



History

Y9 Spring 2: Germany 1923-1945

	Keyword	Meaning
1	Putsch	An attempt to seize power by force
2	Fuhrer	Leader – most commonly known as the title people used to refer to Hitler in Nazi Germany
3	Coalition	A government made up of a number of parties working together. All of the Weimar governments were coalitions.
4	Mein Kampf	Hitler's autobiography outlining his plans and ideas about the future of Germany. Written whilst in jail.
5	Propaganda	Information shared in a certain way to influence an audience
6	Enabling Law	A law which allowed Hitler to rule without the Reichstag
7	Anti-Semitism	A dislike of Jewish people due to their race and religion
8	Conscription	Compulsory military service. Hitler introduced this in Germany in 1935.
9	Nazi party	The National Socialist German Workers Party, led by Adolf Hitler
10	Holocaust	The mass execution of millions of people, mainly Jews.

Adolf Hitler

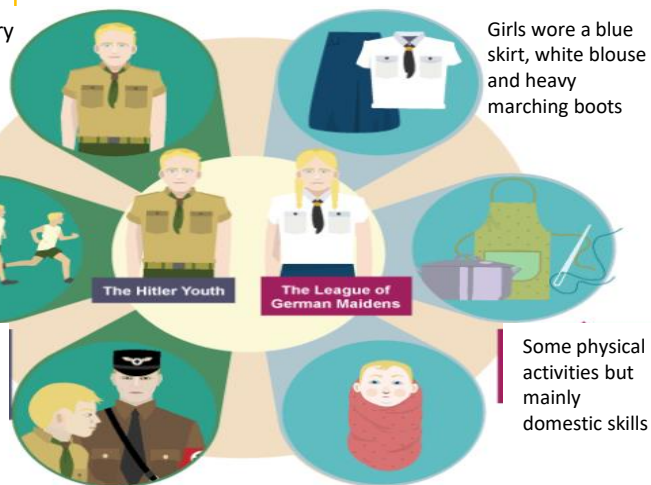


- Born on the 20th April 1889 in a town in Austria
- Served as a soldier during WW1 and received the Iron Cross in recognition of his involvement in the war
- He was the leader of the Nazi Party in Germany and became the leader of Germany in January 1933
- He wrote a book 'Mein Kampf' which set out his ideas for the future of Germany
- He gave himself the new title of 'Fuhrer' which means leader
- He disliked certain groups of people and is famous for the killing of millions of Jews in the Holocaust
- He took Germany into battle again in 1939 which led to WW2

Boys wore military style uniforms

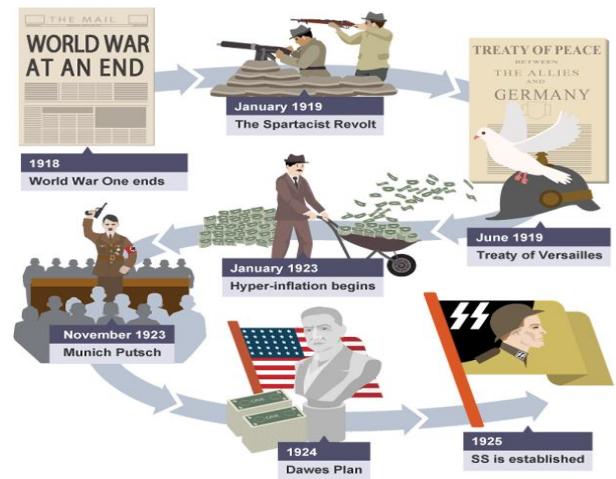
Activities centred on physical exercise and political indoctrination

It's aim was to prepare German boys to be future soldiers



It's aim was to prepare German girls for future motherhood

Germany timeline 1918-1925



How did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?

Hitler's own actions	External Factors
Hitler was a strong leader and people trusted him	The Wall Street Crash damaged the economy
The Nazi party was well organised	Weak opposition to the Nazi party
The Nazi's promised to make things better	They had the majority of seats in the Reichstag
Nazi use of propaganda	The threat of Communism

Hitler and the youth

- Young people were very important to Hitler and the Nazis. He needed to ensure German children were thoroughly **indoctrinated** in Nazi ideology.
- From the age of 10 boys and girls were encouraged to join the Nazis' youth organisation, the Hitler Youth (the girls' wing of which was called the League of German Maidens).
- Membership from age 10 was made compulsory in 1936 and by 1939, 90 per cent of German boys aged 14 and over were members.