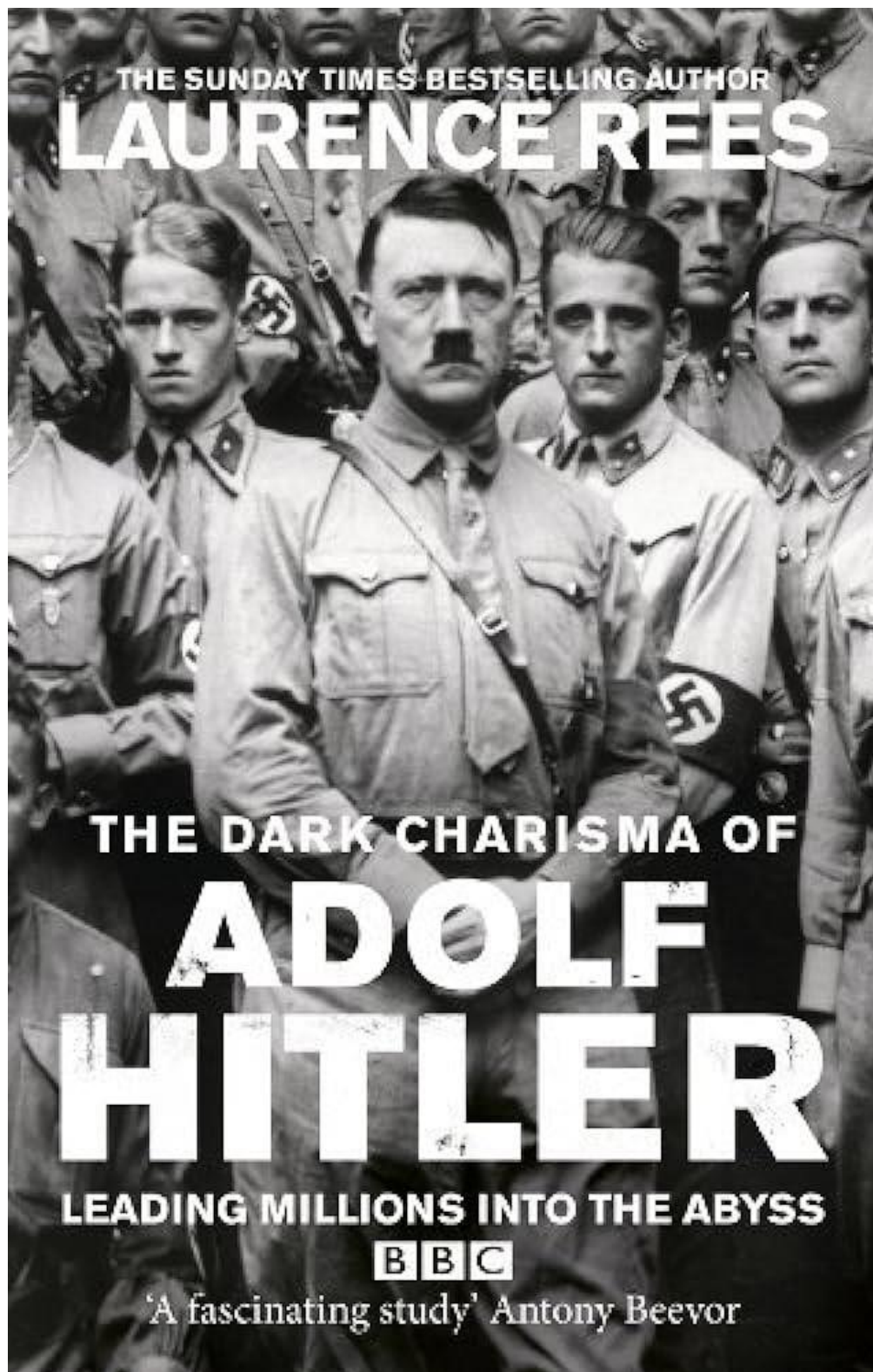


Y9 Historical Enquiry:

1. *How did the Nazis rise to, and keep, power?*



28th June 1919	Treaty of Versailles signed.
12th September 1919	Adolf Hitler, who had been sent by the German Army to spy on the German Workers' Party (Deutsche Arbeiterpartei) DAP, decided that he liked the political ideas of the party and became a member.
29th July 1921	Adolf Hitler became leader of the NSDP and took the title der Führer
4th November 1921	SA (Sturm Abteilung) formed. Known as Stormtroopers these were the party militia. They were also known as brownshirts because of the brown shirts that formed part of their uniform.
8th November 1923	Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch – Hitler and the NSDP attempt to overthrow the Bavarian government failed. The leaders were arrested and charged with treason.
26th February 1924	Hitler's trial for his part in the Munich Putsch began. He was sentenced to 5 years in prison but only served 10 months. During his time in prison Hitler wrote Mein Kampf.
April 1925	SS (Schutzstaffel) formed. The SS, who wore black shirts to distinguish them from the SA, initially formed Hitler's personal bodyguard, but later became the party militia.
4th July 1926	Hitler Youth, League of German Worker Youth was formed. The party had had a youth section since its beginning, but this new re-organised Hitler Youth was more integrated into the SA.
1929 – 1930	Great Depression – The world depression saw many Germans face unemployment and poverty. Support for the Nazi party increased dramatically.
During 1930	Hitler Youth junior branches established – Deutsches Jungvolk for boys aged 10 – 14 years and the Bund Deutscher Mädel (League of German Girls) for girls aged 10 – 18 years.
July 1932	The Nazi party gained 37.4% of the vote in the Reichstag elections to become the largest party.
30th January 1933	Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany by President Hindenburg.

7th February 1933	The Reichstag Fire. A fire which broke out at the Reichstag building was blamed on the Communist Party (KPD). As a result the KPD, which was the second largest party in Germany, was banned. The banning of the Communist party gave the Nazis a clear majority in government.
23rd March 1933	Enabling Act gave Hitler power to make laws without consulting the Reichstag for a period of four years
26th April 1933	The Gestapo, Nazi secret police, were formed
26th April 1933	The Nazis took over local government
2nd May 1933	Trade Unions were banned
10th May 1933	25,000 'un-German' books burned in an "Action against the Un-German Spirit". The move was encouraged by Joseph Goebbels, Head of Propaganda.
14th July 1933	All political parties except the Nazis were banned
30th June 1934	The Night of the Long Knives
2nd August 1934	President Hindenburg died. Hitler combined the post of President and Chancellor and called himself Fuhrer.
September 1934	In a speech to the National Socialist Women's Organization, Hitler defined women's role stating that a woman's "world is her husband, her family, her children, and her home."
15th September 1935	Nuremberg Laws defined German citizenship. Relationships between Jews and Aryans were banned.
December 1936	Law concerning the Hitler Youth made membership of the Hitler Youth compulsory for all boys.
November 1938	Kristallnacht – Jewish shops and synagogues were destroyed. Following the event the Jewish population was fined for the destruction.
20th January 1942	Wannsee Conference approved plans for the 'Final Solution'.

Lesson 1- Setting the stage

DO NOW

Is communism left-wing, or right-wing?

Key words

Diktat- Dictated peace

The Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles was the peace agreement at the end of WWI which Germany was forced to sign as the losing side.

It was a **diktat** and made Germany pay for 'causing' WWI, and the damage they had inflicted on the allies.

The key terms of the treaty were:

Land- Germany lost 10% of their land.

Army- The German armed forces were restricted to 100,000 men, 6 battleships, and no air force.

Money- Germany had to pay reparations of £6.6 billion to the allies.

Blame- Germany had to accept full responsibility for causing WWI.



Task 1: Which of these causes do you think would have angered the German people the most, and why?

November criminals

Leaders of the German military did not admit that they would be beaten on the battlefield, or did not want to take responsibility for this. They placed the blame for defeat on the politicians who agreed the treaty. They claimed these officials had 'stabbed Germany in the back' by ending the war.

Several of the politicians who signed the treaty were leaders of the Weimar government. Their opponents began to call them the 'November Criminals' and accused them of betraying the German army and people.

The Kaiser (King) had fled and so the Weimar Government had taken over. They had agreed to the Versailles treaty.

Thinking point

If the people, and army, did not agree with the terms of the treaty, how would they feel about the Weimar Government after they had signed it? Would they want them to carry on running the country?

The Beer Hall Putsch

In November 1923, Hitler and his Nazi party pals had a plan to take control of Bavaria's state government and start a bigger revolution against the Weimar Republic. They wanted to kidnap Gustav von Kahr, who was in charge of Bavaria, along with two other conservative politicians. Hitler's idea was to use Erich Ludendorff, a World War I general on the right side of politics, as a figurehead to lead a march on Berlin and overthrow the Weimar Republic. Hitler was inspired by Benito Mussolini, the Italian dictator, who successfully took over the Italian government in 1922 with his march on Rome.

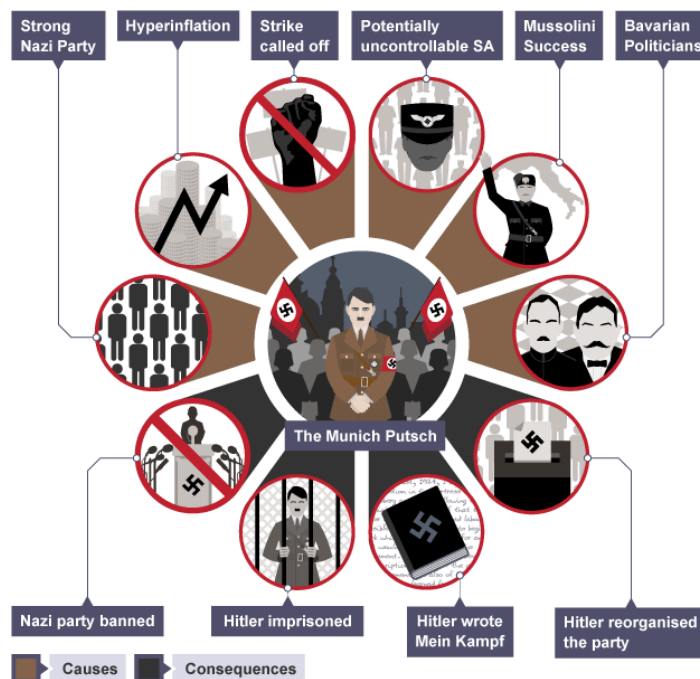
At first, Hitler asked von Kahr to lead the march on Berlin, but when von Kahr backed out, Hitler decided to go forward without him. He heard that von Kahr was going to speak to a big crowd at a place called the Bürgerbräukeller in Munich on November 8, 1923. So, Hitler and hundreds of his followers surrounded the place that evening. Hitler and his gang burst into the hall, and he even fired a shot into the ceiling, declaring it a "national revolution." Von Kahr and his two buddies were put in a back room while one of Hitler's friends called Ludendorff. When Ludendorff showed up, he convinced the Bavarian leaders to agree to Hitler's demands for the march on Berlin.

Later that night, Hitler made a mistake by leaving the hall to deal with other problems in the city. His followers were supposed to take over government buildings in Munich, but they mostly failed because the city's military stopped them. At the same time, Ludendorff let von Kahr and the other two leaders leave the hall after Hitler left. By the next morning, the whole plan fell apart.

Ludendorff tried to fix things by telling Hitler's followers to march into the city center without any plan. He led around 2,500 to 3,000 supporters toward the Bavarian Defense Ministry. On the way, they ran into a group of state police officers. The two groups started shooting at each other, and four police officers and 16 Nazis were killed. Hitler got hurt and had a dislocated shoulder when he fell. He crawled on the ground and was taken away in a car, leaving his friends behind. Ludendorff just walked forward into the police, who didn't shoot at him.

Task 2: Answer the following questions in your book-

- 1. What was Hitler's plan in 1923, and who did he want to kidnap as part of this plan?**
- 2. Why did Hitler and his followers surround the Bürgerbräukeller in Munich on November 8, 1923?**
- 3. What event in Italy inspired Hitler's 1923 putsch attempt, and what happened during this event?**
- 4. What was the outcome of the shooting between Ludendorff's marchers and the state police officers during the putsch?**
- 5. How did the putsch end for Hitler, and what happened to him after it failed?**



Task: Sort the following consequences into *failures* and *successes* of the putsch:

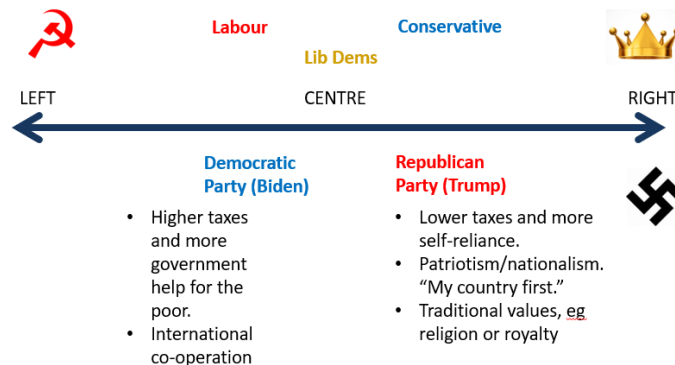
Hitler was tried for high treason (betraying his country) and sentenced to five years in prison.	He was sentenced in April and out of prison by December. During his time in the comfortable Landsberg Prison, he wrote 'Mein Kampf' – a propaganda book setting out Nazi beliefs. Millions of Germans read it, and Hitler's ideas became very well-known.	The Nazi party was banned , and Hitler was prevented from speaking in public until 1927.	The fact that the judge had been so lenient with the sentence and that Hitler had served so little time suggests that some people in authority had sympathy with Hitler and what he had tried to do.	Hitler realised that he would never come to power by revolution and that he would have to use democratic means, so he reorganised the party to enable it to take part in elections.
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Lesson 2- The Nazi rise to power

DO NOW- True or false?

1. Hitler was sentenced to 5 years in prison following the Beer Hall Putsch
2. He served all 5 years
3. Hitler was free to carry on speaking and people were still permitted to support the Nazi party
4. People had sympathy for Hitler because of his harsh sentence

The Political Spectrum



Nazi ideals

The Nazi Party, led by Adolf Hitler, had a set of beliefs and ideals that they promoted in Germany during the 1930s and 1940s.

Nationalism: The Nazis believed in the idea that Germany was superior to other countries. They wanted to make Germany powerful and respected in the world again.

Aryan Supremacy: The Nazis thought that a group of people called "Aryans," who they considered to be white and of Germanic descent, were the best. They discriminated against and mistreated people they believed didn't fit this description, like Jewish people and others.

Authoritarian Rule: They wanted a strong, central government with one leader (in this case, Adolf Hitler) having total control. They didn't like democracy or people having a say in how the country was run.

Anti-Semitism: The Nazis were very anti-Semitic, which means they hated Jewish people. They blamed them for problems in Germany and persecuted them, which led to the Holocaust and terrible suffering.

Militarism: The Nazis believed in building a strong military and using it to expand their territory. This led to World War II.

Propaganda: They used a lot of propaganda to spread their ideas and make people believe in their vision for Germany. They controlled the media and schools to make sure people heard their message.

Task 1: Summarise the priorities of the Nazi party

Challenge: After the Beer Hall putsch, do you think Germans would have supported all of these policies? Why/why not?

How did the Great Depression lead to the rise of the Nazis?

The Great Depression, a really tough time when the economy went downhill in the 1930s, played a big part in the rise of the Nazi Party in Germany. Here's how it happened:

Economic Hardship: During the Great Depression, lots of people lost their jobs, and life became very hard. People were struggling to feed their families and keep a roof over their heads. This made them angry and desperate.

Blaming Others: The Nazis, led by Adolf Hitler, used this anger to their advantage. They blamed the problems on other groups, like Jewish people and political rivals. They said these groups were taking jobs and ruining Germany. So, some people started believing them and supporting the Nazis.

Promising Change: Hitler and the Nazi Party promised to fix the economy and make Germany strong again. They offered hope and a sense of purpose to people who were suffering. This made them more appealing to many Germans.

Propaganda: The Nazis used clever propaganda to spread their ideas. They controlled newspapers and used posters and rallies to get their message out. This made it seem like they were the only solution to Germany's problems.

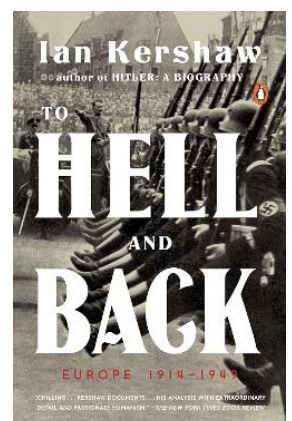
Weak Government: The government at the time didn't do a great job handling the crisis, and people lost trust in them. This opened the door for the Nazis to gain more power.

So, when times were really tough during the Great Depression, the Nazi Party took advantage of people's desperation and anger, promising change and blaming others. This helped them gain support and eventually take control of Germany.

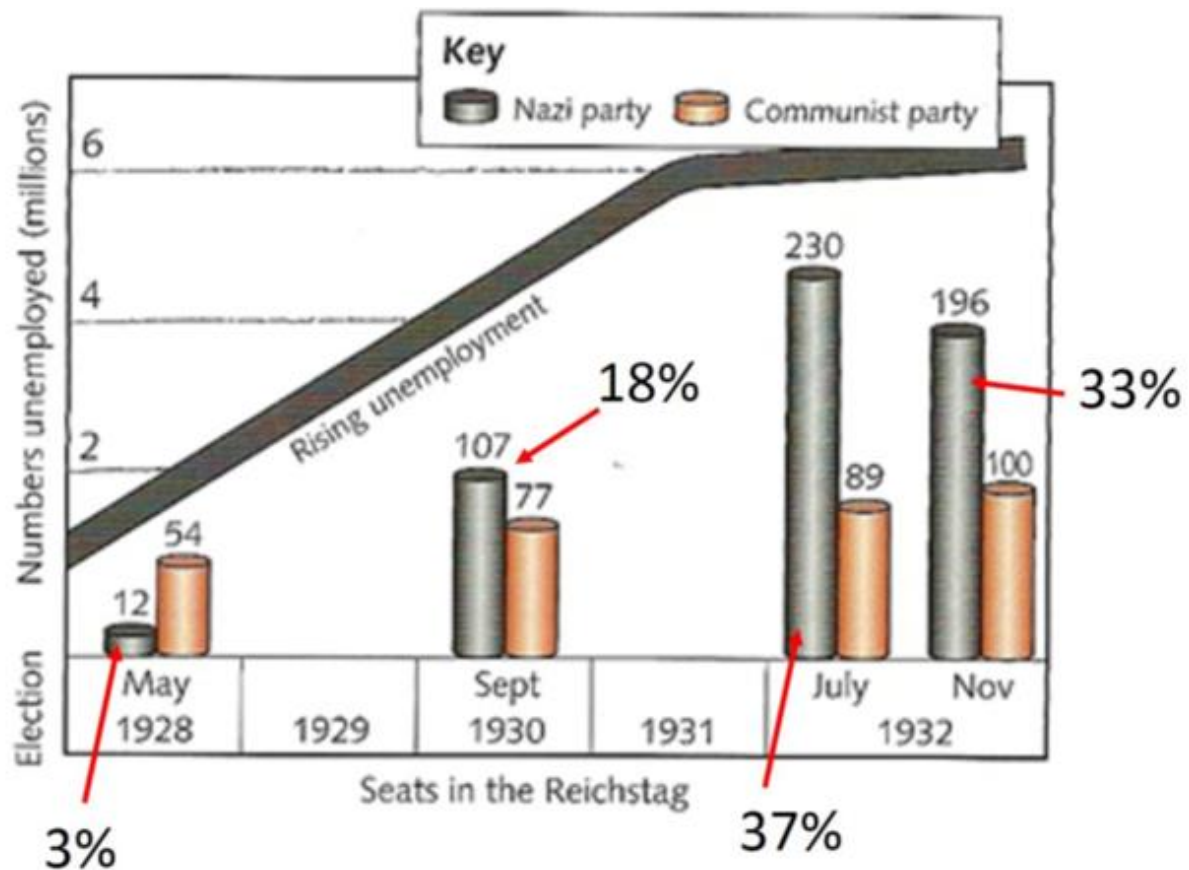
Task 2: Which of these factors do you think would have had the biggest impact on the German people and persuade them to vote for the Nazi party? Explain your answer.

"As the Great Depression tightened its grip, the social fabric cracked and the ideological gulf widened to a chasm. The sense of a formerly great nation now crisis-ridden, its very existence in danger, humiliated, helpless and hopelessly divided among itself, massively intensified. Under such pressure, the structures of parliamentary democracy gave way. Political space opened up. And as it did, one political force, in the eyes of increasingly large numbers of Germans, alone offered the hope of national salvation: Hitler's Nazi Party.

The result would be Hitler's takeover of power in Germany on 30 January 1933, a date that would prove a disastrous turning point in European history. Of all the ways that the Depression reshaped European politics and society, what happened in Germany would prove the most fateful- not just for the people of Germany, but for the entire continent of Europe and, eventually, for much of the world."



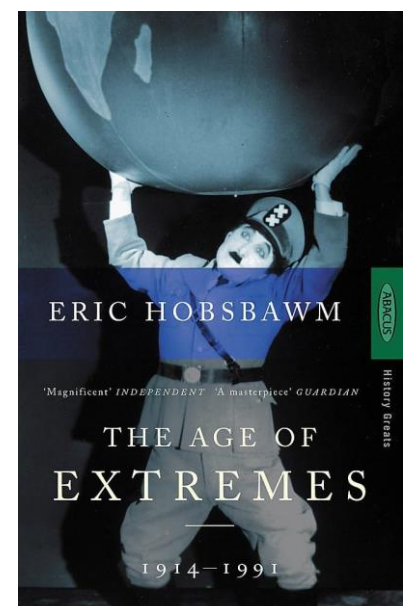
Task 3: Does Ian Kershaw's interpretation agree with what we have learned?



Challenge: Does Eric Hobsbawm think that WWI, or the Great Depression had more of an impact on the politics of the interwar period?

The First World War caused a lot of damage in Europe, but its effects were mostly limited to that part of the world. However, something even more important happened in the years after the war: the worldwide economic system that had been in place for much of the 19th century broke down. This breakdown affected places beyond Europe, like Mexico, China, and regions fighting for independence from colonial rule in North Africa and Southeast Asia. Even places like the United States and parts of Africa that seemed far from these global issues were also affected.

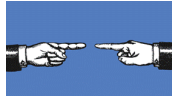
This major global economic crisis, called the Great Inter-war Depression, hit the United States very hard. It was the biggest economic disaster the world had ever seen, affecting people everywhere who were involved in or affected by the economy. During the time between the two world wars, it seemed like the global capitalist economy was falling apart, and no one knew how it would recover.



Lesson 3 & 4- Propaganda

DO NOW

Using the symbols as clues, give 3 ways the depression led to the rise of the Nazis.



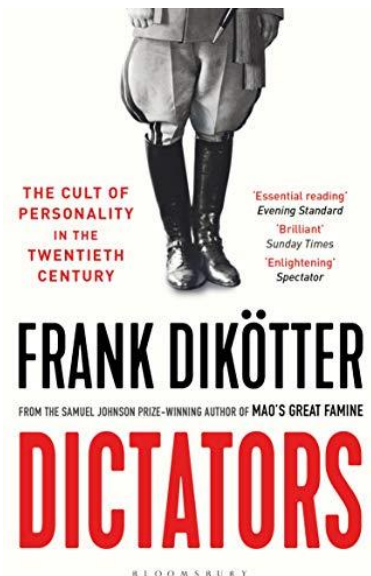
Key words

Martyr- a person who is killed because of their religious, or other, beliefs.

Propaganda- Propaganda is biased or misleading communication aimed at influencing opinions, beliefs, or actions to support a specific cause, often relying on emotion and persuasion rather than objective facts.

After the Beer Hall Putsch failed, Hitler found himself in prison, feeling down. However, he soon regained his confidence, realising that he might become a martyr. His actions had gained significant attention in the press, both at home and abroad. People from all over the country sent him gifts, and some of his guards even whispered 'Heil Hitler' when they entered his small cell.

During his trial, the judges were somewhat sympathetic. They allowed Hitler to use the courtroom as a platform for propaganda, and his words were reported in newspapers everywhere. Instead of being the defendant, **he presented himself as the accuser and victim**, painting the Weimar Republic as the real criminals.



Task 1: How has Hitler used his trial to his advantage here?

Cult of personality- a contemporary example



The genius of the “big lie” was not only that it sparked a movement that ended up with January 6 to physically allow him to stay in office. But psychologically the “big lie” was very important because it prevented his propagandized followers from having to reckon with the fact that he lost. And it maintains him as their hero, as their winner, as the invincible Trump, but also as the wronged Trump, the victim. **Victimhood is extremely important for all autocrats. They always have to be the biggest victim.**

“He’s changed the party to an authoritarian party culture,” she told me. “So not only do you go after external enemies, but you go after internal enemies. You’re not allowed to have any dissent.”

Nazi use of propaganda

1. **Intense Propaganda Campaign:** The Nazis did not rely on traditional or passive means of propaganda like postal appeals or newspaper advertisements. Instead, they launched an extensive and relentless campaign to spread their message. They recognised the power of communication and invested heavily in it.
2. **Emphasis on the Spoken Word:** Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party, placed a great deal of importance on the spoken word. This means that they put a significant focus on oratory and speeches to convey their ideology and engage with the public.
3. **Professionally Trained Speakers:** The Nazis deployed one thousand professionally trained speakers who were tasked with spreading the Nazi message. These speakers were likely well-versed in Nazi ideology and were sent to various locations to communicate the party's ideas.
4. **Reaching Every Hamlet:** The Nazi campaign aimed to cover every small community or hamlet, ensuring that their message reached even the most remote areas.
5. **Rallies, Meetings, Posters, and Flyers:** The Nazis organized rallies, meetings, and used various forms of visual propaganda like posters and flyers to reach the public. This multi-pronged approach helped in disseminating their message widely.
6. **Swastikas:** The swastika, which was the symbol of the Nazi Party, was used as a visual element to mark public spaces and reinforce their presence and message.
7. **Preaching to the Converted:** While the Nazi Party engaged in extensive propaganda efforts, it's important to note that their message often resonated most with certain segments of the population. Many of their supporters were already sympathetic to their ideology, including disaffected shopkeepers, Protestant farmers, and war veterans. Their propaganda was more effective in solidifying support among these groups rather than convincing those who were strongly opposed to their ideas.

Task 2: Answer the following questions in your books:

1. **What was the main difference between the Nazi Party's propaganda campaign and that of other political parties during the early 1930s in Germany?**
2. **Why did Adolf Hitler emphasize the importance of the spoken word in their propaganda efforts?**
3. **How did the Nazis ensure that their message reached even the smallest communities and hamlets in Germany during their propaganda campaign?**
4. **What visual elements did the Nazis use as part of their propaganda, and what was the significance of these symbols?**
5. **Who were some of the groups that were more receptive to the Nazi Party's propaganda, and why do you think their message resonated with them?**

The Hitler Nobody Knows

Six months later, in 1932, Heinrich Hoffmann published a photograph collection called "The Hitler Nobody Knows." This book aimed to portray Adolf Hitler in a more human light, presenting a different image of the Führer. Baldur von Shirach, the head of the Hitler Youth, wrote the foreword, describing Hitler as not just a leader but also a "great and good man." The book emphasized that Hitler had simple, spartan habits and a tireless work ethic, with a strong capacity for work. It highlighted that he had no vices, such as being a teetotaler, non-smoker, and a vegetarian. Hitler's hobbies included history and architecture, and he was an avid reader with a library of 6,000 books.

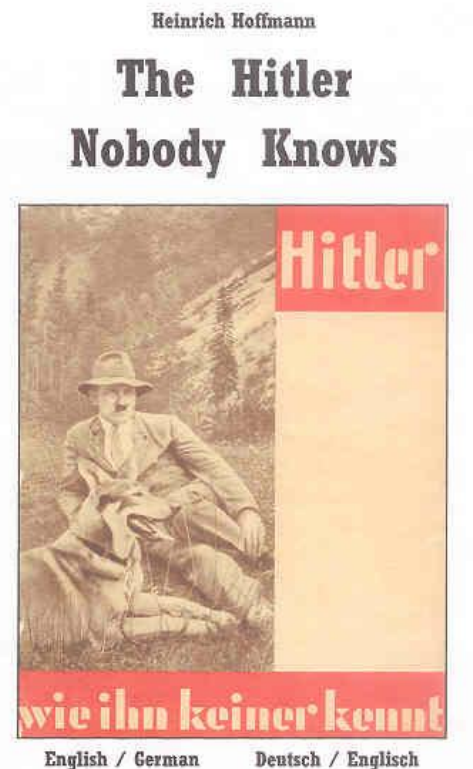
The book contained numerous candid photographs, showcasing Hitler in various aspects of his life, from childhood to his roles as an artist, leader, and his leisure activities. It depicted him reading, chatting, hiking, and smiling. The cover featured a relaxed Hitler reclining in an alpine meadow with a shepherd by his side.

This book was published in March 1932, during a presidential campaign. Paul von Hindenburg, a respected field marshal aged eighty-four, was running against Hitler. Joseph Goebbels, a prominent Nazi figure, published an article titled "Adolf Hitler as a Human Being" on the first day of the runoff election. Goebbels reinforced the themes from the picture book, portraying Hitler as a good man, a friend to his comrades, and a promoter of talents. He described Hitler as kind and modest, qualities that endeared him to those who knew him personally.

Despite this propaganda effort, Hitler did not win the presidential election. Hindenburg became President of the Reich in April. However, in the subsequent national elections held a few months later, the NSDAP (Nazi Party) under Hitler's leadership became the most important political party, securing 37.3 percent of the electorate, setting the stage for significant political influence in Germany.

Task 3: How would this book influence people to vote for Hitler?

Challenge: Why might it have the opposite effect?



Task 4: Complete the table below detailing how each of the Nazi policies impacted the German people.

<u>Policy</u>	<u>Impact</u>
<u>Anti-Jewish Propaganda</u> - The Nazi Party gained a large following by spreading false and harmful stereotypes about Jewish people, portraying them as a threat to Germany's culture and economy. - Nazi propaganda used various forms of media like posters, newspapers, films, and radio to promote anti-Semitic ideas, both overtly and in more subtle ways. - The Nazi regime excluded not only Jewish people but also groups like Roma (Gypsies), homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, and those with disabilities, labelling them as outsiders and justifying measures against them. - Some Germans were unaware of the exclusionary nature of the Nazi ideology, believing in the idea of a "national community" while not realising the discrimination against certain groups. - A woman who was part of Nazi youth programs later reflected that she joined because she found the idea of a national community inspiring, but she didn't initially understand that many Germans were considered unworthy to belong to it.	
<u>Identification, isolation and exclusion</u> - In 1935, the Nuremberg Race Laws were introduced in Nazi Germany. - These laws were a result of propaganda and anti-Jewish violence by radical Nazi Party members. - The Nuremberg Laws included two key rules: one prohibiting marriages between Jews and non-Jews, and another that classified Jews as second-class citizens. - These laws affected around 450,000 "full Jews" and 250,000 others with Jewish heritage, making up less than 1% of the German population. - Prior to the laws, the Nazi Party used propaganda to incite prejudice and intolerance, even using the presence of Jews in public swimming pools as a divisive theme.	

<u>Control of cultural institutions</u> - Nazis used museums to spread anti-Jewish ideas in an exhibition called "The Eternal Jew." - The exhibition attracted many visitors and was accompanied by plays promoting harmful themes. - A movie with the same name contained offensive comparisons of Jews to rats and showed gruesome scenes. - The film also tried to make it seem like all Jewish people were the same, which was untrue. - Hitler's speech at the end of the movie hinted at the terrible events that would follow, leading to mass killings.	
<u>Inciting hate</u> - Many Germans didn't support hurting Jewish people, but some had negative feelings about them during difficult times. - Discrimination against Jews was widespread, even beyond the Nazi Party. - Propaganda campaigns were used to create a climate where violence against Jews was tolerated. - This propaganda aimed to encourage people to accept unfair laws and rules against Jewish individuals. - Ultimately, it prepared the German population for more severe measures, like mass deportations and, tragically, genocide.	

Challenge: Which of these policies do you think would have had the most impact, and why?



Nazi propaganda often portrayed Jews as engaged in a conspiracy to provoke war. Here, a stereotyped Jew conspires behind the scenes to control the Allied powers, represented by the British, American, and Soviet flags. The caption reads, "Behind the enemy powers: the Jew." Circa 1942.



Poster promoting the Nazi monthly publication *Neues Volk*. Jews were not the only group excluded from the vision of the "national community." The Nazi regime also singled out people with intellectual and physical disabilities. In this poster, the caption reads: "This hereditarily ill person will cost our national community 60,000 Reichmarks over the course of his lifetime. Citizen, this is your money." This publication, put out by the Nazi Party's Race Office, emphasized the burden placed on society by those deemed unfit.

Lesson 5- Indoctrination

DO NOW

Complete the gap filling exercise on the board.

Key words

Indoctrinate- teach (a person or group) to accept a set of beliefs uncritically.

"These boys and girls enter our organisations [at] ten years of age, and often for the first time get a little fresh air; after four years of the Young Folk they go on to the Hitler Youth, where we have them for another four years . . . And even if they are still not complete National Socialists, they go to Labour Service and are smoothed out there for another six, seven months . . . And whatever class consciousness or social status might still be left . . . the Wehrmacht [German armed forces] will take care of that."

—Adolf Hitler (1938)

Task 1: Why would Hitler target the youth and focus on getting them to subscribe to Nazi ideology?

Task 2: Read the following about Nazi methods of indoctrination and answer the questions at the end of each section.

Education in the Nazi state

During the time of the Third Reich, the government aimed to teach young students certain ideas. This was called indoctrination. They wanted children to believe in the National Socialist way of thinking. They praised certain races, like the Nordic and Aryan, while unfairly calling Jews and others "inferior" and "parasitic."

In 1933, the Nazis removed teachers who were Jewish or didn't support their ideas from the public schools. However, most teachers stayed and joined a group called the National Socialist Teachers League. About 97% of all public-school teachers, which is around 300,000 people, joined this group by 1936. Surprisingly, teachers joined the Nazi Party more than any other profession.

In the classrooms and in organizations like the Hitler Youth, they taught children to be proud of their race, obedient, and willing to do anything for their leader, Führer, and their country. Being devoted to Adolf Hitler was a big part of their training. German young people even celebrated his birthday as a national holiday and pledged their loyalty to him.

The schools played a big role in spreading Nazi ideas to young Germans. They took away some books from the classrooms and replaced them with new ones that promoted love for Hitler, following the government, supporting the military, and having racist and antisemitic beliefs.

From the moment they started school, German children were taught to admire and follow Adolf Hitler. His picture was in every classroom, and textbooks often described the excitement of seeing him for the first time.

Even board games and toys were used to share these ideas with children. They used toys as a way to teach children about the military and the government's beliefs.

- 1. What did Nazi scholars and educators label Jews and other so-called inferior peoples as?**
- 2. What were some of the key components of Hitler Youth training?**
- 3. How did German schools spread Nazi ideas to German youth?**

Youth organisations

The Hitler Youth and the League of German Girls were groups that the Nazis used to influence the beliefs and actions of young people in Germany. They organized activities and events that made it seem like everyone in the country was united, even though there were differences in class and religion before 1933.

The Hitler Youth was created in 1926 with the original purpose of training boys to join the SA, which was a group of Nazi Party members who acted like soldiers. However, after 1933, the leaders of these youth groups wanted to make sure that boys felt like they were part of the Nazi community and were ready to become soldiers in the army or later, the SS.

In 1936, it became mandatory for all boys and girls aged ten to seventeen to join these Nazi youth groups. They had after-school meetings and went on camping trips to learn about the Nazi Party and get ready to be future leaders of the National Socialist state. By September 1939, more than 765,000 young people were in leadership roles in these groups, which helped prepare them for roles in the military and the German government during the war.

- 1. What was the original purpose of the Hitler Youth?**
- 2. When did membership in Nazi youth groups become mandatory for all boys and girls?**
- 3. What were some activities that the Hitler Youth did?**

League of German Girls

The Hitler Youth and the League of German Girls were groups in Nazi Germany that encouraged young people to participate in various activities. These activities included sports, outdoor adventures, and gymnastics. The Nazi government believed that these activities were good for both physical fitness and preparing young girls for motherhood.

They promoted the idea of working together for the benefit of the Aryan community. When young men in these groups turned 18, they were expected to join the military or do other government service. The government used a lot of propaganda to get young people to support Nazi beliefs, even when Germany was losing in World War II.

In 1944, as the Allies (countries fighting against the Nazis) were getting closer to Germany, the Nazi government forced young people under 16 and seniors over 60 to fight in a last-ditch effort called the "Volkssturm."

After Germany surrendered in 1945, some young Germans continued to fight in small groups called the "Werewolves." After the war, the Allied forces worked to help young Germans understand and learn about democracy, as they had been exposed to Nazi propaganda for many years.

- 1. What were boys required to do upon reaching age eighteen?**
- 2. What were German boys conscripted into in the autumn of 1944?**
- 3. Why did young boys need help learning about democracy?**

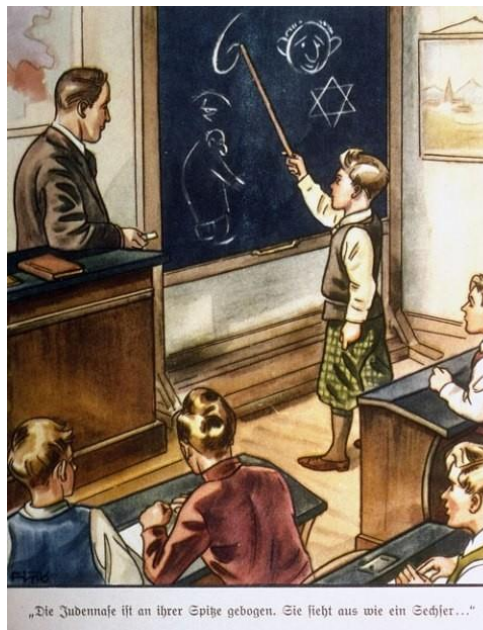
Master Race

The Nazis endorsed the idea of a "master race." They believed that a group of people they called the "Aryan race" was superior to others. They thought that this Aryan race had specific physical features like fair skin, blonde hair, and blue eyes. The Nazis wanted to create a society where only people from this Aryan race lived. They thought this would make their civilisation stronger. Because of this belief, the Nazis discriminated against and harmed people they considered different, especially targeting Jewish people and people with both mental and physical disabilities. This led to the Holocaust, where millions of innocent people were killed- we will learn about this later in this unit.

It's important to understand that these ideas were not based on any real evidence and were very, very wrong. The world strongly condemns these actions, and we must remember them so that such terrible things never happen again.

Task 3: Look at each of these methods of indoctrination and describe what they would teach children to think.

Challenge: How would each fit with the Nazi ideology?



Page from *Der Giftpilz* (The Poisonous Mushroom). This photograph shows a page from one of several antisemitic children's books published by Julius Streicher's *Der Stürmer*-Verlag, used for indoctrinating youth. The text reads, "The Jewish nose is crooked at its tip. It looks like the number 6."



Slide to indoctrinate youth taken from a Nazi propaganda filmstrip. Promoting "euthanasia," it was prepared for the Hitler Youth. The caption says: "Mentally ill Negro (English) 16 years in an institution costing 35,000 RM [Reichsmarks]." Place and date uncertain.

Lesson 6- Nazi terror

DO NOW

What were the names for the Nazi groups for German boys and girls?

*First they came for the Communists
And I did not speak out
Because I was not a Communist
Then they came for the Socialists
And I did not speak out
Because I was not a Socialist
Then they came for the trade unionists
And I did not speak out
Because I was not a trade unionist
Then they came for the Jews
And I did not speak out
Because I was not a Jew
Then they came for me
And there was no one left
To speak out for me*

‘First They Came’ by Pastor Martin Niemoller

Task 1: What is your impression after reading this poem? What do you think it is about?

Task 2: Guided reading

**Summarise the
group’s tactics**



Highlight the KEY information



**How would this have
resulted in support for
the Nazis?**



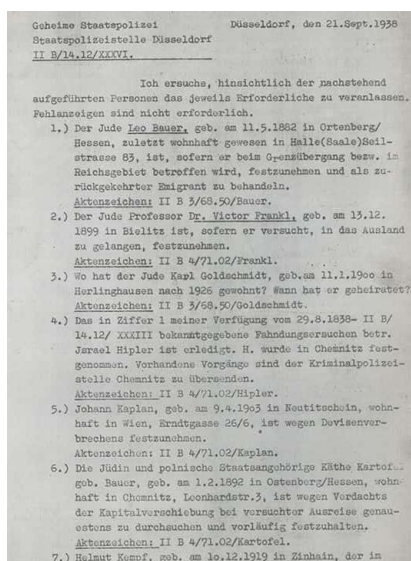
The Nazis used different groups to control people through fear. One of these groups was the SS, or Schutzstaffel. Originally, they were Hitler's bodyguards, but they became much more powerful. The SS played a major role in the Holocaust running the concentration camps.

The SA, or Sturmabteilung, was like the street bullies for the Nazis. They would march in the streets wearing brown shirts and cause chaos. They broke into homes, attacked people who didn't agree with Hitler, and created an atmosphere of violence and fear. Their goal was to intimidate anyone who might oppose the Nazis.

The Gestapo, which stands for Geheime Staatspolizei or Secret State Police, was like the secret police. They spied on people, looking for those who might be against the Nazis. The Gestapo would arrest and punish anyone who spoke out or didn't follow Hitler's ideas. People lived in constant fear of being reported, and this fear silenced many who might have opposed the Nazis.

All of these groups worked together to make sure people were scared and wouldn't resist the Nazi regime. The Nazis wanted to control not just what people did but also what they thought. This created a very difficult and frightening time for many innocent people.

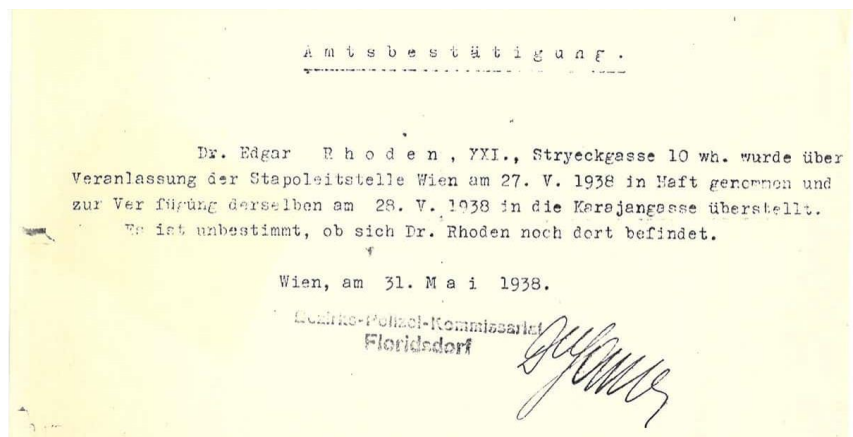
Task 3: The following sources show the impact of Nazi terror. How would living in Nazi Germany impact the ordinary people? Could they trust each other? Explain.



1. This image shows a list of Jews to be arrested in 1938. This order would have been carried out by the Gestapo, the Nazi secret police force.

2. This letter, written by the Viennese Police, confirms the arrest of Dr. Edgar Rhoden, an Austrian Jew. Dr. Rhoden was later transferred to Buchenwald concentration camp.

A translation of the letter is as follows: 'Dr. Edgar Rhoden was arrested on 25 May 1938 at the instigation of the Stapoleitstelle Vienna and transferred to the Karajangasse on May 28, 1938. It is uncertain whether Dr. Rhoden is still there.'



3. The Nazis' terror policies were reported and challenged by those in exile and those who resisted the Nazi regime, as is shown by this example of Tamschriften (hidden writings) produced by the exiled German Communist Party (KPD). The booklet contains material denouncing the Nazis' early policies, including a list of the known concentration camps at that time and several reprinted letters and documents by communist writers and journalists such as Alfred Kantorowicz, Gustav Regulator, Arthur Koestler, Max Schroeder and Otto Katz. C.1933.

Lesson 7- Conclusion

DO NOW

Name the 3 groups used by the Nazis to terrorise the German people.

Task: Extended writing

“Was the Nazi use of propaganda or terror a more effective way to control the German people?”

Plan:

Propaganda	Terror
Conclusion	

Success criteria

- Include specific examples of both propaganda and terror
- Explain **how** the Nazis used both to indoctrinate and intimidate the German people
- Come to a conclusion- which do you think was the most effective, or did they work together?