

Hitler's Germany

Important Dates ☆

- ★ **1914:** Start of WWI
- ★ **1917:** October Revolution/Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- ★ **1918:** End of WWI; Declaration of Weimar Republic
- ★ **1919:** Treaty of Versailles; Formation of LON
- ★ **1920:** Kapp Putsch
- ★ **1923:** Hitler's failed Munich Putsch; The Ruhr Crisis
- ★ **1924:** Dawes Plan
- ★ **1925:** Locarno Treaties
- ★ **1929:** Young Plan; The Great Depression
- ★ **1932:** July elections; Hitler's Appeal to the Nation
- ★ **1933:** Hitler becomes Chancellor; Reichstag Fire & Emergency Power; March elections & Enabling Act
- ★ **1934:** Night of the long Knives; death of President Hindenburg; Hitler became Führer

Important People ☆

Chaotic White Male			
	Name <i>Adolf Hitler</i>	Name <i>Paul von Hindenburg</i>	Name <i>Ernest Rohm</i>
	Role Führer of 	Role Former President of 	Role Leader of SA
Chaotic White Male			
	Name <i>Heinrich Himmler</i>	Name <i>Herman Goering</i>	Name <i>Joseph Goebbels</i>
	Role Head of SS	Role Minister of Interior	Role Minister of Propaganda

Key: Important, Define, Example, Answer/CC, Date, Person, term, ↑ increased, ✿ resources

Nazi Ideology	
Political	Economic
Rejection of Internationalism - national interests > diplomacy & cooperation - rejected outward-looking international perspective of LON and countries that led LON (🇬🇧 & 🇫🇷) - goal: abolish TOV & all terms, including LON Führer Principle - replaced democracy with Führer as supreme authority - Hitler as single source of power; the strong leader Aggressive Foreign Policy - pulled out as many international agreements & treaties as possible - only signed treaties with nations they needed to further Nazi interests - to protect national interests & strategically set themselves up to win the war that Hitler was planning > Rome-Berlin Axis pact with Italy (1936) > Nazi-Soviet Pact with USSR (1939)	Autarky - belief that the Nazi nation should be entirely economically self sufficient - goal: strived to restore economy to the point where they do not need to depend on other countries to support the economy
Military	Social
Lebensraum - living space: 🇩🇪 needed to expand to exercise its superiority (expansionist ideology) Annexation - take over/annex other countries and incorporate territory into their nation - Anschluss (1938)	- used Social Darwinism theory to argue that the Aryan race was the most advanced and thus the superior race - Jewish race seen as inferior race - theory was used to justify Nazi racial policies - ghettoisation, clearing & extermination to remove inferior minority groups from population (ethnic cleansing) - unite all racially pure 🇩🇪s to return to the motherland and <i>make 🇩🇪 great again</i>

Rise of Hitler

CC ☆

Hitler rise to power

- ★ able to gain **broad-based** support (✓✓)
- ★ able to eliminate **political** opponents (✗✗)
- ★ **Note:**
- ✗ other parties losing support ≠ Nazis gained support
- ✓ parties lost support from different groups of 🇩🇪s → 🇩🇪s gave their support to Nazis **because** → Nazis made **promises** that appealed to different groups of 🇩🇪s

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Weaknesses of the WG

Political

Political Weaknesses of the Weimar Government	
D	The Weimar Constitution
Ex	- new Weimar govt. came up with a new constitution - was approved by a majority in the Reichstag but there were a number of representatives who voted against it - under new constitution, Germans >20yrs old and women could vote - party representation in Reichstag would be determined by proportional representation - in order to form a govt. → several parties must come together → coalition govt. - challenging to pass laws as govt. consisted of diff. parties
A	Led to the rise of Hitler as: - germans were used to strong leadership under the Kaiser - Hitler's Nazi Party promised them strong leadership - able to: - gain broad-based support from: nationalists, older germans
D	Blamed for signing the armistice & TOV
Ex	- many germans felt shocked and angry with terms of TOV - majority thought that the german army had ended the war undefeated - many germans called the treaty a dictated peace (diktat) forced upon germas - germans saw the Weimar Republic and its politicians "November Criminals" and believed they have been "stabbed in the back" (dolchstoß) by the politicians who agreed to the armistice
A	This led to the rise of Hitler as: - Weimar Govt. was associated with the signing of the armistice and TOV - Hitler was seen as the leader who will make G strong again - able to: - gain broad-based support from: nationalists, army
D	Internal threats to the Weimar Republic

Internal threats to the Weimar Republic			
D	Ex		A
many groups opposed and wanted to	uprisings and rebellions	How did the WG stop the disorder?	- these uprisings and rebellions created social disorder ??

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overthrow the WG			
Spartacist © Rebellion - Jan 1919	- inspired by © Revolution in Russia - took over control of public buildings - put up red flags (symbol of ©)	- WG used the Freikorps to stop rebellion - because the  army was restricted to 100,000 men by TOV!	
Kapp Putsch - March 1920	- led by Kapp - nationalist - gathered the Freikorps in an attempt to take over the military and overthrow the WR because of humiliation caused by TOV	Putsch did not have the support of the people or  Army and was crushed :(	
Hitler's failed Munich Putsch - Nov 1923	 was facing econ. problems - Hitler used anger by s to stage a revolt - planned to seize control of Bavaria and then marche to berlin and overthrow the WR - failure showed Hitler he needed to win support of people through legal means (elections) rather than violence	- revolt was badly organised 16 Nazis killed - Hitler was arrested; wrote Mein Kampf - Hitler was given a light sentence as many people including judges, rich people, the army and nationalists supported the Nazis - Hitler's failed putsch and trial made him into a national figure in 1923	

Economic

Economic Weaknesses of the Weimar Government		
D	Ex	A
The Ruhr Crisis & Hyperinflation	- TOV forced G to pay reparations of 6.6 billion pounds - G failed to make payment in January 1923 - Fr and Belgium troops occupied Ruhr and took its resources as payment - German govt. ordered workers to go on a strike → halt in industrial production → G currency collapsed	Led to rise of Hitler as: - Ruhr crisis showed the inability of the Weimar govt. to manage economy → resulted in hyperinflation - middle class Germans lost all their savings and became poor - Hitler vowed to... - improve the economy - create a strong govt.

Key: **Important**, **Define**, **Example**, **Answer/CC**, **Date**, **Person**, **term**, ↑ increased, ✨ resources

	govt. continued printing banknotes as more money caused value of the currency to decrease → led to hyperinflation	- WG's inability to provide solutions to econ problems in 1923 led to rise of Hitler - able to:
Hyperinflation (info)	- with limited supply of goods, demand for goods remain high - prices of goods ↑; money loses value - workers & employees need more money to survive - govt. runs out of money to pay workers and reparations - govt. pays more money to pay workers and debt - cycle repeats - e.g. 1kg of butter: 2.70 marks in 1913 vs 6 billion marks in 1923	→ gain broad-based support from: workers, nationalists, middle-class farmers
Impact of Great Depression	- US's economy was booming and shares on the stock market were rising - Oct 1929: buying of shares on the stock exchange began to slow down - rumours spread that the boom was over; people rushed to sell shares - rush turned into panic; share prices ↓ dramatically 29 Oct 1929: many who bought shares suffered; total value of stocks fell by \$30 billion - US economy crashed → economic depression → US bankers and businessmen asked G to repay the loans and started to remove their investments from G	Led to rise of Hitler as: - without loans from US, G cannot: - pay reparations - recover economically - afford social services - impact of the GD resulted in poverty, starvation and homelessness - Weimar coalition govt's ineffective economic measures → lost support - germans also feared the Communists as they would lose their land, assets, and private property - Hitler promised to: - offered economically stable jobs - overturn TOV - able to: → gain broad-based support from: workers, middle-class, civil servants, farmers, businessmen

Hitler's Strengths

Leadership Abilities		
D	Ex	A

Key: **Important**, **Define**, **Example**, **Answer/CC**, **Date**, **Person**, **term**, ↑ increased, ✨ resources

Winning support for Nazi Party	• Hitler was persuasive and charming - powerful and confident speaker who prepared and practised his speeches • Good at reading the audience and appeared sincere to them in understanding people and their problems • Spoke to people at different venues and occasions - mass rallies, parades, radio, beer halls → addressed people's concerns • Promised to remove the threat of Communism and trade unions • Creation of a network of local Nazi parties • Targeted propaganda and recruitment efforts at industrial workers and farmers - praised farmers for being "true" Aryan Germans and attacked the WG for not looking after their interests • Promised to overthrow the WG and appealed to Germans that remembered the days of democracy fondly	Led to rise of Hitler as: • Allowed him to make different promises to appeal to different groups of Germans • Able to: → gain broad-based support from: nationalists, business workers and industrialists who agreed with his views
Propaganda	• Hitler named Joseph Goebbels the Nazi Propaganda Director before the Nazis came to power, and as the Propaganda Minister after 1933 • Goebbels was in charge of formulating the strategy that created the myth of Hitler as a brilliant and decisive leader, and as the saviour of the new G • Used propaganda to exploit the effects of the Great Depression • Nazi leaflets, newspapers and radio broadcasts blamed the economic problems on the TOV especially the reparations • Blame the WG for being too selfish and divided to take actions to provide employment • Promised rebuilding G's armed forces, employment and support for the workers • Blamed Jews for the problems G was facing	Led to rise of Hitler as: • gain broad-based support from: → all Germans
The SA and SS	• Under the WG, there were frequent street battles between communist groups and the police - large unruly groups of unemployed workers on the streets • While SA and SS gave the impression of discipline and order as they fought the communists and had good organisation among themselves	Led to rise of Hitler as: • Showed the Nazi Party can create a sense of order in G → allowed them to gain broad-based support from: anti-communists, businessmen, industrialists → eliminate political opponents

Consolidation of Power

Political impact of Hitler's rule

Key: Important, Define, Example, Answer/CC, Date, Person, term, ↑ increased, ✿ resources

D	Ex	A
Reichstag Fire	★ Feb 1933 - Reichstag building set on fire - young Dutch © arrested, 'confessed' and charged with starting the fire - Hitler used this as evidence that the ©s were plotting against his govt.; calling the actions of © terrorists	- legal power was given to Hitler to arrest the ©s © caused disorder, instability → directly threaten Reichstag - happened a few days before the March 1933 elections ✓✓ - 🇩🇪s gave their support to Hitler as he was seen as the saviour of 🇩🇪 and a capable leader - WG sees © as threat → Hitler as Chancellor the only option to eliminate with EP ✗✗ - Reichstag Fire & the ED allowed Hitler to eliminate © (biggest rival)
Enabling Act	- Hitler claimed that the country was in great danger → convinced President Hindenburg to give him Emergency Powers - to deal with © threat and protect the Fatherland 4000 leading ©s were arrested and imprisoned - all civil and political rights suspended (e.g. right to hold meetings) - anyone could be imprisoned and detained without trial	
Gleichstag (Co-ordination)		
	At this point, Hitler had managed to gain control of SOCIETY	
Night of the Long Knives		
	At this point, Hitler had managed to gain control of ARMY	

Enabling Act		
D	Ex	A
blamed the ©s	used Emergency Powers as a result of the RF to ban the © Party from taking their seats	✓✓ - he gained support as his rule would meet the needs of the Centre Party and Nationalist Party members
- need 2/3 majority to pass laws - tried to win support from other parties	- Hitler promised to protect the Catholic Church to win the support of the Centre Party - Nationalists were willing to support Hitler as he promised to revive 🇩🇪's glory	

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use intimidation to keep opponents away from entering the Opera House	heavily SA and SS were present to ensure voting was carried out in the way Hitler wanted	Fear of opposing Hitler will result in acts of violence by SA & SS → ensure votes for Hitler to get EA
The Enabling Act	- with the support from the Nationalists and the Centre Party, Hitler had the $\frac{2}{3}$ majority to pass laws - he passed The Enabling Act 444 approval and 94 against - The Enabling Act enabled Hitler to have the power to pass laws without the approval of the Reichstag	- The Enabling Act gave the Nazi Party supreme power  ceased to be a democracy - Hitler used the EA to pass laws to ban all other parties  became a One-Party state in July 1933

CK: The Reichstag Fire

★ February 27, 1933

- The  parliament (Reichstag) building burned down due to arson.
- The Nazi leadership and its  Nationalist coalition partners exploited the fire to persuade President Paul von Hindenburg that Communists were planning a violent uprising to derail 's "national renewal."
- They claimed that emergency legislation was needed to prevent this.
- Using emergency constitutional powers, Adolf Hitler's cabinet had issued a **Decree for the Protection of the  People** on February 4, 1933.
- This decree placed constraints on the press and authorised the police to ban political meetings and marches, effectively hindering electoral campaigning.
- Though the origins of the fire are still unclear, in a propaganda maneuver, the coalition government (Nazis and the  Nationalist People's Party) blamed the Communists.
- They exploited the Reichstag fire to secure President von Hindenburg's approval for an emergency decree, **the decree "For the Protection of the People and State"** of February 28, one day after the burning of the Reichstag.
- Popularly known as the Reichstag Fire Decree, the regulations **suspended the right to assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and other constitutional protections, including all restraints on police investigations.**
- Justified on the false premise that the Communists were planning an uprising to overthrow the state, the Reichstag Fire Decree permitted the regime to arrest and incarcerate political opponents without specific charge, dissolve political organisations, and to suppress publications. It also gave the central government the authority to overrule state and local laws and overthrow state and local governments.

The Night of the Long Knives, June 1934 remove threats within Nazi Party

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D	Ex	A
Ernest Rohm, leader of SA, was a threat	• leader of SA • wanted to replace the National  Army with his SA • Hitler distrusted Rohm who now headed a 4 million strong SA • possibility that Ernst Rihm could rise past Hitler in status and power in the Nazi Party	• Hitler was prepared to use violence to remove threats • he was encourage to remove Rohm by 2 leading nazis who were jealous of Rohm's power ◦ Heinrich Himmler, head of SS ◦ Herman Goering, Minister of Interior • in June 1934, Rohm and other leaders were arrested and shot • Rohm was charged with plotting a coup • the Night of the Long Knives allowed Hitler and the Nazi Party to consolidate power because he... •   - eliminated possible threats to his power and... • controlled the military
The SA was a threat	• SA men numbered more than 4 million • SA will become more powerful if they absorbed the NGA • SA had also become ↑ restless due to lack of respect & recognition for the role they played in Hitler's rise • Hitler was embarrassed by the continued violence of the SA ◦ he no longer needed the SA as he now had the SS his own personal bodyguards formed in 1925	
 Army hated the SA	• saw SA as undisciplined, a menace • SA numbered more than 1 million vs 100,000 men army	•   -  Army gave their support to Hitler • every soldier in the  army swore an oath of 'unconditional obedience to Adolf Hitler'
 public hated the SA	• saw them as a gang of things who caused trouble	•   -  public supported Hitler because he removed SA which had terrorised them • shows Hitler's care for their well being by protecting interests

- ★ Hitler became Fuhrer in August 1934.
- President Hindenberg died.
- Hitler was Chancellor, President, and Commander of the Army.
- He had unlimited powers and there was no one powerful enough to stop him.
- Hitler became the Supreme Leader - the Fuhrer.

Impact of Hitler's Rule

CC ☆

Impact of Hitler's rule/policies

- ★ **beneficial:** positive outcomes for country/people 👍
- ★ **disaster:** negative outcomes for country/people 👎

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Success vs Failure of policy

★ **success**: positive outcomes for country/people 👍

★ **failure**: negative outcomes for country/people 👎

★ **main aim of Hitler**: totalian rule over 🇩🇪 and its people

Political impact of hitler's rule	
D	Reichstag fire
Ex	- On 27 feb 1933, the reichstag building had been set on fire. A young dutch communist - marinus van der lubbe was arrested, quickly confessed and charged with setting the fire - Hitler used this as evidence that the communists were plotting against his govt - calling it the actions of communist terrorists - Hitler convinced hindenburg that this was the beginning of a communist uprising → persuaded him to pass the decree for the protection of people and state → hitler granted emergency powers - All civil and political rights (rights to hold meetings) were suspended - Anyone could be imprisoned and detained by the police without trail
A	Allowed hitler to consolidate his power because: - Police, SA, SS arrested 4000 communists on the night of the fire - Operation party meetings, newspapers and radio broadcasts were banned - Happened a few days before 1933 elections Germans gave hitler their support as he was seen as a saviour of germany as he was able to provide law & order - Allowed hitler to eliminate his political oppenents
D	Enabling Act
Ex	- Promised the catholic church to win the support of the centre party - Nationalists willing to support hitler as he promised to revive germany's glory - Heavily armed SA and SS were present to ensure voting was carried out in the way hitler wanted - With support from nationalists & centre party, hitler had 2/3 majority to pass laws - Passed the enabling act (444 in approval, 94 against) - Enabled hitler to have power to pass laws without approval of the reichstag
A	Allowed hitler to consolidate his power as: - Managed to gain support from the other political parties - Eliminated his political opponents - communists - Enabling act gave nazi party supreme power, germany ceased to be a democracy - Pass laws to ban all political parties - germany became a one-party state in july 1933

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D	Gleichschaltung (co-ordination)
Ex	- Bringing together all aspects of the state under nazi control, including civil service, judiciary, army - April 1933, passed a law that banned jews from civil service, banned trade unions and eventually banned all political parties
A	Allowed hitler to consolidate his power as: - Extend control over germany in all aspects of german life - Eliminate all political opposition
D	Night of the Long Knives
Ex	- Ernest rohm (leader of SA) was a threat - he wanted to replace the german army with the SA - Hitler distrusted rohm - Rohm headed a 3mil strong SA compared to german army on 100 000 - Real possibility that rohm could surpass hitler in status and power in the party - SA became increasingly restless due to lack of respect and recognition for the role they played in hitler's rise - Hitler was embarrassed of the continued violence of the SA - no longer needed them as he had SS
A	Allowed hitler to consolidate his power as: - Prepared to use violence to remove threats - Encouraged by heinrich himmler and herman goering to remove rohm - June 1934, rohm and other SA leaders were arrested and shot, rohm accused of planning a coup - Consolidate power because he eliminated political threats and opponents - Full control of the army - German army swore an oath of allegiance to hitler

Economic impact of hitler's rule	
D	Economic Policies
Ex	Living standards - Industries that were important were subsidised and given valuable contracts - big companies like siemens, mercedes and volkswagen gain massive profits - Intro of reich entailed farm law - saved farmers who were in debt from losing their farms to the banks - Business connected to rearmament benefit from govt contracts, but small businesses struggled
A	Positive outcomes: - managers working in large companies benefited from rise in income. - Large businesses connected to the armament business profited Negative outcomes:

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	● Farmers still suffered as their farms owned by the state, remained poor. ● Small businesses struggled to do well Allowed Hitler to maintain control as: ● Promised to make Germany strong allowed him to continue to gain support from the people
D	Economic policies
Ex	● Economic recovery and unemployment ● Reich labour service: fund huge programme of work creations - sent men on public work projects and conservation programmes such as building autobahns ● Railway built from scratch ● Massive house-building programmes and new public building projects ● Appointed Hjalmar Schacht as economic minister - intro of deficit planning to obtain funds for public projects
A	Positive outcomes: ● Nazi strengthen and control Germany by rebuilding the economy ● Improved infrastructure ● Reduce unemployment ● Continued to gain support from the people

Social impact of Hitler's rule	
D	Social policies
Ex	Role of women ● Changed significantly compared to under Weimar Republic ● Hitler held traditional view of the role of women - best fulfilled as being good mothers and spouses ● Excluded from politics and academic ● Not allowed to vote ● Discouraged from pursuing university studies ● Most German girls joined League of German Girls - taught them domestic tasks ● Employment was limited ● Discrimination against women was encouraged
A	Negative outcomes ● Reduced to domestic role ● Lost employment ● Deprived of freedoms and rights Allow Hitler to maintain control: ● Enforce Nazi beliefs ● Control public opinion ● People were too afraid to oppose Hitler

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D	Social policies
Ex	Use of control and fear - concentration camps - Set up to “correct” opponents of the regime - Arrested included: jews, socialists, communists, trade unionists, church men, anyone who criticised nazis 1,3mil germans, half a mil roma, political prisoners, jehovah’s witnesses, homosexuals, russian and polish POWs have been to a concentration camp
A	- Lived in atmosphere of fear - Not promised a fair trial or placed in camp without a trial - Conditions in the camp were poor - Eliminate those who did not support his policies or threatened his power - People too afraid to oppose hitler

Maintaining Control

CC ☆

- continue to gain support from the people (✓✓)
- continue to eliminate those who oppose his policies or threaten his power (✗✗)
- people in 🇩🇪 were too afraid to oppose
 - ↳ *because of fear, intimidation, suffering, death*
- people in 🇩🇪 were discontented but afraid to oppose
 - ↳ *because of fear, intimidation, suffering, death*

Economic & Social Policies

Beneficial

Hitler's Economic & Social Policies - Beneficial		
D & Ex	positive outcomes for country	maintain control (A)
- introduced conscription for the army - spent a lot of money on rearmament - industries to make war materials - weapons, equipment and uniforms (Goering's 4YP to prepare for war) - Nazis gave valuable govt. contracts to big businesses that made items important for war - steal, coal, explosives	transformed 🇩🇪 into a powerful and militaristic state 🇩🇪 was prepared for war - manpower - 1939, 1.34 million men in army, equipment etc. - the Waffen-SS (Nazi Armed Force) played an important part in the fighting during WWII	- promised to make 🇩🇪 strong ✓✓ - continue to gain support from the people

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● created a modern air force ● SS became a huge organisation (SS-VT) renamed the Waffen-SS ● created the Hitler Youth organisation to indoctrinate youths with anti-Jew and Nazi beliefs ○ groomed them to be future leaders in Nazi organisations such as SS and the army		
● created jobs for the people ➢ Reich Labour Service - large public works such as roads, highways ➢ war industries ● industries that were important were subsidised and given valuable contracts ● big companies made compulsory donations to Nazi Party ● Nazi Party banned trade unions (New Plan 1934) ● workers forced to join DAF (🇩🇪 Work Front) ○ harsh and restrictive laws ● abolished trade unions so workers cannot ask for better work conditions ○ workers cannot go on strike ● workers leisure activities were controlled through... ➢ 'Strength through Joy' ➢ 'Beauty of Labour' ● women encouraged to leave their jobs	Nazi Party was able to strnghten and control 🇩🇪 by rebuilding the economy ● 🇩🇪 economy recovered, better infrastructure and public facilities ● Nazis controlled econ. (prices, wages) ● Nazis controlled big businesses → production of goods boosted econ. ● Nazis controlled wotkers (no trade unions, no strikes) ● Nazis received funding from big companies to strengthen their power negative outcomes for people lives of 🇩🇪 workers hardly improved - high degree of control in workplace ● faced harsh and restrictive working laws ● public work paid low wages ● ↑ working hours ● movement of workers highly controlled ● lost the right to bargain for better working conditions ● work and leisure strictly controlled	Hitler promised the 🇩🇪s a strong 🇩🇪 and a sense of order ● ✓✓ - continue to gain support from the people ● ✗✗ - eliminate those who did not support his policies or threaten his power ● people were too afraid to oppose Hitler ● people were discontented, but too afraid to oppose Hitler
● Nazi Party started large public work projects ● DAF created leisure activities through 'Strength of Joy' and attempted to improve working conditions through 'Beauty of Labour' ● all youths aged 14-18 had to join the Hitler Youth organisation	positive outcomes for people Nazi party provided jobs for the 🇩🇪 people ● employed in large public work projects, war industries, conscription ● benefits such as cheap leisure activities e.g. picnics, cheap free holidays, theatre trips ● some improvement in factories' conditions	● ✓✓ - continue to gain support from the people

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	youth had a sense of order, purpose and belonging	
- Nazis gave valuable govt. contracts to big businesses that made items important for war - steal, coal, explosives - workers forced to join DAF ( Work Front) - harsh and restrictive laws - abolished trade unions so workers cannot ask for better work conditions - workers cannot go on strike	positive outcomes for big industrialists big businesses had better profits/revenue - companies/industries that were important to  had better income e.g. producing war materials such as oil, steel, coal and explosives - no fear of strikes from workers - workers cannot bargain for better working conditions such as higher pay or benefits	✓✓ - continue to gain support from the big industrialists ✗✗ - eliminate those who did not support his policies or threaten his power - people were too afraid to oppose Hitler
Nazi Party's Social Policies - Beneficial & Disaster		
➤ propaganda machine under Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda ➤ posters & portraits of Hitler ➤ public display of  power ➤ Nuremberg rallies to showcase  strengths - marches, torch-lit processions, public meetings ➤ films must carry pro-Nazi messages ➤ posters glorified Nazi achievements and attacked opponents ➤ all literature, art, music, radio, film, newspaper were censored ➤ repeated public broadcast of Hitler's speeches ➤ public book burning of unacceptable books	positive outcomes for Hitler & NP - Hitler seen as 's saviour - Nazism became more popular - anti-Jews, anti-Coms, ideas of national unity and order s became more nationalistic s believed  was stronger because of Nazi rule negative outcomes for people s had no freedom of thought and expression s were subjected to constant indoctrination to ensure Nazi beliefs became part of their thoughts - youths were subjected to constant brainwashing and military activities - women's role reduced to domestic ones - care for children, farming, sports, nurses, cooks	✓✓ - continue to gain support from the people - enforced Nazi beliefs - controlled public opinion - discontentment, but afraid to oppose
- Geheime Staatspolizei/Secret Police Force: responsible for finding and removing threats to Nazi Party - had unlimited power of arrest - SS Death's Head Units, SS Special Purpose Troops - in charge of concentration camps - Nazis' ultimate	s lived in fear - those who opposed the Nazis or not loyal faced torture, arrests, concentration camps or death - arrested or put in camps without trials - poor conditions in camps	✗✗ - eliminate those who did not support his policies or threaten his power - people were too

Key: **Important**, **Define**, **Example**, **Answer/CC**, **Date**, **Person**, **term**, ↑ increased, ✿ resources

weapon against opponents		afraid to oppose Hitler discontentment, but too afraid to oppose
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Disaster (for Jews++)

Hitler's Social Policies - Disaster		
D & Ex	negative outcomes for Jews & minorities	maintain control (A)
- Geheime Staatspolizei/Secret Police Force: responsible for finding and removing threats to Nazi Party - had unlimited power of arrest - SS Death's Head Units, SS Special Purpose Troops - in charge of concentration camps - Nazis' ultimate weapon against opponents - Jews had to wear the Star of David - boycott and destruction of shops, homes, properties, ghettos ★ Night of the Broken Glass, Nuremberg Laws, Holocaust - laws to control, authorise arrests, sterilise them - concentration camps, gassed	- discrimination because they were seen as inferior - Jews, Gypsies, homosexuals, handicapped, disabled - loss of homes, properties, businesses, jobs, citizenship, lives - worse conditions in concentration camps - subjected to medical experiments, forced labour, gassed, executions - minorities suffered same fate	- Hitler promised a  for the pure Aryan race ✓✓ - continue to gain support from the people ✗✗ - eliminate those who did not support his policies or threaten his power - people were too afraid to oppose Hitler - people were discontented, but too afraid to oppose Hitler
- persecution of Jews - women's role reduced to domestic ones - care for children, farming, sports, nurses, cooks - young  girls discouraged from pursuing education or joining women's associations	negative outcomes for  - skilled Jews left  - intellectuals, skilled professionals, scientists, etc. - shortage of manpower in the industries during the war	

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Summary ☆

Reasons for the rise of Hitler in 🇩🇪		
Weaknesses of the Weimar Government		
• promises posed by proportional representation and coalition-led governments in Weimar 🇩🇪 • economic stability under the WG ➢ impact of hyperinflation on 🇩🇪 and how it contributed to 🇩🇪 support for Hitler during the Great Depression ➢ inability to stabilise 🇩🇪's economy during the Great Depression → loss of confidence in the WG		
Hitler's Leadership		
➢ ability to gain support from the people through... ➢ the appeal of Nazi ideology ➢ charisma & political manipulation ➢ organisational strength of the Nazi Party ➢ use of propaganda		
Key Terms	Possible Definitions	Evidence
Favourable circumstances	• events that cause something to happen	➢ poor econ. conditions in postwar 🇩🇪 ➢ political instability in postwar 🇩🇪 ➢ social instability and dissatisfaction in post-war 🇩🇪
Leadership abilities	• ability/capability to make good decisions • influence people to support agenda/aims	• ability to reach out to the people and lead them • charisma and abilities to get mass support • Hitler's promises to the 🇩🇪 people to bring 🇩🇪 back to greatness

To what extent did Hitler's rule benefit the 🇩🇪 people?	
Political	Nazi dictatorship
• consolidation of power • one party rule	• creation of one-party rule using the Enabling Act • consolidation of power through the Night of the Long Knives • consolidation of power through creation of the position of Fuhrer
Economic	Autarky/Self-sufficiency

Key: **Important**, **Define**, **Example**, **Answer/CC**, **Date**, **Person**, **term**, ↑ increased, ❁ resources

● recovery & ● Nazi control of the econ. ● militarisation	● reduction of unemployment in the workforce through... ○ public projects ○ conscription ● policy of self-sufficiency & growth of big industrial businesses ● gearing for  econ. towards military production ● control of working conditions through... ○ abolishing trade unions to ↑ economic production ○ welfare schemes e.g, 'Strength through Joy' and 'Beauty of Labour'
Social	Controlled society
● controlled society ● culture of fear ● persecution of Jewish people and other minority groups	● use of propaganda ● culture of fear ○ use of state secret police to suppress dissent and to control society ● policies on minorities ○ persecution of Jews and other minority groups, and the Holocausts ● policies that defined the roles of women and youth

Key: Important, Define, Example, Answer/CC, Date, Person, term, ↑ increased, ✿ resources