

History Year 9 Autumn Term 2 'Knowledge Organiser': Life in Nazi Germany.



Summary:

German citizens found their lives changed after Hitler won the majority in the Reichstag and was appointed as Chancellor. Propaganda continued to be used to persuade people to support Hitler and comply with Nazi policy. Many people found that their lives did seem to improve whilst others suffered.

Key concepts

Gleichschaltung	Control of all art and culture so that it fitted with Nazi ideals.
League of Nations	Created at the Conference in Versailles in 1919, it was set up to keep world peace.
volkgemeinschaft	The 'People's Community.' Nazi view of society.

Timeline:

1933	March – Dachau concentration camp April - Boycott of Jewish Shops June – Law for the Encouragement of Marriage. July – Sterilisation Law Programme of rearmament began in Nazi Germany.
1934	Hitler Youth the only legal youth group. All other had to close.
1935	March - conscription September – Nuremberg Race Laws
1936	December – Compulsory for all children to attend the Hitler Youth Movement. Hitler reclaimed the Rhineland.
1938	Jewish children banned from attending State run schools. November – Krystallnacht (Night of Broken Glass) March - Germany and Austria are unified. September – Sudetenland returned to Germany under the 'Munich Agreement' (Appeasement)
1939	Operation T4 Euthanasia began March – German army invade Czechoslovakia. August – Nazi-Soviet Pact September – Outbreak of World War Two. Following the invasion of Poland.

Key words

Anti-Semitism	Hatred of the Jewish people.
Appeasement	Policy which accepts the demands made, compromise.
Aryan	Pure German Blood
Autobahn	Motorway
Beauty of Labour	Set up by the DAF to improve working conditions within factories.
BDM	League of German Girls – Branch of the Hitler Youth movement for girls aged 14 – 18 years.
DAF	German Labour Front – a state trade union.
Dachau	First concentration camp for political prisoners in Germany
Edelweiss Pirates	Youth groups opposed to the Hitler Youth.
Euthanasia	In Nazi Germany, the killing of the physically and mentally handicapped.
Gestapo	Secret police, headed by Himmler.
Ghetto	Walled off part of a city to isolate specific groups.
Hitler Youth	Main part of the Nazi Youth movement for boys aged 14 – 18 years.
Indoctrination	To accept the ideas presented without question.
Kinder, Kirche and Kirche	Children, Kitchen, Church. The Nazi idea of the role of women.
Krystallnacht	The night of broken glass.
Motherhood Cross	Award given to mothers on the birth of children.
Nazi Teachers League	Educating teachers in the Nazi ideas and values in order to control all aspects of education and control the youth of Germany.
Nuremberg Laws	Gave a legal definition for a Jew for the first time. Denied all Jews of the right to be a German citizen.
Reich Labour Service	RAD. Scheme to provide manual labour for unemployed men under 25.
SA (Sturmabteilung)	Nazi Party unofficial private army. Also known as the brown shirts.
SS (Schutzstaffel)	Hitler's bodyguards, headed by Himmler.
Strength through Joy	Nazi Government attempt to provide leisure opportunities for workers'.
Swing Youth	Opposition group for young people opposed to the Hitler Youth.
Volk	German People

Key people

Goebbels	Minister of Propaganda
Goering	Minister of the Economy.
Himmler	In control of the SS and Gestapo
Schirach	Founder of the Hitler Youth movement

Concept: Significance