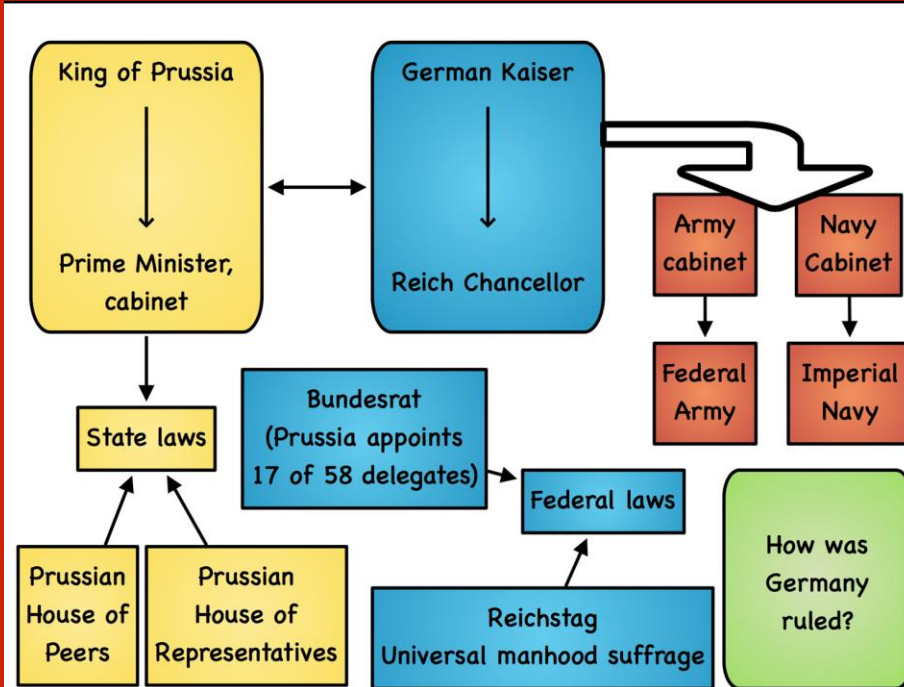


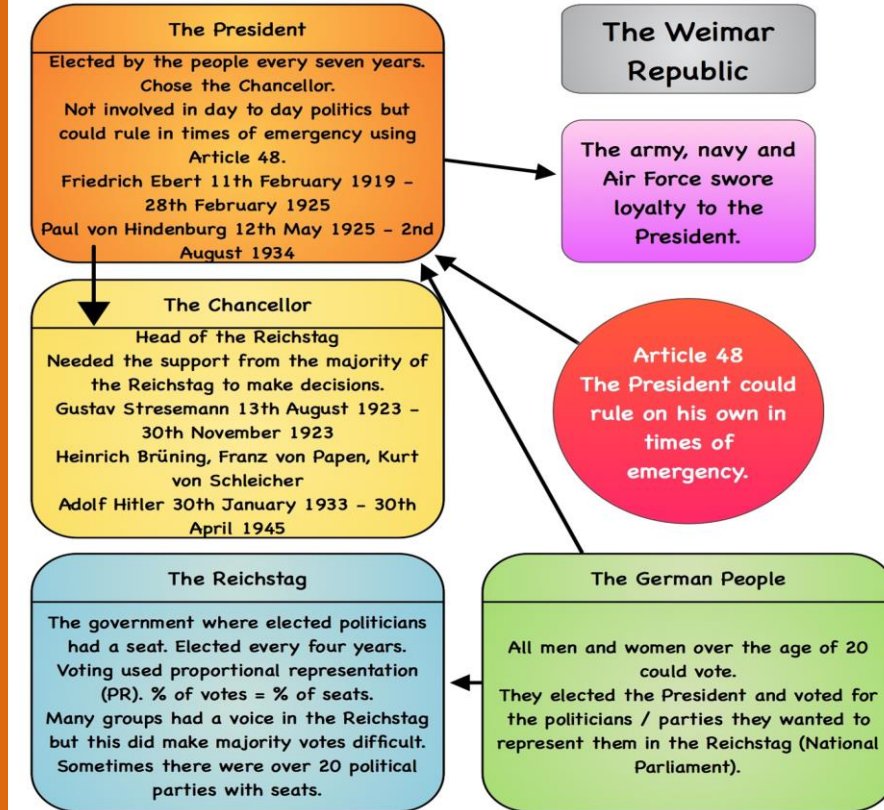
How was Germany governed?



'A place in the sun'

- The Kaiser wanted an empire to rival that of Britain's and this was known as Weltpolitik or world policy.
- The Kaiser believed in the power of the military and usually wore uniform.
- The empire included Togo, Cameroons, East Africa and South West Africa.
- To protect the empire the Kaiser wanted a navy the size of Britain's. He introduced a series of Naval Laws to expand the navy and the army grew too. It was 5 million men by 1914.

Structure



The German political spectrum



KEY VOCABULARY/ TERMS

Kaiser, militarism, Bundesrat, Chancellor, Reichstag, Industrialisation, trade union, SPD (Social Democratic Party), socialism, Weltpolitik, patriotic, mutiny, abdicate, armistice, democratic republic, Spartacists, communism, Freikorps (Free Corps), Weimar Republic, left wing, right wing, constitution, proportional representation, majority, Article 48, Reichstag, Chancellor, President, November Criminals, Treaty of Versailles, diktat, reparations, hyperinflation, putsch, Ruhr.

History Knowledge Organiser: Germany 1890-1945 Democracy and Dictatorship

Part 1: Germany and the growth of democracy



Kaiser Wilhelm

Kaiser Wilhelm 1888 – 1918 Personality

- The **German Constitution** gave the Kaiser great power and he intended to use it
- If ministers did not do what he wanted he would sack them



Industrialisation

- By 1913 Germany was producing more iron and steel, and as much coal as Britain. In industries such as electrical goods and chemicals, **German companies dominated Europe**



Reichstag

Structure of Government 1890 – 1918 Kaiser (King – Head of State)

- The Kaiser had **full control over foreign and domestic policy**. He had the power to make alliances, sign treaties, wage war and make peace

Chancellor (like Prime Minister)

- The Chancellor was **directly responsible** to the Kaiser as Chief Minister of the Reich. He was also in charge of the appointment and dismissal of the other politicians

Reichstag (Parliament)

- **This was the part of German parliament which could make laws**. It often debated laws which people wanted to introduce, but did not have the power to suggest new laws

Positive Social/Economic impact.

- German industry made many landowners, business and factory owners very rich. These people had a lot of **influence over the Kaiser**
- **Rapid economic growth meant full employment.** There were a lot of working class people in Germany, working in factories and businesses

Negative Social/Economic impact.

- Workers in the new factories, mines and workshops were unhappy because their wages were low, **working conditions were poor and food was expensive**

History Knowledge Organiser: Germany 1890-1945 Democracy and Dictatorship

Part 1: Germany and the growth of democracy

Social Democratic Party (SPD)

- They believed in socialism – the idea that power and wealth should be shared equally among the people
- During the early 1900s some members of the **SPD** were becoming more radical and were calling for a **higher number of strikes and revolutions**

Navy Laws

- The Kaiser wanted an **empire** to rival Britain and France
- The Kaiser wanted a large navy to help Germany take over more countries and to protect countries already in the Empire
- He introduced a series of Naval Laws which **increased the size** of the German navy and money spent on the armed forces
- Taxes were raised and money was borrowed to pay for this
- **1902** - German people were told that Britain intended to deny an German Empire. From this point onwards the German naval **Arms race** developed

Impact of WW1 1914-1918

- The Allies (Britain, France, Russia) blockading German ports. Up to **¾ of a million Germans died of hunger and disease**
- There were huge gaps between the **living standards** of the rich and the poor
- During the war Germany was run as a **military dictatorship**

End of the WW1 1918 Abdication (resignation)

- Strikes in Germany and naval mutiny showed that the **Kaiser was losing control**.
- Social Democrats threatened the Kaiser with revolution if he didn't abdicate.
- Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated **9th November 1918**.
- Social Democrats declared a republic.
- November 10th Germany abolished the monarchy

Armistice. 11th November 1918

- **Ceasefire** agreed to end the fighting of WW1.
- The new government felt they had **no choice** - people were starving and military morale was low
- **Right-wing Germans** felt betrayed and believed Germany could still win the war
- Weimar Politicians who signed the armistice became known as "**November Criminals**"



History Knowledge Organiser: Germany 1890-1945 Democracy and Dictatorship

Part 1: Germany and the growth of democracy

Weimar Government (Formed January 1919).

- Germany was now a democracy with President Ebert

Treaty of Versailles. June 1919

- President Ebert signed the Treaty of Versailles. This proved unpopular within Germany. Social Democrats were in charge



Strengths of the Weimar Constitution

- New constitution (decided how the government would be organised and laws) to be as fair as possible
- The constitution allowed **women to vote for the first time** and lowered the age of voting to 20 – more Germans could vote and had greater power

Weakness of the Weimar Constitution.

- Proportional representation** meant that even small parties were guaranteed to get into the Reichstag. This meant it was difficult to get decisions made
- President could suspend the constitution and pass laws without the Reichstag's consent. **(Article 48)** This power was only supposed to be used in an emergency. It was used to get around disagreements which undermined democracy

Terms of the Treaty

German reaction

Article 231 **War Guilt clause.**

Germans felt **humiliated** by having total blame.

Armed Forces reduced to **100,000 men**, no armoured vehicles, aircraft or submarines, only allowed six battleships.

German felt vulnerable to attack from other countries.

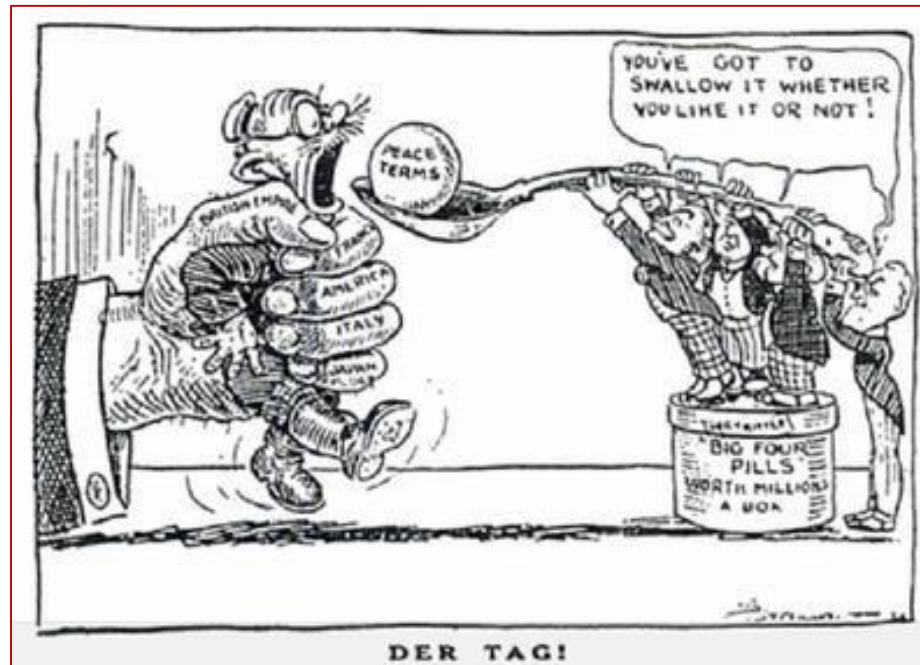
Reparations - forced to pay **£6.6 billion** for damaged caused during the war.

Unfair to Germans and would cause **lasting damage** to the economy.

German Territory – **lost their empire** and were put under the control of the League of Nations.

People opposed the losses in territory, especially when people in **German colonies** were forced to become part of a new nation.

Also German military banned from entering the Rhineland.



Felt betrayed.

- Germans called the treaty a **“Diktat.”** Many blamed Ebert for accepting the terms
- Some Germans felt signing the armistice was a mistake. They felt that Weimar politicians had **“stabbed them in the back”** and bought the Treaty of Versailles unnecessarily on Germany

History Knowledge Organiser: Germany 1890-1945 Democracy and Dictatorship

Part 1: Germany and the growth of democracy

Spartacists Uprising (left wing uprising). January 1919

- Communists led by **Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg** tried to take over Berlin. They took over newspaper headquarters and 50,000 workers went on strike
- Ebert asked and received help from the **Freikorps (ex-German soldiers)** to stop the rebellion. Over 100 workers were killed

Kapp Putsch (Putsch means uprising) March 1920.

- **Wolfgang Kapp** led the Freikorps who took part in the Putsch. They wanted to create a right wing government
- **Freikorps** marched into Berlin to overthrow the Weimar regime. German workers opposed them by going on general strike. Berlin was paralysed and Kapp was forced to give up

Red Rising in the Ruhr. March 1920-1921

- As soon as Kapp fled, **left wing workers** in the Ruhr stayed on strike and took over several towns. This was known as the Red Rising. The government sent soldiers to deal with the rebellion. Despite this, some political groups continued to act drastically, and there were **over 250 political murders in Germany between 1919 and 1921**



Fights
in the
streets

Trial after the
Munich
Putsch 1923.

The Ruhr Crisis

- 1923 Germany could no longer meet their reparation payments
- France and Belgium decided to take Germany's resources instead, so they occupied the Ruhr – **the richest industrial part of Germany**. German people were furious and cause a huge strike in the Ruhr

Causes of Hyperinflation

- Germany tried to solve the economic problem by printing more money, but this plunged the economy into hyperinflation
- This happens when production can't keep up with the amount of money in circulation, so the **money keeps losing its value**

Consequences of Hyperinflation

- Germany's currency became worthless. Nobody wanted to trade with Germany, so shortage of food and goods got worse
- **Bank savings also became worthless**



Nazi Party and Adolf Hitler

- 1921 Hitler founded **SA (storm troopers)**. The SA were political thugs. They carried out violent anti-Semitic attacks and intimidated rival political groups. Many people were scared of them

Reasons for the Munich Putsch November 1923

- Hyperinflation was at its peak
- Germans were angry at French and Belgian invasion of the Ruhr. **After the general strike ended, discontent increased**

The Munich Putsch 1923

- In the Beer Hall in Bavarian city of Munich. Hitler announced the revolution had begun
- News of the revolt had been leaked to the police. **Police fired on the rebels and the revolt quickly collapsed**

Trial after the Munich Putsch 1923

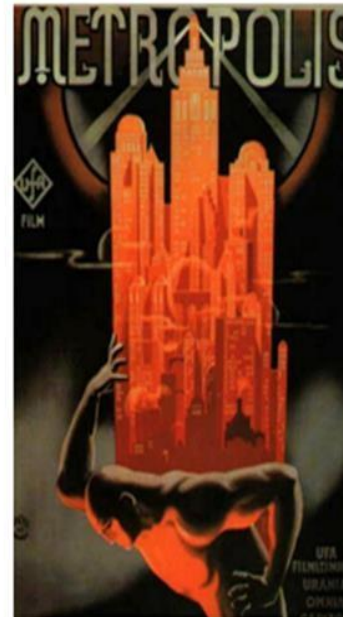
- **Hitler was imprisoned**. The trial gave him valuable publicity
- Hitler was given a lenient sentence. By sympathetic judges
- In prison he wrote **Mein Kampf (My Struggle)**. He described his belief and ambitions. This proved vital to spreading the Nazi ideology

History Knowledge Organiser: Germany 1890-1945 Democracy and Dictatorship

Part 1: Germany and the growth of democracy

Gustav Stresemann Chancellor

- September 1923 the general strike ended in the Ruhr. This meant it reduced tensions with France and Belgium also the government **stopped compensation payments to strikers**
- Replaced German mark with the **Rentenmark** to stabilise Germany's currency

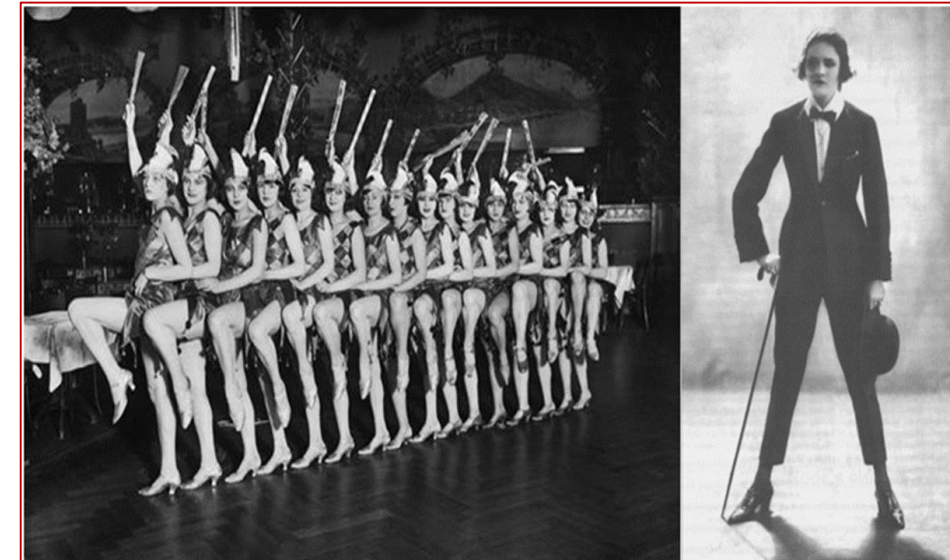
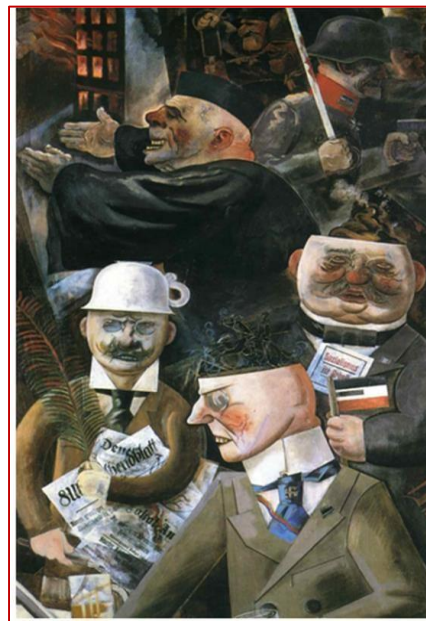


Weimar Republic Golden Years. Working class improvements.

- Working class became prosperous. **Wages** for industrial workers rose quickly in the late 1920s
- More than **2 million new homes were built 1924-1931**. Also provided extra employment
- **Cultural Improvements.**
- Period of freedom of expression generated new ideas. Artists began to question traditional forms and styles, especially ones that focussed on authority

Gustav Stresemann November 1923 – October 1929.

- **The Dawes Plan – 1924.** Secured France and Belgium's withdrawal from the Ruhr and agreed more realistic payment dates for the reparations. USA lent Germany **£40 million** to help it pay off its' other debts
- **Locarno Pact 1925.** Germany, France and Belgium agreed to respect their joint borders – **Rhineland to remain de-militarised**
- **League of Nations 1926.** Germany to join in 1926. Germany was re-established as an international power
- **Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928.** 65 countries signed it including Germany. Promised not to use violence to settle disputes
- **The Young Plan 1929.** Allies agreed to reduce the reparations to a quarter of the original amount, and Germany was given **9 years to pay them**



History Knowledge Organiser: Germany 1890-1945 Democracy and Dictatorship

Part 1: Germany and the growth of democracy

1888	Kaiser Wilhelm II becomes the Emperor of Germany. This is an autocracy.
1898	First Naval Law, this is introduced to make Germany build 7 more battleships over the next 3 years. Further Naval Laws are introduced up until 1912.
1912	The SPD have become the biggest party in the Reichstag.
1913	Germany are producing as much coal and more iron than Britain.
1914	Outbreak of WWI and start of the British Blockade.
1917	Turnip Winter - German people are surviving only on turnips and bread.
1918	End of WWI and the Kaiser abdicates. Germany sign the armistice.
1919	Spartacist Uprising. An attempt by the Communists to take power, however it fails and is put down by the army and Freikorps.
1919	Germany sign the Treaty of Versailles. This takes away land, enforces reparations, reduces their army and gives them the blame for WWI.
1919	The Weimar Republic are formed. They are a democracy.
1920	The Kapp Putsch. A right wing group led by Wolfgang Kapp and the Freikorps. They seize Berlin, however they fail as the workers go on strike.
1922	Germany declare bankruptcy and say they cannot pay back their loans.
1923	France and Belgium invade the Ruhr. German workers go on strike.
1923	Hyperinflation occurs as the German currency becomes worthless due to the continued printing of more and more money.
1923	The Munich Putsch. Hitler and the Nazis storm into a beer hall in Munich to try and lead a revolution. It fails due to lack of support.
1924	Gustav Stresemann is named foreign minister. He replaces the old currency with the Rentenmark to end hyperinflation.
1924	Dawes Plan is agreed. The USA lend Germany 800 million gold marks.
1925	Locarno Pact agrees that Germany, Britain, France and Belgium will not invade each other.
1926	Germany joins the League of Nations
1928	Kellogg-Briand Pact. Countries agree to settle disputes peacefully.
1929	The Young Plan lowers the amount of reparations Germany have to pay.

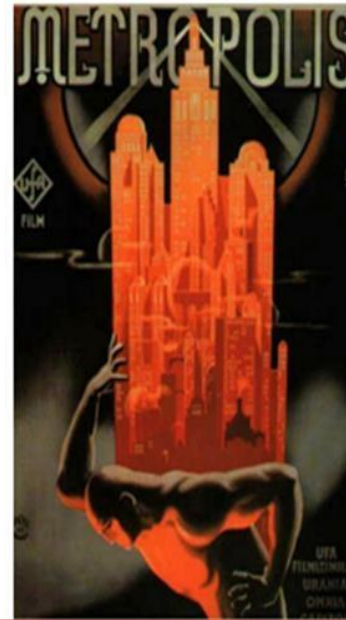
Autocracy	A government in which one person has uncontrolled or unlimited power.
Reichstag	The German parliament, members are voted for by the people.
Democracy	A system of government where the citizens exercise power by voting.
Bundesrat	A council of members from the states of Germany.
SPD	The Social Democratic Party, a left-wing group popular with workers.
Kaiser	The King of Germany.
Industrialisation	The process of developing a country's industry.
Constitution	Laid out the methods for which Germany would be governed after 1919.
Proportional Representation	Electoral system where seats are assigned by the percentage of votes gained.
Coalition	A government that is formed by two (or more) political parties as nobody has a majority.
Treaty of Versailles	A treaty signed by Germany after WWI which created much anger within the country.
Diktat	Dictated peace.
Inflation	Where there is an increase in prices and the amount of money produced, this may lead to hyperinflation.
Golden Age	A period in the 1920s of Germany where there were developments in music, cinema, the arts, etc.

Key People/Groups

Kaiser Wilhelm II	The emperor of Germany. He was autocratic and nationalistic.
Liebknecht & Luxemburg	The two leaders of the Spartacist Uprising.
Friedrich Ebert	Leader of the SPD party and the first President of the Weimar Republic.
Wolfgang Kapp	Leader of the Kapp Putsch, a right-wing politician.
Freikorps	Ex-soldiers who were right wing. Kept hold of their weapons after the WWI.
Gustav Stresemann	Chancellor and then foreign minister. Credited with saving Germany and restoring it onto the world stage.

Gustav Stresemann Chancellor

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Cultural Improvements.

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Gustav Stresemann November 1923 – October 1929.

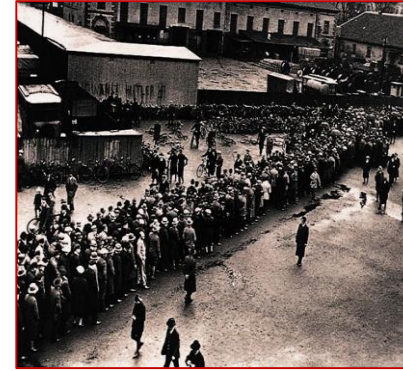
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History Knowledge Organiser Part 2 Germany and the Depression

Great Depression. October 1929.

- **Wall Street stock market in USA crashed.** This sparked an international economic crisis known as the Great Depression. USA could no longer prop up the German economy
- German economy between 1924-29 was built on unstable foundations. **They were dependent on USA loans which had been agreed via the Dawes Plan**
- USA could not afford to lend Germany money any more. **Also it wanted all old loans repaid**



Nazis appeal.

- Hitler's promises to make Germany great again, appealing to the growing ranks of the **unemployed and young people** who wanted a brighter future
- Nazis stated the **Communists and Jews** were to blame for their troubles they were useful scapegoats for Germany's economic problems
- **Wealthy businessmen** who lost out during the Depression turned to the Nazis who approved their anti-Communists stance and wanted economic prosperity that Hitler promised

Economic Impact of the Great Depression

- German economy collapsed. Industrial production went into decline – factories closed and banks went out of business
- **Mass unemployment.** October 1929 1.6 million people were out of work. By February 1931 over 6 million people were out of work

Political Impact of the Great Depression.

- Instability in the economy gave a chance for extremist parties to grow as ordinary Germans started to lose faith in Weimar system
- The Communists and the Nazis competed for support of those who had been it hardest by the depression
- The Communists grew in support from 11% in 1928 to 17 % in 1932
- The Nazis grew from 3% in 1928 to 33% of the vote in 1932

Weak and divided opposition in Germany.

- They could not decide what to do because there were so many parties due to **proportional representation**
- The President had to keep using **Article 48** to pass laws. This made him seem like a dictator

Nazis tactics and Organisation.

- **Hitler's private army the SA** had a military feel, which made it seem organised and disciplined
- Hitler's authority over the SA and his undisputed role as head of the Nazi Party contrasted to the weak Weimar government
- Propaganda was efficient. Often focussed on regional issues and targeted specific groups. **This made individuals feel valued by the Nazi Party**
- Many people began to fear the Communists because they **threatened to take over farms and big businesses** as they had in Russia. Nazis made them their enemy and gained support

Hitler's Personality.

- Hitler was **patriotic, energetic** and was able to get across his enthusiasm to his supporters. His speeches brought hope to those who listened

Political Deal.

- Chancellor Schleicher failed to keep control of the Reichstag. **Hitler and Von Papen proposed their plan to Hindenburg:** Hitler to be Chancellor and Von Papen to be Vice-Chancellor. Hindenburg agreed. The Nazis were the largest party and now in position to ~~create a dictatorship~~



Reichstag Fire and Election. Feb 27th 1933.

- Election of 1933. Nazis controlled the news, media and opposition meetings were banned
- Reichstag Fire.** When fire broke out in the Reichstag, Hitler blamed the Communists and used the fire to claim that the Communists were a threat. This supported Nazi propaganda of anti-communists feelings
- After the **Reichstag Fire** Hitler was given emergency powers via the **emergency decree** to deal with the supposed Communist threat – he used these powers to ~~intimidate Communist voters~~

Impact of Emergency Decree and Election 1933.

- Nazis won 288 seats** but not enough for overall majority. Hitler made the Communist Party illegal. They had 81 seats. This enabled him to change the law
- Enabling Act.** March 1933. This enabled Hitler to govern for four years without the Reichstag (parliament)
- Trade Unions** were banned and Germany had become a one-party state as rival parties were banned

Night of the Long Knives. June 1934.

- SA were very loyal to Rohm (their leader.) Hitler became concerned Rohm was becoming too powerful
- Night of the Long Knives** – Hitler sent the SS to kill Rohm and other leader of the SA. **Hitler also used this opportunity to remove some of his political opponents.** Several hundred people were killed or imprisoned
- Hitler claimed those that were killed were planning to overthrow the government so declared the **murders legal**
- This stamped out all opposition of the Nazi Party and sent a powerful message to the party about Hitler's brutality and ruthlessness. **Hitler could now act above the law**
- The army gave their oath of allegiance to Hitler after the Night of the Long Knives. For preventing the merger between the army and the SA. **Hitler now had an oath of allegiance from the army personally to him**

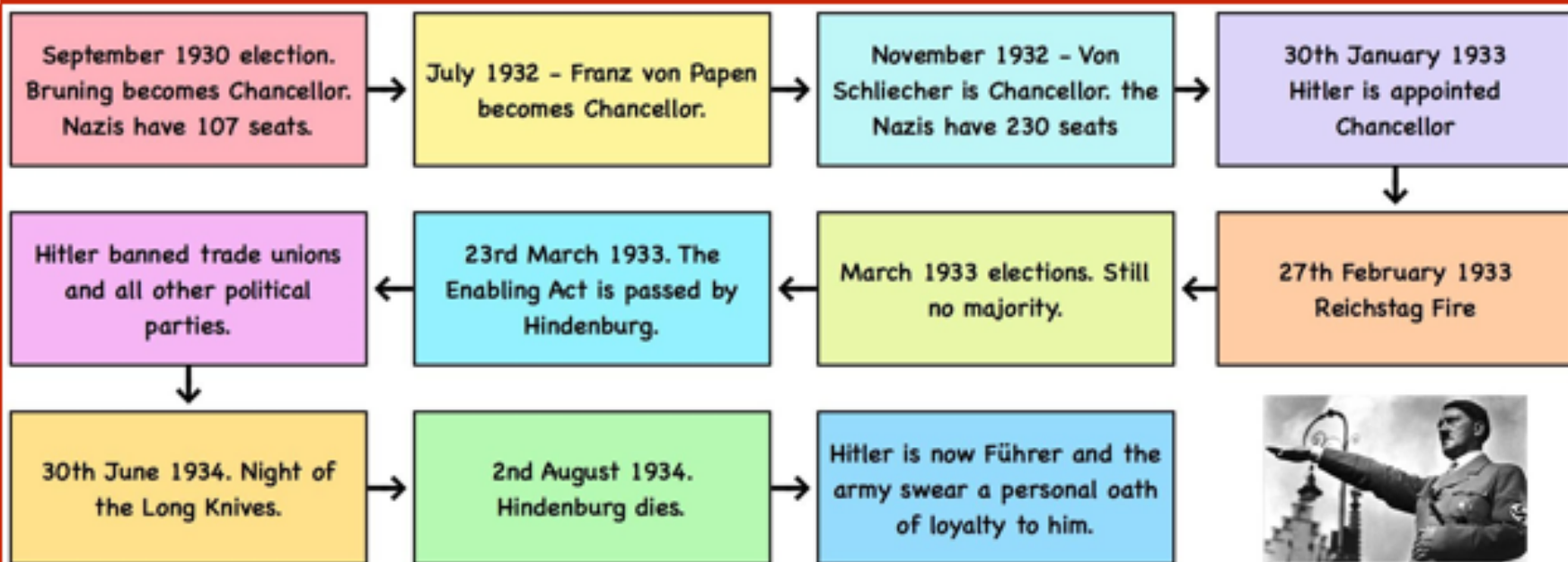


Local Government/Death of President Hindenburg.

- President Hindenburg died August 1934.** Hitler combined the posts of the Chancellor and President and also commander-in-chief of the army. Germany was reorganised into the following structure:
- Hitler called himself **Der Fuhrer** who was absolute control
- Reichsleiters** – who advised Hitler, like Goebbels Minister of Propaganda or Himmler Chief of German Police
- Gauleiters** – In charge of each province like Bavaria, and monitored the loyalty of the German people

History Knowledge Organiser Part 2 Germany and the Depression

Hitler's rise to power



Heinrich Brüning
Franz von Papen
Kurt von Schleicher
Marinus Van Der Lubbe
Paul von Hindenburg
Ernst Röhm
Heinrich Himmler
Adolf Hitler



Why did the Nazi party grow?

The depression. The Germans were unhappy with the Weimar government. The appeal of Hitler. Fear of the rise of other German extremist groups. Nazi party structure, methods and tactics.

KEY VOCABULARY/ TERMS

Chancellor, Enabling Act, communist, Reichstag, elections, Führer, oath, loyalty, trade unions, Night of the Long Knives, SA, SS, political parties, opposition, consolidation, power, dictator.

Core Knowledge: KS4 | History | Germany | Life Under the Nazis | Control

Nazi Police State. Courts.

- 1933 – The Nazis set up **special courts** where basic rights of those accused were suspended – they couldn't appeal or question evidence given against them
- 1934 – Hitler established **People's Court**. In Berlin which held trials for important political crimes. Defendants were nearly always found guilty

SS.

- Began as Hitler's bodyguards and expanded rapidly during the leadership of Himmler. Its' members were totally loyal to Hitler and were feared for their cruelty

Gestapo.

- Himmler was also in charge of the Gestapo. **Their methods included harsh interrogations and imprisonment without trial.** Members of the public were encouraged to report disloyalty

Concentration Camps.

- They were created across Germany. They held **political prisoners** and anybody else considered dangerous to the Nazis. Some of these were later turned into Death Camps



Nazi Court



Nazi Propaganda

Poster



Concentration Camp

Goebbels

Christianity.

- Hitler thought **religion should comply with the state** and wanted churches to promote Nazi ideals. He was also worried the Church might oppose him and Nazi policies

Catholic Church.

- **July 1933 Concordat.** Signed between the Pope and the Nazi Government. Hitler promised not to interfere with Catholic Church if the Church stayed out of German politics. **Hitler broke this deal**

Protestant Church.

- In **1936** all Protestants were merged to form the Reich Church, an attempt to increase state control over the Church and make a National Socialist version of Christianity

System of Propaganda.

Dr Josef Goebbels

- In charge of propaganda. The main aim was to influence how people thought and behaved
- Goebbels created the **"Hitler myth"** which made Hitler seem like a god and saviour
- It also made the Jews and Communists biggest causes of the problems
- All media was regulated by Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda in 1933

Methods of Propaganda.

- The Nazis sold cheap radios and controlled broadcasts. **70%** of household had a radio
- In 1933 3% of newspapers were controlled by the Nazis. **82%** were controlled by them by 1942
- Nazis produced hundreds of films which showed the strengths of the Nazis and Hitler and the weaknesses of their opponents
- Spreading propaganda through posters, showing the evils of their opponents and the power of Hitler
- **Public rallies** like the annual **Nuremberg Rallies** focused on speeches by leading Nazis



Dr Josef



Opposition to the Nazis 1930s.

Political.

- Opposition like Communists and Social Democrats formed **underground groups**

- They did not co-operate with each other

Christian groups.

- 1937 Protestant Martin Niemöller founded the **Confessing Church** as a protest against the Reich Church. He was sent to a concentration camp

Youth Opposition.

- **Edelweiss Pirates.** Rebellious youths who rejected Nazi values. They helped army deserters. Many were arrested, several publicly hanged

Wartime Opposition. 1941-1945

Anti-Nazi Protest Movement.

- **Kreisau Circle** planned how to make a better country when the Nazis were gone
- **Youth Opposition.**
- **White Rose Group 1942-1943.** Group had students Hans and Sophie Scholl amongst the leaders. Some of the members were ex-soldiers and were horrified by the scale of the deaths in the Death Camps

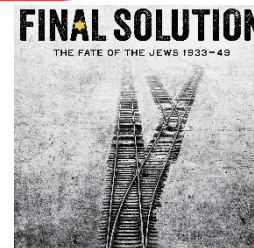
July bomb plot 1944.

- **Claus von Stauffenberg** along with other German officers planned to kill Hitler and install a moderate government, led by the Kreisau Circle
- During the meeting, Stauffenberg left a bomb in a briefcase by Hitler's chair. **However someone moved the briefcase and Hitler was not hurt.** Most of the plotters including Stauffenberg were executed

Youth.

Youth Movements.

- **Hitler Youth founded in 1926.** It became compulsory in 1936. Boys wore military-style uniforms and took part in physical exercise preparing for war
- **The League of German Maidens.** Female branch of the Hitler Youth. Girls were trained in domestic skills like sewing and cooking
- **Education.**
 - Children had to report teachers who did not use Nazi methods



Women's role in society.

- Nazis believed the role of the women was to provide children and support their families.
- **League of German Maidens** promoted Nazi idea to honour large families. Awards were given to women and encouraged more women to marry by offering financial aid to married couples.

Racial Policy.

Aims and Ideology.

- The Nazis believed that Germans were a superior ancient race called the **Aryans**. Hitler wanted to cleanse Germany by removing the following: Jews, Gypsies, Slavs, and people with mental and physical disabilities. They went to concentration camps

Laws.

- **1933 National Boycott of Jewish businesses.** This led to Nazi-led violence against Jews. Violence was not popular so they moved to legal route
- **Nuremberg Laws 1935.** Stopped Jews being German Citizens. Banned marriage between Jews and non-Jews in Germany
- **1938** all Jewish children banned from attending German schools

Night of the Broken Glass (Kristallnacht).

- **November 1938.** A German diplomat was murdered in Paris by a Jew. This led to anti-Jewish rioting. Thousands of shops and synagogues burnt down. Thousands of Jews were arrested and sent to concentration camps

The Holocaust.

Final Solution.

- When the Nazis came to power large number of Jews were sent to concentration camps. These numbers expanded as they conquered Western and Eastern Europe
- Nazis created **ghettos** (fenced off areas of cities)
- Conditions were terrible in the **ghettos**. Many people died of disease or slave labour

Death Camps.

- Heinrich Himmler was in charge. The camps included gas chambers to carry out the mass murders

Core Knowledge: KS4 | History | Germany | Nazi Economy and War

Economic Plan 1933-1936. Schacht Economic minister.

- Started huge programme of public works, which helped reduce unemployment like the construction of the **autobahns** (motorways)
- Men from 18 to 25 were recruited into **National Labour Service** and were given jobs. Industrial output increased and unemployment fell

Trade Unions.

- Trade Unions were banned, workers had to join the Nazis' **Labour Front (DAF)**. Labour Front was one union controlled by the Nazis. Workers could not go on strike or campaign for better conditions and wages were low

Impact of Economic Policy.

- Volkswagen** (people's car) a luxury people could aspire to own (not many did)
- Strength through Joy (KDF)**. A scheme which provided workers with cheap holidays and leisure activities
- Beauty of Labour** scheme encouraged factory owners to improve conditions for workers

Economic Plan 1936 – 1940.

Hitler had always planned a war to provide Lebensraum (more space to live) for the German

Goering Economic Minister.

- Four Year Plan 1936**. Concentrated on war preparations. Built up industries making weapons and chemicals and increased agricultural production
- Goering's** aim for Germany to be self-sufficient meant producing enough goods to not need imports from other countries. (**Autarky**)



Strength through Joy swimming instructor

Impact of the Second World War. Daily life during the war.

- Rationing**. Food and clothes rationing began in 1939. While Germany was winning the war, most goods could still be bought easily
- By **1942** German civilians were living on rations of bread, vegetables and potatoes – these rations decreased as the war progressed
- By **1944 50%** of the German workforce were women (up from 37% in 1939)

Bombings of major cities.

- 1942 British and American air forces began bombing German cities heavily. Half-million German civilians were killed and many more were made **homeless**



Dresden after bombing

Total War. Home Front.

- Total war** used to describe conflicts where all of a country's resources are considered part of the war effort. This includes the country's economies, scientists, industries and their civilians
- Women were expected to work or join the army**. They never fought on the front line. They took jobs in clerical and **administrative jobs**. Many women operated Germany's anti-aircraft defences and served in signals units on the front line



German Ration Book



Volkswagen