

History Year 9 Autumn term 2 'Knowledge Organiser': Hitler – the Party and the State 1918 - 1939.



Summary:

Hitler set up the Nazi Party in 1920 and set about trying to take power firstly by force and then through the elections. From 1933 he began to create a legal dictatorship by using propaganda, censorship and the German political system. For the German people, some were ok whilst others suffered.

Key terms

Gleichschaltung	Control of all art and culture so that it fitted with Nazi ideals.
The Wall Street Crash	Major international economic depression which began in Wall Street. Led to the near collapse of Germany and encouraged a lot of people to support Hitler.
Fuhrer	Hitler's title after he became President as well as Chancellor.
volkgemeinschaft	The 'People's Community.' Nazi view of society.

Timeline:

1920	Hitler sets up the Nazi party
1923	Munich Beerhall Putsch – Hitler's attempt to seize power.
1925	Mein Kampf is published
1929	Wall Street Crash.
1933 (Jan)	Hitler appointed Chancellor
1933 (Feb)	Reichstag Fire – Communists blamed by the Nazi Party
1933 (Mar)	Enabling Act passed.
1933 (April)	Boycott of Jewish Shops.
1933 (May)	Trade Unions banned
1933 (July)	Nazi Party the only legal Party in Germany
1934 (June)	Night of the Long Knives
1934 (Aug)	Hindenburg dies. Hitler becomes President.
1935	Nuremburg Laws passed
1936	Hitler Youth membership compulsory
1936	Olympic games in Berlin.
1938	German children not allowed in German schools Krystallnacht.
1939	Euthanasia begins. Designated Jewish camps built.

Key words

Anti-Semitism	Hatred of the Jewish people.
Aryan	Pure German Blood
Autobahn	Motorway
Autarky	Self-sufficiency
DAF	German Labour Front – a state trade union.
Edelweiss Pirates	Youth groups opposed to the Hitler Youth.
Enabling Act	Gave the Nazi Party full power for 4 years – rule without the Reichstag.
Euthanasia	In Nazi Germany, the killing of the physically and mentally handicapped.
Fuhrerprinzip	Belief in one person's rule of the Party and State
Gestapo	Secret police, headed by Himmler.
Kinder, Kirche and Kirche	Children, Kitchen, Church. The Nazi idea of the role of women.
KPD	German Communist Party
Krystallnacht	The night of broken glass.
Mein Kampf	'My Struggle', Hitler's autobiography.
Motherhood Cross	Award given to mothers on the birth of children.
NSDAP	National Socialist German Workers Party
Night of the Long Knives	Carried out at Hitler's orders to control opposition within the Party and outside with the SA.
Nuremburg Laws	Gave a legal definition for a Jew for the first time. Denied all Jews of the right to be a German citizen.
Putsch	Attempt to seize power illegally.
Rearmament	Building up of weapons to prepare for war.
Reich Labour Service	RAD. Scheme to provide manual labour for unemployed men under 25.
Reichstag	German Parliament
SA (Sturmabteilung)	Nazi Party unofficial private army. Also known as the brown shirts.
SS (Schutzstaffel)	Hitler's bodyguards, headed by Himmler.
Strength through Joy	Nazi Government attempt to provide leisure opportunities for workers'.
Swastika	Emblem of the Nazi Party
Volk	German People

Key people

Goebbels	Minister of Propaganda
Goering	Minister of the Economy.
Himmler	In control of the SS and Gestapo
Hindenburg	President of the Republic 1925 – 1934. Appointed Hitler as Chancellor in 1933.