

Key words:

Autarky	When a country becomes self-sufficient, meaning they do not need any economic, or trade-based assistance from outside
Censorship	Stopping certain information from being available to the public, or stopping people from communicating in an unwanted way
Ideology	A group of beliefs and ideas that make up a way of seeing the world. They can form a religion or political party.
Opposition	Resisting against the ruling regime, through secret meetings, outright protest or reading things that are censored (banned)
Schutzstaffel	A major military part of the Nazi party. They were in charge of the 'terror' part of Nazi control
Terror	Using violence (or even just the threat of violence), to gain or keep political control
Totalitarian	A form of government where absolute loyalty is demanded by the only party in charge

I should already know:

What is meant by: social / economic / political

I will learn:

- The post World War One conditions that grew the Nazi party's popularity in Germany.
- The methods used by the Nazis to maintain their control, and remove all opposition.
- The racial and political beliefs that the Nazi party was centred around, and how these beliefs brought terror to Germany and beyond.



The Nazi party was so effective at controlling Germany because of its combined use of:



Greater Depth Challenge

Look at the role Christianity played in Nazi Germany. Did Hitler want to completely maintain this religion in Germany, or did he see religion as a threat to Nazi control?

This will help in the future:

Weimar and Nazi Germany at GCSE

Further Reading

The Borrowed House, by Hilda van Stockum

Key Words continued

Nazi Party	A fascist political party led by Adolf Hitler in Germany
Fuhrer	German word for leader. Hitler was Fuhrer of Germany
Great Depression	A period of decrease in jobs and wages, from 1929 until the start of the Second World War. The worst economic crisis the world has ever seen
Rallies Parades and ceremonies	Large meetings with thousands of people. Speeches were made and at night the parade would be lit up by thousands of lights. The main purpose was to look impressive on films like the Triumph of the Will
People's Radio	Factories made cheap radios known as 'People's Radios'. By 1939, over 70% of homes in Germany had one. This was the highest percentage of radio ownership in the world at the time
Hitler Youth	Nazi Youth organisation for boys aged 14-18. Activities focussed on loyalty to Hitler, physical training and military training.
League of German Girls	Nazi Youth organisation for girls aged 14-18. Activities focussed on childcare, housework and nursing.
Nazi School curriculum	Increased time for PE, Nazis considered this the most important subject.
Marriage and Family	The Nazis encouraged women to have as many children as possible.
Women's appearance	The Nazis wanted women to have a traditional appearance. Long hair in buns or plaits, no make-up.
Women's work	The Nazis did not want women to have jobs, they wanted women to be housewives focussed on raising children.
Kinder, Kirche, Kuche	'Children, church, cooking'. Nazi slogan used to persuade women to follow Nazi aims.
Aryan Race	Belonging or relating to a group of northern European white people, believed by Nazis to be better than other groups. The ideal Aryan was tall, blond and blue eyed.
Untermenchen	'Sub-human'; the Nazi word for races who weren't Aryan.



Controlling Germans while they were young was essential to making a fully totalitarian state. The Hitler Youth had specific gender roles for boys and girls, as did Nazi education in schools



Key People

Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and of Germany 1933-45
Joseph Goebbels	Head of Nazi propaganda
Jesse Owens	African American athlete who won 4 gold medals at the Berlin Olympics

Timeline

11 th Novem ber 1918	Armistice signed; when both sides agreed to stop fighting
1928	Nazis only get 2.8% of the vote in an election
1929	Wall Street Crash
1932	Nazis get 38% of the vote in an election
1933	Hitler becomes leader of Germany, 'Hail Hitler' greeting and salute becomes compulsory official greeting. Law for the Encouragement of marriage and Sterilisation Law passed.
1934	Nuremburg Rally; Triumph of the Will was filmed
1936	Berlin Olympics
1939	Membership of the Hitler Youth compulsory

Key Concepts

Fascism	A political idea that says the best way to run a country is for the government to have lots of power over the people. It is a racist political idea, saying that the majority ethnicity in a country is superior to the minorities.
Propaganda	Information or ideas, which are often false, that a government prints or broadcasts to make people think or behave in the way the government wants them to.
Dictator	a leader who has complete power in a country and has not been elected by the people. Hitler was dictator of Germany from 1934-45.
A strong Germany	The Nazis believed that weak leadership had caused many of Germany's problems. They wanted Germany to be strong again. They wanted to make Germany a strong military power again and to make the economy strong again after the Wall Street Crash
A racial Germany	Hitler believed that the so-called Aryan people were superior to other races. The Aryans were northern Europeans and the ideal Aryan was tall, blonde and blue eyed. He believed that many of Germany's problems had been created because racially pure Aryan's did not run Germany. The Nazis wanted to create a racially 'pure' Germany.
People's community	The Nazis wanted all racially 'pure' Germans to feel they were part of the Volk or the People's Community. In the Volk, people would see their own lives as less important than their contribution to Germany itself. In the Volk, individual rights, such as the right to think differently from others, would be less important than loyalty to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the German people; the Volk •to Germany: the Fatherland.
The cult of Hitler	Nazis encouraged an image of Hitler as a man of destiny, the only man who could lead Germany out of the terrible problems it had experienced. Hitler was celebrated over all else, the cult of Hitler was spread across the nation in words and images.

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