



History

Y10 Summer I: The Rise of Hitler

| | Keyword | Meaning |
|----|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Reichstag | German Parliament; where the laws are made for Germany. |
| 2 | Gestapo | Hitler's secret police. |
| 3 | Hyperinflation | Sudden and dramatic rise in prices. |
| 4 | Chancellor | The person in charge of parliament in Germany (like a Prime Minister). |
| 5 | President | Head of the German state. |
| 6 | Fuhrer | Dictator, had absolute power in Germany. |
| 7 | Genocide | The deliberate killing of a large group of people. |
| 8 | Holocaust | The mass murder of Jews under the German Nazi regime during the period 1941–5. |
| 9 | Persecution | Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs. |
| 10 | Reparations | Providing payment to those who have been wronged. |

Laws against Jews in Germany 1933- 1939

April 1933: All Jews banned from any sports clubs. All Jewish lawyers, teachers and judges sacked.

September 1933: 'Race Studies' introduced in German schools.

January 1934: All Jewish shops marked with a yellow star of David.

September 1935: Jews not allowed to vote. Marriages between Jews and non-Jews banned.

August 1938: Male Jews must add the name 'Israel' and females must add the name 'Sara' to their first names.

November 1938: Jewish children banned from German schools.

April 1939: Jews can be evicted from their homes for no reason.

September 1939: Jews no longer allowed out of their homes between 8:00pm and 6:00am.

Hitler's Rise to Power

January 1923: Germany couldn't pay reparations so France took over the Ruhr (area of land).

February 1923: Workers in the Ruhr went on strike and the government carried on paying them. This led to hyperinflation.

1924- 1925: Hitler was sent to prison for trying to overthrow the German government.

1929: There was a depression in the USA and they asked Germany for money back that they had lent them to help pay their reparations.

January 1933: The Nazi Party becomes the largest party in Germany. Hitler becomes Chancellor.

February 1933: The government building in Berlin is set on fire. Hitler blames the communists.

April 1933: Hitler creates the Gestapo to capture political enemies such as the Communists.

1934: The president of Germany dies and Hitler named himself Fuhrer (leader) of Germany.



The Journey of Kindertransport

Kindertransport was an organised rescue effort of the British for Jewish children in German occupied territory before the Second World War.



Concentration Camps in Europe

Death camps and labour camps were set up throughout Nazi occupied territory in Europe, mainly during the Second World War.

