

THE NAZI REGIME



The Nazi Dictatorship : Unit Key Words.

Task : 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

Ruler Of a Court

Secret Group Or Movement

German State Secret Police

To Treat Unfairly

Pure Germanic People

Methods Of Communication

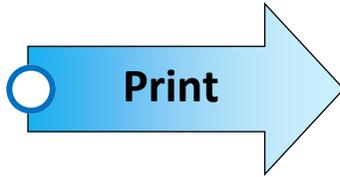
A Military Led Rebellion

Important Resources

The Nazi Use Of Propaganda And Technology

Discover : how the Nazis used media and culture to control people **Explore** : how they solved problems **Skill**: identifying evidence and evaluation.

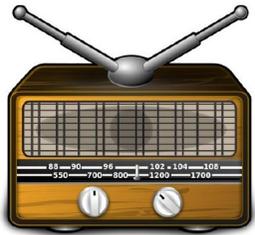
One reason why there was so little opposition to Nazi rule was a result of the work of Dr J _____ G _____. His was the 'Minister For P _____ and Enlightenment.' Goebbels was a fanatic follower of Hitler and genuinely believed Hitler was the saviour of Germany and had been chosen by God. His job was to persuade, convince or brainwash other German into believing this too. It was Goebbels who would decide what the people could hear, see or experience. **How would he do this?**



The Problem in 1933
Germany had no national newspapers but 47000 local ones. Many Jewish Communists and Social Democrat papers.

Nazi Solutions / Key points

1:
2:
3:
4:



The Problem in 1933
Goebbels believed radio was more important than newspapers. States had their own radio stations. Not many Germans had radios.

Nazi Solutions / Key points

1:
2:
3:
4:



The Problem in 1933
Goebbels believed marches and rallies helped keep people loyal, feel safe and important. How would he make these rallies and marches exciting?

Nazi Solutions / Key points

1:
2:
3:
4:



The Problem in 1933
Germans had enjoyed a 'Golden Age' of cinema in the 1920's. Would the German people accept Nazi political films in the 1930s?

Nazi Solutions / Key points

1:
2:
3:
4:



'There were bands, marches and Hitler's brilliant speeches. The rallies brought colour and excitement to people's lives. They gave a sense of belonging to a greater movement. The rallies also showed the power of the Nazi state and persuaded people that every other German supported the Nazi cause. The Nazis also understood that the rallies brought order out of chaos so the rallies were organised to emphasis order'. (Ben Walsh, school text book)

Goebbels believed that propaganda worked best if people were entertained, so he wanted films to be well made. Two Nazi propaganda films are still regarded as masterpieces of cinema—The 'Triumph of the Will' about the Nuremberg Rally and 'Olympiad' about the 1936 Berlin Olympics. Both were by female director, Leni Riefenstahl.

The National Socialist Party rallies were held here every September, up until 1938. They lasted a week and drew as many as one million people to Nuremberg from all over Germany. The central events comprised numerous roll calls in the presence of Adolf Hitler as well as mass parades of all significant organisations of the Nazi state, both on the Nazi Party Rally Grounds and in the Old Town.

'The cinema was also closely controlled. All films, fictional or factual, comedies or drama had to control a pro Nazi message. Before every film newsreels were played to show the greatness of Hitler and all he had achieved. However, many Germans came late to avoid having to watch these.'
Ben Walsh, school textbook.



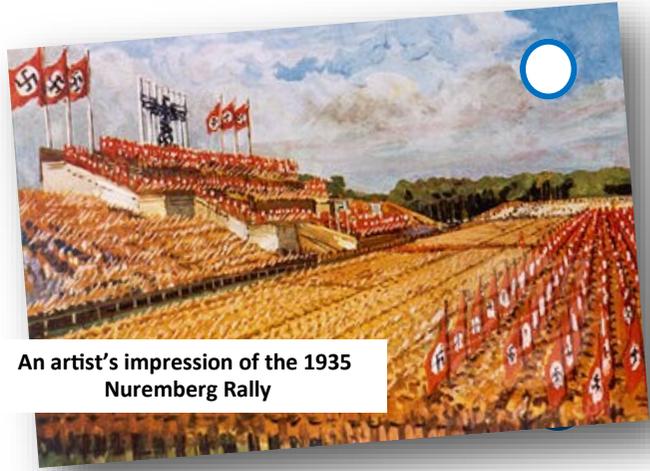
Goebbels formed the Reich Radio Company. It took control over all other radio companies. They also produced thousands of cheap radios (they could not pick up international broadcast)

In 1933 a mass book burning took place. Thousands of students joined in to burn books that had anti-Nazi ideas



Goebbels banned anti-Nazi newspapers. People who did not subscribe for papers were threatened. Publishers, journalists were controlled and content edited by Nazis.

The cinema was very popular with German people following the 'Golden Age' of the 1920's. The Nazis put in huge resources into making thousands of films. An examples included 'Jud Suss' the 'Eternal Jew'.



'Attention, the Fuhrer is speaking on the radio. On Wednesday 21 March, The Fuhrer is speaking on all German radio stations from 11am to 1130 am. It is ordered that all factory owners, department stores, shops, pubs, offices and blocks of flats put up loudspeakers an hour before the broadcast of the Fuhrer's speech so the whole workforce and national comrades can participate fully in the broadcast.'
A Newspaper Advertisement, 16 March 1934.

An artist's impression of the 1935 Nuremberg Rally

Typical broadcasts were Hitler's speeches, German music and programmes about German history. The Nazis also invented the idea of new flashes and community programmes. They had children's programmes which taught children how to properly serve their country. Greg Lacy, school text book.



Dr Joseph Goebbels
'Minister for Propaganda and Enlightenment'



By 1939, over 70 percent of German household had a radio. For those who did not 6000 speakers were put up in public places.

Which Minorities Did The Nazis Persecute And Why?

Discover : the reasons for persecution **Explore** : the methods of persecution used **Skill** : knowledge and understanding.

Target 1 : non-Aryans. Hitler believed in the theory of Social Darwinism, that Aryans were a MASTER RACE, descended from the legendary Teutonic Knights. They were strongest people and others were weaker. They were scared that non-Aryans were weakening Germany and stopping it from becoming great again. Non-Aryans were a threat to Hitler's dream of 'ein Volke, ein Reich, ein Fuhrer.' (One people, one empire, one leader)

Target 2 : Unfit to work. Hitler also disliked those Germans who were lazy or unable to work. He saw the disabled, alcoholics, prostitutes or simply the work-shy (lazy) as a burden on the economy. If they were not able to contribute to (help) the new Germany they should be removed.



Look at this scum! We want to breed a MASTER RACE of Aryans just like me!

1
2
3



Jews

○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Laws
The Nuremberg Laws were passed against Jews in 1935. The Nazis also hated Gypsies as they were non Aryan AND considered work-shy. In 1938, they passed the 'Struggle Against The Gypsie Plague' Law. This ordered the registration of all Gypsies.



Gypsies

○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Sterilisation
The Nazis wanted to stop some people having children. In 1933 they passed a law which allowed for the sterilisation of the homeless, alcoholics and 'those of simple mind' About 350 000 men and women sterilised in total.



Disabled

○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Concentration Camps
By 1936, work-shy, gypsies, tramps, beggars, gays, alcoholics, prostitutes and criminals were being sent to camps. 11,000 beggars put in camps by 1938. 6 million Jews were murdered in camps by 1945



Mentally Ill

○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Euthanasia
The Nazis began the killing of mentally ill and handicapped adults and children in 1939. Starvation, experiments, injections and later gas chambers were used to kill them. 72,000 murdered before Church protests had it stopped in 1941.

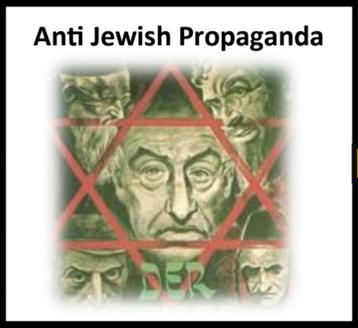


Work-shy

○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Focus On Anti-Semitism

1 : Jews were not Aryan.
2 : The loss of WW1 (stab in back)
3 : Hitler's personal experience when homeless after WW1. He saw rich Jews during the Global Depression. (Lawyers, business owners. (The Jewish conspiracy)



The Nuremberg Laws 1935

Kristallnacht 1938

The Final Solution 1941-45





"I prayed with them and cried out to my God and theirs. How glad I should have been to go into the gas chambers with them! How gladly I should have died the same death as theirs. Then an SS officer in uniform would have been found in the gas chambers . But I could not do this yet. I felt I must not succumb to the temptation to die with these people. I now knew a great deal about these murders. I saw everything! The mothers, their babies at the breast, the little naked children, the men and women, naked. They enter into the death chamber, pushed by the leather whips of the SS. Seven to eight hundred persons on twenty-five square meters. More than half are children . Up till then people were alive in these chambers .. another 25 minutes went by. True, many were now dead. After 28 minutes, only a few were still alive. At last after 32 minutes, everyone was dead. Finally, all were dead like pillars of basalt, still erect, not having any place to fall. One could tell families even in death. They were still holding hands, stiffened in death so that it was difficult to tear them apart to clear the chamber for the next load ...Taking my life in my hands every moment, I continued to inform hundreds of people of these horrible massacres. Among them were the Niemöller family, the Catholic Bishop of Berlin, so that he could transmit my information to the Bishop and to the Pope. In this way, thousands of people were informed by me."

SS Officer, Kurt Gerstein's testimony during the Nuremberg Trials, 1945. (Later in the war he destroyed shipments of Zyklon B gas)



Who created this source: _____ their job, role or position: _____

Who is it for / audience: _____

When was it created: Year: ____ Century: ____ BCE CE Primary Secondary Tertiary

Where is the person who created the source from ? _____

What type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other : _____

What is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

The **MAIN** point of the source is : _____

Furthermore it reveals : _____

Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

Use the bias indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or unreliable / biased.

Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration

C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	M O T I V E	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Not Corroborated	What	Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Corroborated		Could the person know things others do not? Do they have an important job? Is the person trustworthy? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?	Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person and a Jewish person may feel angry towards Germans even today.		Does the person have a motive or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda? Persuasion?

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **Reliable**

1: The source content (what) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example : ' _____ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example from the source : ' _____ ,

3: The source MOTIVE (why) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / corroborated?



Hitler's Henchmen

www.nazis.dk

listverse.com/2010/08/22/top-15-most-evil-nazis/tm

Albert Speer

Nazi Architect and Engineer



Wartime Armaments Minister

Organisational skills helped Nazis prolong the war

Sentenced to 20 years. Admitted guilt ... 'one good Nazi'.

H. Goering

Head of the Luftwaffe (German Air Force)



Minister of the Economy 1937-1941

The 4 Year Plan

Sentenced to hang but killed himself the night before with cyanide.

Heinrich

Leader Of The SS And Gestpo



Ran the Death Camps

Responsible for the 'Final Solution'

Drank cyanide after being arrested

Himmler

Allowed Leading Nazi Doctor

Minister for Propaganda and Enlightenment



Persuaded Germans to commit to TOTAL War

A Gifted Orator

Killed himself, wife and his six children

J. Goebbels

Performed horrible experiments of Jewish men, women and children



Known As Auschwitz's 'Angel of Death'

Escaped after WW2 to South America. Died in 1979;

J. Mengele



Hitler's Henchmen

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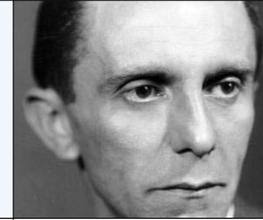
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Opposition To The Nazis

Economic Miracle?

The Nazis And The Churches

How Successful Were the Nazis Policies Towards Women?

Who Were Hitler's Henchmen?

Kristallnacht

To What Extent Did the Nazis Control Germany?

OFSTED : 'Outstanding Lessons'.