

HISTORY – YEAR 11 – NAZI CONTROL AND DICTATORSHIP, 1933-39



A KEY DATES		
1	30 th Jan 1933	Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany.
2	27 th Feb 1933	Reichstag Fire – resulted in the Enabling Act.
3	1933	Book burning events take place in Berlin.
4	30 th June 1934	The Night of the Long Knives.
5	2 nd Aug 1934	Hindenburg dies, Hitler becomes the Fuhrer.
6	Aug 1934	Army swears oath of loyalty to Hitler.
7	Aug 1936	Berlin Olympic Games.
8	1936	Single 'Reich Church' created.
9	1936	12, 000 paintings/sculptures banned.
10	1939	Edelweiss Pirates have roughly 2,000 members.
11	1939	Hitler Youth membership reaches 8 million.

B KEY PEOPLE		
1	Ernst Röhm	Leader of the SA, assassinated in 1934.
2	Hermann Göring	Nazi chief of all Police.
3	Hindenburg	President until his death in August 1934.
4	Heinrich Himmler	Head of the SS.
5	Reinhard Heydrich	Head of Gestapo (secret police).
6	Carl Ossietzky	Journalist who criticised the Nazis.
7	Ludwig Müller	Leader - Protestant Reich Church.
8	Pastor Niemöller	Pastor who criticised the Nazis and was imprisoned.
9	Joseph Goebbels	Nazi Minister for Propaganda.

c KEY TERMS/CONCEPTS		
1	Reichstag Fire	Hitler used the arson attack on the German parliament building to destroy the reputation of his Communist rivals.
2	Enabling Act	Reichstag banned all other parties in March 1933.
3	Night of the Long Knives	Hitler perceived Röhm and the SA as a threat, around 400 were murdered by SS on 30 th June 1934.
4	Fuhrer	Combined Chancellor / Presidency.
5	SS	Controlled all of Germany's police.
6	Gestapo	Secret police, spied on public.
7	Law Courts	Forced to uphold Nazi laws.
8	Catholics	The Concordat meant that the Church agreed to stay out of politics.
9	Reich Church	Protestant Church – supported Nazis.
10	Concentration Camps	By 1939, over 150, 000 people were being held and tortured in camps.
11	Propaganda	A method to control attitudes, coordinated by Joseph Goebbels.
12	Media	Newspapers and radio were controlled by the Nazis. Many newspapers were closed.
13	Rallies	Mass parades that showed strength. The largest were at Nuremberg.
14	Burning books	Non-Nazi (Jewish) literature burned.
15	Films	Over 1,300 films were made. Hitler was praised, enemies were attacked.
16	Architecture	New buildings showed the power of the Nazis e.g. 'Reich Chancellery'.
17	Olympics	Sport was used as propaganda, showcasing the Aryan race.
18	Hitler Youth	Nazi endorsed youth organisation to control young Germans.
19	Swing Youth	Young people who opposed the Nazis and held illegal jazz parties.
20	Edelweiss Pirates.	Groups across Germany who opposed the Hitler Youth.