

A black and white portrait of Adolf Hitler, looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. He is wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a striped tie.

# **THE NAZI REGIME**

# Life in Nazi Germany: unit key words

 **Activity** - colour code or number the following words and images with their definitions

Persecution

Gestapo

SS

Coup d'état

Anti-Semite

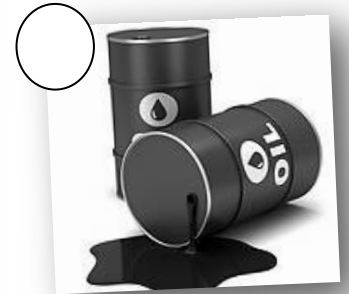
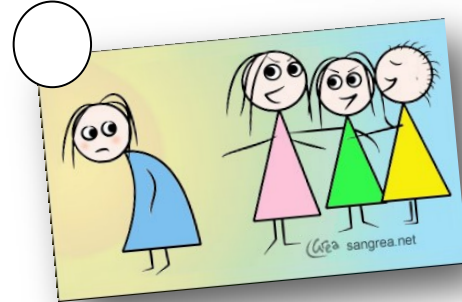
Raw Materials

Aryan

Media

Underground

Judge



Against Jewish people

Hitler's private army

'Boss' of a court

Secret group or movement

Nazi Germany secret police

To treat unfairly

Pure Germanic people

Methods of communication

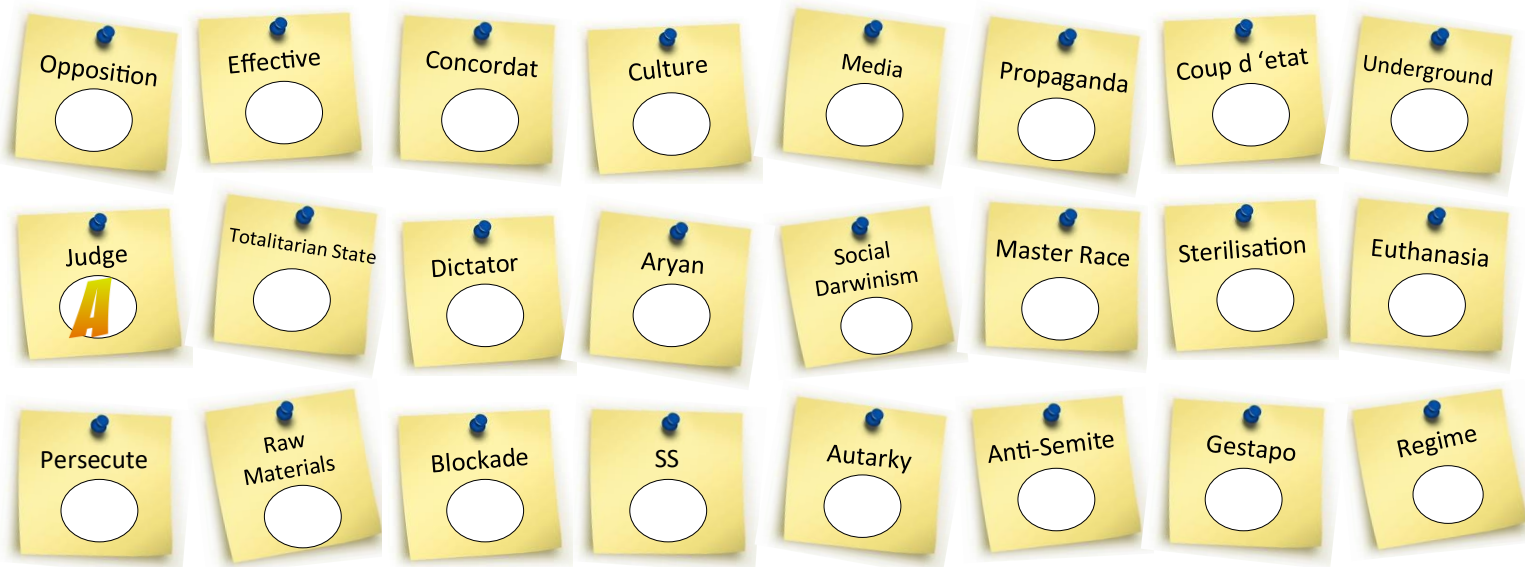
A military led rebellion

Important natural resources

# Life in Nazi Germany: unit key words



**Activity** - match the key word with their definitions



Words	Definitions	Similar	?
	The leader of a court	J _ _ _ _ _	A
	Means of communication - e.g. newspapers, radio		B
	A person of pure Germanic blood		C
	The deliberate / 'legal' killing of a person		D
	People who are against something or who disagree	D _ _ _ _ _	E
	Against Jews		F
	A leader who has huge ( total? ) control over a country		G
	Examples include - rubber, coal, oil	R _ _ _ _ _ _	H
	Something that works well or is successful		I
	The prevention / stopping of resources into a country		J
	A rebellion carried out by the army / military		K
	The idea / concept that Germanic people are the 'best' people		L
	To pick on, bully, or attack a person or group	Dis _ _ _ _ _ _	M
	An agreement with the Catholic Church		N
	A society that is under the complete control of one leader		O
	Hitler's military bodyguard and most trusted / loyal troops		P
	Customs and traditions special to a place, region or country		Q
	A strong, repeated message designed to 'brainwash' a person	Indoct _ _ _ _ _	R
	An idea / concept that weaker humans should be allowed to die off		S
	A medical procedure to stop a living beings having babies		T
	Created from the SS - Germany's most secret police		U
	A secret, hidden movement or group	Clan _ _ _ _ _	V
	An economic term that means a country does not need imports		W
	A government / system of rule - usually a very strict or authoritarian one		X

# The Nazi Regime - setting the scene

8 mins



**Mission:** to understand the 'big picture' of what happened in Germany during the Nazi regime

Militarism

'The story of \_\_\_\_\_ Germany has fascinated and appalled millions of people. It began with the failures of the \_\_\_\_\_ Republic and ended with the horrors of World War II and the Holocaust. In between, Nazism affected millions of people and changed the course of modern history. The Nazis were a group of radical \_\_\_\_\_ who formed their own political party in 1919. Led by Adolf Hitler, a former \_\_\_\_\_ who had served in World War I, the Nazi Party remained small and ineffectual for most of the 1920s.

Depression

Past

Politics

Nazi

Democracy

The onset of the Great \_\_\_\_\_ and its traumatic impact on Germany saw Hitler and the Nazis gain more support. The Nazis presented themselves as a new and alternative option for the desperate German people. There was little new about Hitler and the Nazis, however. Most of their obsessions – state power, \_\_\_\_\_ rule, fanatical nationalism, social \_\_\_\_\_, racial purity, military rearmament and conquest – were ideas of the \_\_\_\_\_, not the future.

Indoctrinated

By 1930, the Nazis had become the largest party in the German \_\_\_\_\_ / parliament. This support contributed to the appointment of Adolf Hitler as \_\_\_\_\_ r in January 1933. Hitler and his followers held power for barely a dozen years but their impact on Germany was profound. Within a couple of years, the Nazis had killed off \_\_\_\_\_ and created a one-party \_\_\_\_\_ state.

Authoritarian

Weimar

Home

Chancellor

Nationalists

The lives of millions of Germans were changed, some for the better, many for the worse. Women were ordered back into the \_\_\_\_\_ and excluded from \_\_\_\_\_ and the workplace. Children were \_\_\_\_\_ with the ideas and values of Nazism. Schools and workplaces were transformed to fulfil Nazi objectives. \_\_\_\_\_ or disruptive social or racial groups – from Jews to the mentally ill were excluded or eliminated.'

Weak

The Nazis also defied the world by bringing back \_\_\_\_\_ m that had steered Germany into World War I. Finally, in the late 1930s, Hitler set about expanding German \_\_\_\_\_, a policy that triggered the deadliest war in human history.

Reichstag

Kitchen

Soldier

Territory

Darwinism

Kaiser

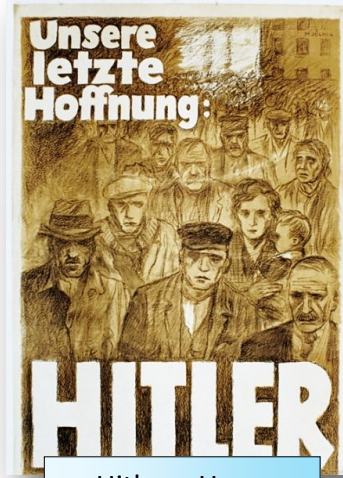
Totalitarian

**Above article from** - [alphahistory.com/nazigermany/](http://alphahistory.com/nazigermany/)

1: When did Hitler become the chancellor of Germany?

2: Name one type of group or person the Nazis wanted to eliminate / remove?

3: What was the role of women under the Nazi regime?



Hitler = Hope



The Fuhrer



Propaganda

# The Nazi Regime: 1933 - 45



**Activity:** answer key review questions about the Nazi regime

German government before the Nazis

2 groups persecuted by the Nazis

2 Nazi ideas / policies

4 key dates and events

Women's role in Nazi Germany?

What was social Darwinism?

What was the Holocaust?

# Would YOU Have Supported The Nazis?

 **Decide** - how would you have felt and acted in Germany 1934?















**Sophie Scholl**

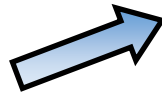
The young people pictured left and right are two real German teenagers. They grew up with alongside the Nazis and saw Hitler take control of Germany. Imagine it is 1934 and you are one of these teenager. You have experienced the economic difficulties in Germany that came after the 1929 Global Depression. Your parents also tell you about the hardships faced after the First World War and the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. They have even showed you some of the worthless money kept from the years of hyperinflation that followed the signing of the treaty. Hitler has just become the undisputed leader of Germany following the passing of the Enabling Law. You are suspicious about the Reichstag Fire and are confused about what happened to the SA who were once such a common sight but now seem to have disappeared. You have read the Nazi newspapers, and heard Hitler's passionate, angry speeches on your new radio. This is a very exciting but scary time in Germany.



**Christoph Probst**

**Will you follow the Nazis or oppose them?**

	Reasons to support the Hitler + the Nazis
	
	
	
	
	
	
	Reasons to oppose Hitler + the Nazis
	
	
	
	



I have decided to support the Nazis because ...

What could happen if I choose to neither support or oppose?

I have decided to oppose the Nazis because ...

# The Secret Student Group That Stood Up to the Nazis.

## The White Rose was short-lived, but its words were hard to ignore.



In 1943, three young adults placed their heads beneath a guillotine and prepared to die. Their crime? Speaking out against the Nazis with graffiti and hand-printed pamphlets. Their names? Sophie Scholl, Hans Scholl and Christoph Probst. It was a violent end to a peaceful student movement known as the White Rose—one that used the power of language to resist the horrors of the Nazi regime.

The White Rose emerged from a core group of students who attended the University of Munich. Hans Scholl, his sister Sophie, Christoph Probst, Alexander Schmorell, Willi Graf and a few other friends had spent their teen years under Adolf Hitler's rule. Most of them were members of the Hitler Youth and the Union of German Girls, youth organizations designed to breed party loyalty and spread Nazi ideals through shared experiences and ideological training. At first, they participated enthusiastically in these groups, but slowly, the friends became more and more disillusioned with Nazism.

They started reading anti-Nazi sermons and attending classes with Kurt Huber, a psychology and philosophy professor whose lectures included veiled criticisms of the regime. They began to talk about how they might resist and formed a group they called The White Rose (historians can't agree on why). Then Hans, a medical student, was conscripted into the Army. He served at the Eastern Front for three months as a medic. There, he witnessed the abuse of Jewish laborers firsthand and heard rumors of the extermination of European Jews and Poles. He returned to Germany and spoke of his experiences to his friends, many of whom also served as medics. In the words of Jürgen "George" Wittenstein, a member of the group, the friends' detachment melted away in the face of their wartime experiences and the growing Nazi terror. It was not good enough "to keep to oneself, one's beliefs, and ethical standards," he wrote. "The time had come to act."

Action came in the form of a printing press and six leaflets. The students got their hands on a manual printing press and began to write texts that encouraged readers to resist the Nazis. They urged readers to engage in passive resistance, reject Nazi philosophy, sabotage the war effort and break through their apathy. "Do not forget that every nation deserves the government that it endures," they wrote in the first pamphlet, peppering calls to rebellion with poetry and historical references. The White Rose mailed the pamphlets to random people they found in the phone book, took them in suitcases to other cities, and left them in phone booths. They also painted graffiti on the walls of the University of Munich with slogans like "Freedom!" and "Hitler the Mass Murderer!" The society's work quickly spread to other cities, with some of its literature even showing up in Austria.

But the movement was doomed from the start. Anti-Nazi speech was carefully monitored and investigated by the Gestapo, and the danger of a denunciation was ever-present. On February 18, 1943, Hans and Sophie took a suitcase filled with leaflets to the University of Munich. They were caught throwing extra pamphlets into a courtyard from a balcony, arrested, and interrogated by the Gestapo. Dozens of the group members were subsequently imprisoned. On February 22, the Scholls and Christoph Probst stood before the "People's Tribunal" in Munich. They were tried by Roland Freisler, the court's infamous "hanging judge," and swiftly convicted of high treason. The verdict stated that they "propagated defeatist thinking and vilified the Führer" and that Hans in particular had been "deluded" into no longer believing in the war. That afternoon, they were decapitated by guillotine. Hans' last words were "Long Live Freedom!" Other members of the White Rose were executed as well, including Huber. One of the victims, Schmorell, was eventually canonized as a saint by the Russian Orthodox church.

The White Rose was active from 1942-1943, but the courage of its convictions has left a lasting mark on history. "We will not be silent," the group wrote in its fourth leaflet. "We are your bad conscience. The White Rose will not leave you in peace!"

# Why was there little opposition to Nazi rule?

**Understand** - why so few people or groups opposed the Nazis **Explore** - the concept of 'carrot and stick'



Once Adolf Hitler was appointed chancellor in 1933, he wanted to use his newly acquired power base to create Volksgemeinschaft, or, a new German nation. To achieve a 'master race' all Germans would need to be of pure Aryan blood as well as being socially and politically committed to the Fuhrer. The most obvious place to start was youth indoctrination ( brainwashing ). The Nazi's used two major institutions ( places ) to spread their ideology ( ideas ) to the younger generation; the school system and youth groups. The Hitler Youth offered fun and exciting ways of turning the youth of Germany into loyal adults. They needed to be ready for a life devoted to Hitler that Volksgemeinschaft required.

At the time I did wonder if Hitler's seizure of power might prove helpful for me. In my medical school my fellow students were often complaining that the opportunities for doctors was getting worse every year. But when Hitler came to power he would 'eliminate' our Jewish competition. I wasn't Jewish, nor a Social Democrat, nor a Communist. So I kept quiet and consoled ( told ) myself that this time must pass.

**A German Doctor describes his thoughts on the early years of Nazi rule.**



Hitler solved many of the economic problems in Germany and he was successful and popular with the people. Crime rates were reduced and often reported to the Nazis by Germans themselves. This suggests a large amount of support for the Nazi regime. The answer to why there was so little opposition is twofold. Those who did not like the Nazis and openly opposed them were quickly dealt with by the SS and Gestapo and kept their complaints private. Secondly, enough Germans, benefitted and enjoyed a much better standard of living than they had previously under the Weimar Government.

**Why was there little opposition to Nazi rule? - Answer internet forum**

When answering a question about why there was so little opposition to the Nazis think 'carrot and stick'. The carrots were the incentives and benefits for some people in Nazi Germany. The stick was the fear of punishment if they chose not to conform - under a police state they were quickly dealt with - ATP.

**Arrest + Trial + Punishment. P. Chantler, History Teacher.**

[www.studymode.com/essay](http://www.studymode.com/essay)

The economic situation was bad before the Nazi Party came to power. Hitler used this skilfully and promised the restoration of Germany to its former glory. People were happy to follow because it seemed like the answer they were looking for. Many looked around and saw Jewish people doing well. Adolf Hitler, for all his massive faults, was a leader. He commanded respect from the German people by saying the right things that created anger in the people. He gave the German youth employment, goals and a future...no longer a shamed country burdened with the debts of the reparations, but an empire.

So few people opposed him.

[www.johndclare.net](http://www.johndclare.net)



How far does source F support H?

Point of support or corroboration

Points not supported or corroborated

Mostly supports  Does not support

How reliable is source B?

Reason source B may be reliable :

Reason source B may not be reliable :

More reliable  More unreliable

Quick Questions

Which sources support the concept of 'carrot'?

A B C D E F G H I

Which sources support the concept of stick?

A B C D E F G H I

The MOST reliable source is ...

The LEAST reliable source is....

The MOST useful source is ...

The LEAST reliable source is....

Why So Little Opposition To Nazi Rule?

Carrot P1

Carrot P2

Carrot P3

Stick P1

Stick P2

Stick P3



# Why Were The Nazis Able To Deal With Opponents So Effectively?



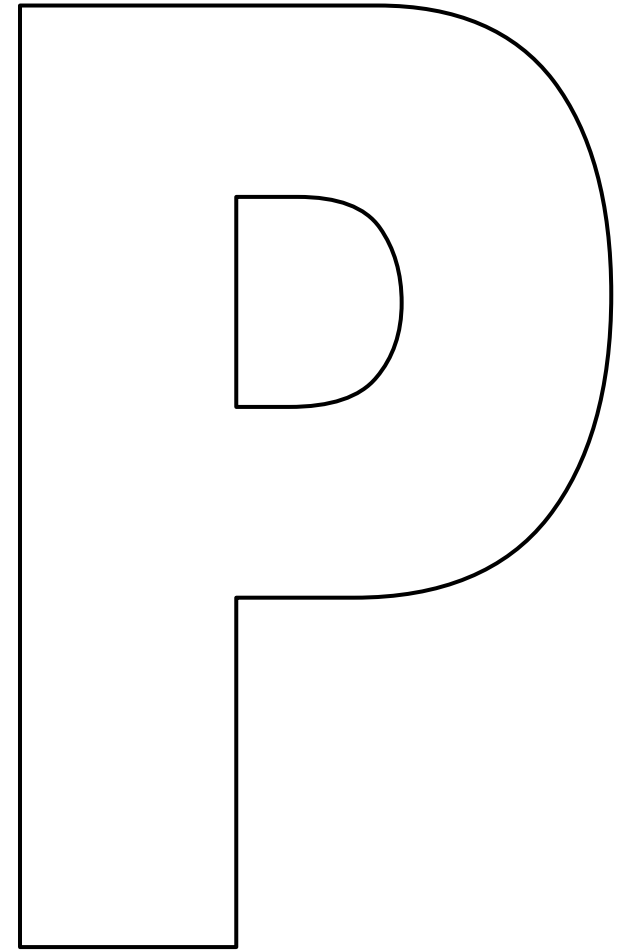
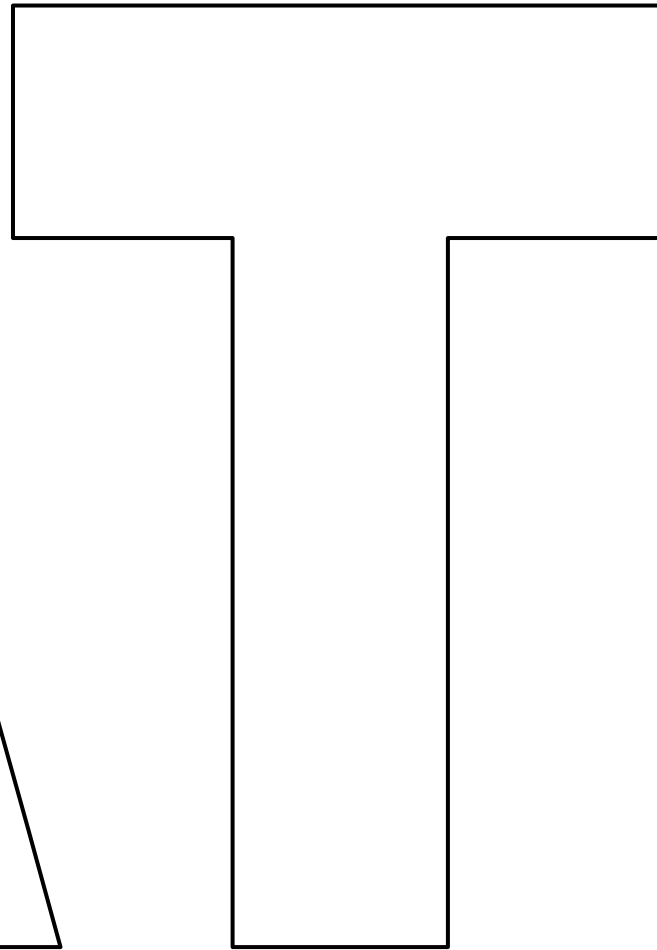
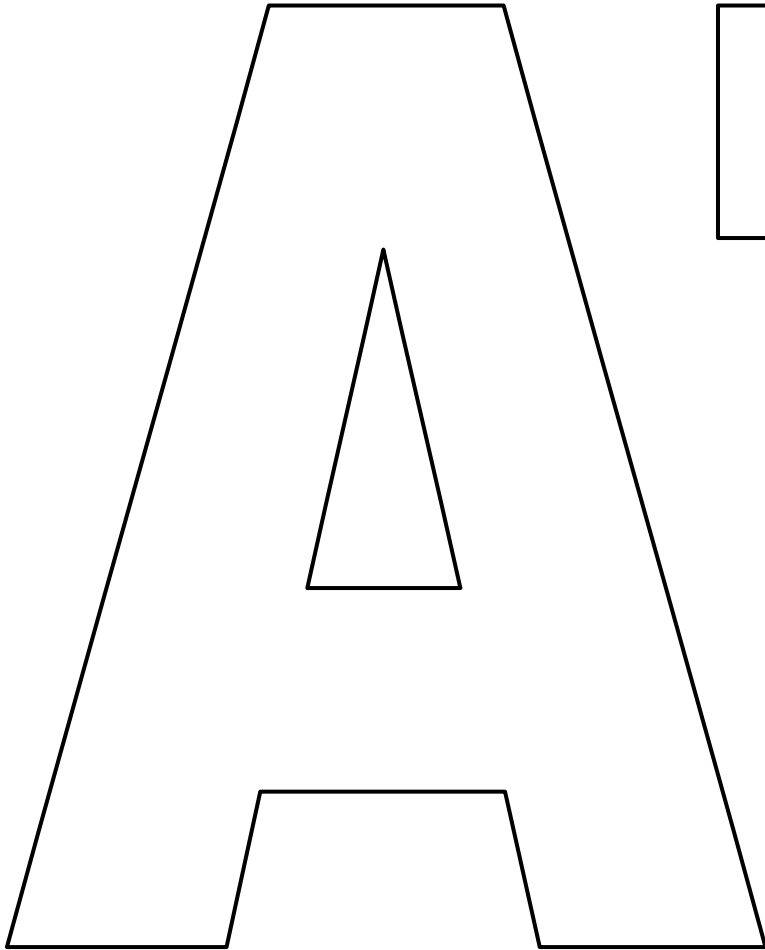
Intro -

PPT Revision Worksheet

Firstly,

Furthermore,

Finally,



Conc -

# The Nazi Attitude / Polices Towards Women

7 minute starter



**Know** - key Nazi policies towards women and to **Explore** the success of Nazi policies.

Women were vital to Hitler's aim of a '\_\_\_\_\_ Year Reich'. Their expected role was explained by Joseph Goebbels in 1929, "*The mission of women is to be beautiful and to bring children into the world. This is not at all as unmodern as it sounds. The female bird pretties herself for her mate and hatches \_\_\_\_\_ for him. In exchange, the male takes care of gathering food, and stands \_\_\_\_\_ and wards off the enemy.*" Women were expected to stay home and be good wives and mothers to the pure \_\_\_\_\_ men who would fight for German '\_\_\_\_\_'. Female doctors, teachers and lawyers were forced to \_\_\_\_\_ their jobs. Indoctrination of women began at an early age, in school and youth groups. Here they learned about taking care of their bodies and running a household. Women's education followed the three 'K's'. church, \_\_\_\_\_, kitchen, Kuche and children, \_\_\_\_\_. Hitler wanted a high birth rate and families to have at least \_\_\_ children. **The Law for the Encouragement of Marriage** gave newly-weds a loan of \_\_\_\_\_ marks and allowed them to keep \_\_\_\_\_ marks for each child they had. Women were awarded the 'Mother's Cross' if they gave birth to \_\_\_ children or more, presented on the 12th of August, the birthday of Hitler's mother. Not all women agreed with Nazi policies towards women and some resisted. However, like most who opposed the Nazis they faced \_\_\_\_\_ punishment. In 1933, a \_\_\_\_\_ camp for women was opened in Moringen. Things were to change for women as the war progressed. As more and more men were needed to fight in WW2 the Nazis introduced a '\_\_\_\_\_ Year' during which women were used to work in jobs in factories and on farms. Women were paid 2/3 less than men.

Concentration	Guard	4	Eggs	Kids	Ruthless	250	Aryan
Lebensraum	Kinde	Quit	Duty	1000	Summer	Kirche	8



Can you spot 5+ Nazi values here?

## True or False?

- Women made appointments have sex with SS soldiers =
- Women were expected to be slim =
- Women should wear high-heeled shoes =
- Women with diseases were sterilised =
- Women should not work for a living =
- Abortion was legal under the Nazis =
- Many women felt less safe under Nazi rule =
- Men allowed to divorce women who had an STD =
- There were 25% more births under the Nazis =
- Women had sex with more men =
- Many women wanted Hitler to father their baby =
- Women expected to wear trousers =
- Women should dye their hair blonde =
- Women should go on diets =
- Teenage girls were encouraged to have sex =
- There were less divorces under the Nazis =



# Jewish Persecution - propaganda, laws and broken glass



5 min starter

**Know** - how the persecution of Jews increased and **explore** what happened during Kristallnacht



Fix Errors



Mathlete



Guess



Investigate



Choose



M. Choice



Unscramble



Odd one out



Message

Hitler believed that pure Germans belonged to the European 'Master Race' known as Hairyans. They were short, blond haired and brown eyed. Hitler believed that Jews were a danger to the purity and future of the German Empire .

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_



As soon as they took power in 1933 the Nazis began indoctrination and persecution of the Jews.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



The first action against the Jews took place in April 1933. SA men put up \_\_\_\_\_ telling people to \_\_\_\_\_ Jewish shops and then stood outside to help \_\_\_\_\_ this.

**Bollards placards posters enter avoid promote attack boycott smash response**



Anti-Semitic p\_\_\_\_\_ began to have an impact on the minds of German people. Jews were discriminated against in employment and fired from jobs. Shops and restaurants began to put up signs r\_\_\_\_\_ entry to Jews.



In 1935, the **Nuremberg Laws** on Citizenship and Race were passed by the Nazis.

Germans and Jews not allowed to marry :  
Sex between Germans and Jews banned :  
Jews to carry identity papers at all times :  
Jews already married cannot have children :  
Jews not allowed to display Nazi flags :  
Jews were no longer German citizens :



**My Years In Germany By Martha Todd, 1939.**

'A young girl was being pushed and shoved in the road. Her head had been shaved and she was wearing a sign across her breast. We followed and watched as the crown insulted her. We were told she was dating a \_\_\_\_\_'



**Kristallnacht 9—10th November** : 1938, a Ernst vom Rath was \_\_\_\_\_ by a \_\_\_\_\_ In killed Jew in November diplomat named Paris. German \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Rath's murder gave the Nazis an excuse to attack Jews. Another reason may have been that Goebbels had fallen out of favour with Hitler after having an affair with a German actress. **Why could this have been a trigger?** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Over the next few days SS men attacked Jewish, shops, businesses, and synagogues burning and breaking windows. \_\_\_\_\_ Jews were killed and 1000's put in concentration camps.



Many Germans were alarmed at what they saw during the 'Night Of The Broken Glass'. However, the Nazis controlled press said Kristallnacht was the result of unplanned attacks by the German people.



*'I believe ( Kristallnacht ) was the day we lost our innocence. It would be fair to point out that I myself never met a Nazi who wanted the mass murder of the Jews. We wanted them out of Germany but certainly not want them to be killed.'*  
**Alfons Heck, Hitler Youth, 1938.**

Some Germans were also Jews : T / F  
Kristallnacht means 'Crystal Night' : T / F  
Kristallnacht took place over one night only : T / F  
Kristallnacht started on the 9th Nov, 1935 : T / F  
Alfons Heck believed Kristallnacht was right : T / F  
A Church is a Jewish place of worship : T / F  
German people were mostly to blame : T / F



# The Nazis and Young People

50 min documentary



**To Know** - how the Nazis indoctrinated young people **Explore** - the roles of youth group and schools in this brainwashing.

Hitler wanted young Germans to be loyal, fit, brave Nazis. Youth groups were already popular in Germany. The Hitler Youth was started in the 1920's. In 1933 all other non Nazi groups were closed down.

**A**

Teachers were expected to teach Nazi ideas. Those who refused were fired. Teachers were expected to go to Nazi teachers' camps where they learned about teaching PE and methods of indoctrination. **97 percent** of teachers joined. The German education minister was **Bernhard Rust**.

**B**



The Nazis also made special military style schools run by the SS called **Napolas**. These schools took the best boys and trained them to be the future military leaders of Germany. Boys were put into 'squads' rather than classes.

**D**

In schools subjects such as Maths, Biology, History and language all stated the importance of Germany, Hitler and the Nazis. Other races were shown as inferior and dangerous.

**F**

By 1939 over 80 percent of boys aged between 14-18 were members of the Hitler youth. Girls joined the **League of Maidens**. All youth groups were led by **Baldur Von Schirach**.

**G**

There are four or five teachers who are not Nazis but if I went to America, Nazis will come in and there will be no honest teaching in the whole school. If only there could be some collective action amongst teachers. But we cannot meet.

**Dr Schuster, Geography teacher 1938.**

**C**

**E** 'All German youth is to be organised within the Hitler Youth. German youth shall be educated physically, morally and intellectually in the spirit of National Socialism.' **Adolf Hitler 1936.**

A squadron of 45 bombers drops incendiary (fire) bombs. Each bomb weighs 1.5 kilos. What was the total weight of the bombs dropped?

**I**

How many fires were started if 1/3 of the bombs hit their target and 20% started fires?

**H**



**J**



**Boys' Groups**



**Girls' Groups**



**Schools**

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