von Galen began giving sermons against Nazi policies on euthanasia, sterilisation programmes and concentration camps.

He was arrested in 1944 after the July Bomb Plot.

CIVILIAN OPPOSITION: 5 KEY POINTS

• EDELWEISS PIRATES
• SWING GROUPS
• WHITE ROSE GROUP
• BONHOEFFER & NIEMOLLER
• BISHOP VON GALEN
The most serious opposition to Hitler in the war years came from within the army.

Why was there opposition from the army?

Groups within the army began to oppose Hitler in the later years because:
• They were against Hitler’s invasion of the USSR.
• German forces was suffering defeats on the eastern front.
• They opposed the brutality of the SS, especially the mass murder of the Jews.

What military opposition was there?

Kreisau Circle
• The Kreisau Circle was a group of aristocrats, socialists, clergymen and foreign officials.
• From 1940 they began drawing up plans for the period after Hitler’s downfall.
• They had no plans to assassinate Hitler.
• They developed links with Colonel von Stauffenberg (who led the July Bomb Plot in 1944).

Von Stauffenberg & The July Bomb Plot of 1944
• Claus von Stauffenberg was an army commander in the German army.
• He served on the Russian front and witnessed defeats there.
• Von Stauffenberg also saw the brutality of the SS and became convinced that Hitler had to be removed.
• Von Stauffenberg and others in the army planned to assassinate Hitler in Operation Valkyrie.
• On 20th July 1944, Stauffenberg put a briefcase containing explosives under a large oak table 2 metres away from Hitler.
• The bomb exploded but Hitler survived.
• Stauffenberg and others involved were arrested.
• Hitler took revenge on all those involved:
  • 5746 people were executed including Stauffenberg and former Head of the Army General von Beck.
  • All remaining members of the army were required to re-swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler.

MILITARY OPPOSITION: 5 KEY POINTS

• INCREASED FOLLOWING INVASION OF USSR
• OPPOSITION TO ACTIVITIES OF SS
• KREISAU CIRCLE
• VON STAUFFENBERG
• JULY BOMB PLOT
By early 1945 it was clear that Germany had lost the war:

- From 1943 the Germans were in retreat on the Eastern Front (USSR).
- By the end of 1944 all German troops had been pushed out of the Soviet Union.
- By mid-April 1945, Soviet forces were attacking Berlin.
- On 6th June 1944, Allied forces landed at Normandy in France and attacked German forces on the Western Front.
- The Allies were also bombing German cities from 1942 onwards.

On 8th May 1945 Germany surrendered:

- Hitler had committed suicide on 30th April.
- Goebbels had committed suicide on 1st May.
- Berlin was surrounded and was only being defended by the Volksstrum.

**Why was Germany defeated?**

**Allied bombing campaign**

- From 1942 the Allies were bombing German cities.
- Around 600,000 German civilians were killed as a result of allied bombing.
- By the end of the war, more than 600,000 civilians had been killed as a result of Allied bombing.
- Millions were made homeless.
- Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg and Dresden were all heavily bombed.
- Cities were destroyed (raids on Dresden in February 1945 destroyed 70% of the city).
- After the USA entered the war, the Allies had access to huge industrial resources which Germany could not compete against.

**Normandy Invasion: D-Day Landings**

- In doing so, the Allies opened up a second front and Germany was forced to defend itself in the West as well as the East.
- The superiority of the Allies, in terms of men and supplies was overwhelming for the Germans.
- Although the Germans did try and attack the Allies in the Battle of the Bulge, the Germans suffered heavy losses.
- By 1945 Germany was on its knees.

**German forces were overstretched**

- Hitler made the mistake of believing Germany was invincible and allowed his armed forces to take on too much.
- In 1941, German forces were sent to North Africa to support Italy and although they were successful at first, they were eventually overwhelmed when British and US forces landed in North Africa in 1942.
- The decision to invade the USSR was a major mistake.
- 90% of Germany’s total war casualties were on the Eastern Front (USSR).
- German forces were unable to cope with the Russian winter.
Strength of the Soviet Union
- The Red Army (the USSR’s army) adopted a policy od ‘scorched earth’. This involved destroying everything as they retreated.
- This left the German army isolated and without adequate food supplies.
- By 1943, the Germans were in retreat.
- By the end of 1944, there were no German troops in the Soviet Union.
- From 1945 Soviet forces liberated Eastern Europe and in April 1945 Soviet forces moved into Berlin.

Collapse of the Home Front
- By 1943 there were shortages of almost everything in Germany and the army suffered.
- Germany had suffered heavy losses and there were not enough troops to defend Berlin.
- The defence of Berlin was left to the Volksstrum.

DEFEAT OF GERMANY: 5 KEY POINTS
- ARMY OVERSTRETCHED
- STRENGTH OF THE RED ARMY
- NORMANDY INVASION
- ALLIED BOMBING CAMPAIGN
- COLLAPSE OF HOME FRONT
After the war, Germany was:  
• Denazified  
• Demilitarised  
• Divided  
• Democratised

Why was the Yalta Conference held?  
The Yalta Conference was held in February 1945 between the USA, USSR and Britain because:  
1. Germany was near to defeat  
   • German forces were retreating.  
   • The Allies were close to Berlin.  
2. The Allies had to decide what to do with Germany after the war  
   • The USSR wanted huge reparations.  
   • Britain and America did not want to punish Germany too harshly as they did not want to repeat the Treaty of Versailles, which was used by the Nazis to gain support.

What was decided at Yalta?  

1. Denazify Germany  
   • Nazis were to be hunted down and put on trial for war crime in an international court of justice.  
   • These trials happened at Nuremberg in 1946.  
2. Divide Germany  
   • Germany was to be divided into four zones: British, USA, French, Soviet.  
   • Berlin was also to be divided into four zones.  
3. Democracy  
   • Countries that had been liberated from the Nazis were to have free elections to choose the government they wanted.

Why was the Potsdam Conference held?  
The Potsdam Conference was held July 1945 between the Allies because:  
1. Germany had been defeated  
   • German forces had surrendered on 8th May 1945.  
2. The Allies had to finalise the decisions made at Yalta  
   • Germany and Berlin were divided into 4 zones.  
   • Germany was demilitarised.  
   • Germany was denazified: the Nazi Party was banned and leading Nazis were put on trial for war crimes at Nuremberg; 22 senior ranking Nazis were put on trial; several committed suicide.
EXAM TECHNIQUE
QUESTION 1: SOURCE QUESTIONS

What does Source A show you about X? (2 marks)

• You will have a source (normally a picture).
• You need to identify two things the source tells you about X.
• Describe what the source shows.
• Use the caption underneath the source to help you.

Start your answer with:
Source A shows that…

3 minutes

Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain X. (4 marks)

• You need to say what the source suggests about X.
• You can use your own knowledge to explain the situation described in the source.
• Aim to write 2 points from the source and develop them with 2 facts/points from your own knowledge.

Start your answer with:
Source B suggests that…because…

5 minutes

What does Source A show you about Nazi Party rallies? (2 marks)

Source A shows that the Nazi Party rallies were attended by many people and they were popular in 1932. It also shows that Hitler spoke at the rallies.

Two things the source shows about rallies

Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why the Great Depression affected life in Germany. (4 marks)

Source B
After 1929 unemployment soared. Prices of agricultural products and consumer goods fell sharply causing financial hardship for farmers, small businesses and the self-employed. The Great Depression brought misery to millions of Germans.

[From a school textbook]

Source B suggests that life in Germany was seriously affected by the Great Depression because it led to mass unemployment. Indeed, by 1932 just over 6 million Germans were unemployed. This happened because farms and factories went bankrupt as the demand for goods fell. The situation was made worse because the Weimar government did little to tackle the worsening economic situation.
How far does Source C support the view that the Nazis aimed to destroy parliamentary democracy in Germany?

(5 marks)

Source C

The photograph shows the Reichstag (German Parliament) in flames on the night of 27 February 1933. A Dutch communist, Marinus van der Lubbe, was charged with starting the fire.

Source C supports the view that the Nazis aimed to destroy parliamentary democracy in Germany because it shows the burning of the German parliament building on 27 February 1933. Although a Dutch communist was blamed for the fire, Hitler used the event to say that the Communists wanted to destroy democracy and persuaded President Hindenburg to pass the 'Decree for the Protection of the People and the State' which allowed the Nazis to put their political opponents in prison. Therefore the source does support the view that the fire was used by Hitler to attack parliamentary democracy.

What else do you know that supports or challenges the information in the source?
How useful is Source D for a Historian studying X?  
(6 marks)

You need to:

- **Step 1:** Identify what the source shows/describes about X (CONTENT)
- **Step 2:** Identify where the source comes from (ORIGIN)
- **Step 3:** Explain why this type of source is useful (ORIGIN)
- **Step 4:** Explain why the source was produced (PURPOSE)

Start your answer with: 
**Source D is useful as it shows/describes...**

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### Source D

Norman Thomas, an American journalist who lived in Germany up until 1936. He was an expert on German matters. He wrote this article in an American magazine *Foreign Affairs* in 1936.

Under the Nazis there has been much 'hidden unemployment'. The number of unemployed Jews is great and is increasing, but these are not counted as unemployed. Another reason for this 'hidden unemployment' has been the sacking of women and of unmarried men under the age of 25. None of these are included among the unemployed in the official statistics.

**Source D is useful for a Historian studying the fall in unemployment as it shows that unemployment partly fell because groups like unemployed Jews were not counted in the Nazis’ unemployment figures. It also shows that other groups such as married women were removed from the job market therefore creating more jobs. The source comes from an article in an American magazine in 1936 and is written by an American journalist who lived in Germany in 1936 so he has first-hand experience of what was going on in Germany at the time to reduce unemployment. Thomas wrote this in 1936 after he had left Germany for an American magazine so it was not subject to censorship and Thomas could tell the truth about what was happening in Germany unlike German reporters who were controlled by the Nazi government. Thomas probably wrote this because he wanted his readers to know the truth of what was going on in Germany.**
Why do sources E and F have different views about X? 
[You should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors] 
(8 marks)

You need to:

Step 1: Identify the origin of Source E and examine its purpose.
Step 2: Identify the origin of Source F and examine its purpose.

Step 3: Describe what Source E says about X and support with own knowledge.
Step 3: Describe what Source F says about X and support with own knowledge.

Start your answer with:

Source E comes from...which means...

In contrast, Source F comes from...this means...

10 minutes

Is the author trying to promote someone or something?
Does the author have first-hand experience?
Does the author have access to information?
Is it based on memory?
Is there the benefit of hindsight?

Look at the author, date and type of source.

What type of source is Source E?
Where does it come from?
Why was it written?
How does this affect what it says?

What type of source is Source F?
Where does it come from?
Why was it written?
How does this affect what it says?

What does Source E say about X?
What do you know to support/explain what it says?

What does Source F say about X?
What do you know to support/explain what it says?

Why do Sources E and F have different views about the impact of propaganda upon the German people? 
(10 marks)

Source E
Greta, a German woman, remembers how her mother was indoctrinated by the Nazis. She made these comments during an interview with the BBC in 1980.

My mother believed in the Fuhrer as a saviour and was hypnotised by him. She once handed Hitler a bouquet and that was the high point of her life. She was convinced that everything the Nazis did was right and essential. Nothing would shake her faith in Hitler, she had been indoctrinated. She accepted the explanation given by the Party about the need for concentration camps - that the riffraff had to be cleared off the streets.

Source F
From Weimar and Nazi Germany by historian Eric Wilmot, 1997.

The Nazis controlled the German people through a blend of persuasion and terror. Propaganda and indoctrination forced the people to conform to Nazi thinking, while fear of arrest and concentration camps was enough to make most Germans conform. Many were unwilling supporters.

Source E comes from an interview in 1980 with a German lady who remembers how her mother was brainwashed by the Nazi propaganda machine. The interview took place nearly 50 years after the event so the lady had time to reflect upon how her mother had been brainwashed by the Nazis. As this interview was given to the BBC, which has a reputation for balanced reporting, the lady is probably being honest with her recollection but it only reflects her experience.

Source E comes from a history textbook written in 1997 so the author has had time to research and this would have allowed him to write a more balanced and representative account. He is writing about the experience of more than one person and has formed his opinion on the basis of lots of research so this helps to explain why it differs from Source E.
QUESTION 2: KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS

Describe…

(4 marks)

• Aim to write one paragraph.
• Rephrase the question in your first sentence.
• Include detailed factual knowledge (dates, events, names of key people).
• Try and include 4 points.

Explain why…

(5 marks)

• Aim to write one lengthy paragraph.
• Rephrase the question in your first sentence.
• Include at least 3 reasons for X.
• Include detailed factual knowledge.

How important was X…?

(6 marks)

• Aim to write one lengthy paragraph.
• Rephrase the question in your first sentence (X was important because…)
• Explain the results/ effects of X
• Include detailed factual knowledge

QUESTION 3: ESSAY QUESTION

Did X succeed in…?
Was X the most important reason for…?
Was X the most important development in…?

(10 marks)

• Aim to write three paragraphs.
• You need to produce a balanced argument.
• You need to include detailed factual knowledge to support your points.
  • Paragraph 1: ARGUMENT FOR
  • Paragraph 2: ARGUMENT AGAINST/OTHER FACTORS
  • Paragraph 3: CONCLUSION
PRACTICE QUESTIONS
SOURCE QUESTIONS
1. This question is an enquiry into the changing life of the German people, 1933-1939.

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A

[A photograph of the altar inside a National Reich Church which was set up in 1933]

(a) What does Source A show you about the National Reich Church?

Source B

Once in power, the Nazis made widespread use of propaganda. Poster campaigns and mass rallies were common methods of persuasion. The radio and the cinema were also used to control public opinion. All forms of culture such as art, literature and music were controlled.

[From a school textbook]

(b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why propaganda was used by the Nazis after they gained power.
(c) How far does Source C support the view that the Jews were treated harshly in Nazi Germany between 1933-1939? [5]

Source D

In 1933 I was ten years old and our entire class, with the exception of one girl, decided to be in the BdM [League of German Girls]. Twice a week in the afternoons we got together for activities. There was singing, storytelling, and needlework. We did sports, dancing, folk dancing, and we went to the cinema and saw cultural films. And I must say we did not regret that time.

[Frau Schmidt, a German woman who grew up in Germany in the 1930s, remembers her experiences in the girls' section of the Hitler Youth Movement. Her interview was published in a history book in the 1980s.]

(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the reasons why many Germans joined the Hitler Youth Movement? [6]
These two sources say different things about unemployment in Germany between 1933-1939.

**Source E**

[Official Nazi Government statistics showing the fall in unemployment in Germany between 1933 and 1939]

**Source F**

Under the Nazis there has been much ‘invisible’ unemployment. The number of unemployed Jews is great and is increasing; but these are not counted as being unemployed. Another source of ‘invisible’ unemployment has been the sacking of women from their jobs. None of these people are included among the unemployed in the official statistics. Part-time workers are counted as fully employed.

[Norman Thomas, an American journalist, writing in an article called *Work under the Nazis*. It was published in an American magazine called *Foreign Affairs* in April 1936]

(e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about unemployment in Germany between 1933-1939? [8]

*In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors*
1. This question is an enquiry into the rise of the Nazi Party and its consolidation of power. Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

**Source A**

[Graph showing the number of Germans unemployed between 1928-1933]

(a) What does Source A show you about the impact of the Great Depression on Germany?

**Source B**

The Depression created the political and economic problems that caused millions of Germans to vote for the Nazi Party in the elections of the early 1930s. People were worried about the worsening economic conditions and many feared a Communist revolution.

[From a school textbook written in 2003]

(b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why many Germans voted for the Nazi Party after 1929.
Source C

[A cartoon entitled ‘Goering the executioner’ showing Goering outside the burning Reichstag. It was published in a German Communist magazine immediately after the Reichstag fire in 1933]

(c) How far does Source C support the view that the Nazis were responsible for the Reichstag Fire?

Source D

The weaknesses of the Weimar Republic were obvious by the early 1930s. There were too many political parties, and they were unable to form a lasting majority in the Reichstag that could back a stable government. By 1932 political power was concentrated in the hands of an old and sick President and in those of a few scheming and ambitious politicians around him.

[William Shirer, writing in his book, The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, written in 1959. Shirer was an American journalist who worked in Berlin in the early 1930s]

(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the reasons for the collapse of the Weimar Republic in the early 1930s?
These two sources say different things about the Night of the Long Knives.

**Source E**

Goering explained that he and Himmler, who were both responsible for security, had been watching the plotters for months. They had been aware that preparations for a ‘second revolution’ were being made by ambitious SA leaders, headed by Rohm. Hitler had decided to crush the movement with a firm hand at a suitable moment.

[Part of a report on a press conference held by Goering which was published in the British newspaper *The Times* on 2 July 1934]

**Source F**

The smoothness with which the murders of 30 June were carried out is powerful proof that no plot had been organised by Rohm. There was no resistance encountered anywhere. Many victims surrendered voluntarily, believing it was all a big mistake. The only shots fired were those of the executioners. The number of victims was estimated at 400.


(e)  Why do Sources E and F have different views about the Night of the Long Knives? [8]  
[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]
ESSAY QUESTIONS
### PLAN YOUR ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING ESSAY QUESTIONS

**How far did the German people benefit from the changes introduced by the Nazis during the period 1933-39?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How the German people benefitted and which groups gained</th>
<th>How the German people did not benefit and which groups lost out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Was Allied bombing the most important reason for the defeat of Germany?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The impact of Allied Bombing</th>
<th>The impact of other factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Did opposition from religious groups present the most serious challenge to Nazi rule during the war years?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opposition from religious groups</th>
<th>Opposition from other groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Was political scheming 1930-32 the most important reason for Hitler becoming Chancellor of Germany?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role of political scheming</th>
<th>Role of other factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Was the hatred of the Treaty of Versailles the most important problem facing the Weimar Republic in the 1920s?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem of the Treaty of Versailles</th>
<th>Other problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Was resistance from young people the main form of opposition to Nazi rule in Germany during the war years?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opposition from young people</th>
<th>Opposition from others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Did the strongest opposition to Nazi rule during the war years come from the military?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opposition from the military</th>
<th>Opposition from other groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Was censorship and propaganda the main method used by the Nazis to control the German people?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The role played by censorship and propaganda</th>
<th>The role played by other factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Was the Night of the Long Knives the most important event in helping Hitler to achieve control over Germany?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importance of the Night of the Long Knives</th>
<th>Importance of other factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Was the Great Depression the main reason why Hitler came to power?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role of the Great Depression</th>
<th>Role of other factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Was life on the Home Front always hard for the German people during the war, 1939-1945?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods of hardship</th>
<th>Periods of less hardship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
EXAM DATES

Unit 3:
USA 1929-2000
Friday (am)
16th May

Unit 1:
USA 1910-29
Monday (pm)
2nd June

Unit 2:
Germany 1929-47
Monday (pm)
2nd June