

Knowledge organiser: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39

<p>Nazi Germany was a totalitarian state, meaning all aspects of Germans' lives were controlled by the government. It was also one in which those deemed 'enemies of the state' were ruthlessly persecuted.</p>		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words.	
		1933	Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses; Law for the Encouragement of Marriage passed; Sterilisation Law passed; First concentration camp for women opened at Moringen; First Napola schools set up.	Conscription	Compulsory military service for a certain period of time
Summarise your learning		1935	The Nuremberg Laws passed.	Autobahn	Motorway
Topic 1: Nazi policies towards women	<p>Nazi policies towards women reflected Hitler's own personal views. He wanted to create a society where women had a precise and specific domestic role. Hitler saw their task as bearing and rearing children and educations should prepare women for their future role. Some women actively opposed the loss of their rights and were eventually sent to concentration camps.</p>	1936	Membership of the Hitler Youth made compulsory.	Lebensborn	<p>'Fount of life' – a programme whereby specially chosen unmarried women could 'donate a baby to the Führer', by becoming pregnant by 'racially pure' SS men</p>
		1938	Jewish children were not allowed to attend German schools; <i>Lebensborn</i> programme introduced; Kristallnacht.		
		1939	The euthanasia campaign began; Designated Jewish ghettos established.	Anti-Semitism	Hatred and persecution of the Jews
		Topic 2: Nazi policies towards the young	<p>Hitler saw the young as the future of the Third Reich. Young people had to be converted to Nazi ideals such as obedience, following the Führer, placing the nation first, strengthening the racial purity of the nation and having large numbers of children. These aims were to be achieved through control of education and the Hitler Youth.</p>		
Who or what were these people/events?	Nazi Teachers' League			Organisation set up to control teachers and what they taught.	Volksgemeinschaft
Topic 3: Employment and living standards	<p>One of the main reasons for increased support for the Nazis was the high level of unemployment, which had reached six million by 1932. Hitler had promised that he would reduce and remove unemployment that had been caused by the Great Depression.</p>	Reich Labour Service	A scheme to provide young men with manual labour jobs.	Ghetto	A densely populated area of a city inhabited by a particular ethnic group, such as Jews
		Strength through Joy (KdF)	Organisation to improve the leisure time of German workers by sponsoring a wide range of leisure and cultural trips.	Boycott	An organised refusal to have any dealings with a person, country, or business.
Topic 4: The persecution of the minorities	<p>Hitler had used the Jews as scapegoats for many of Germany's problems. Nazi propaganda was used to turn Germans against the Jews and justify a policy of persecution. During the 1930s Gypsies, homosexual people and mentally and physically disable people were also targeted and persecuted.</p>	Beauty of Labour	A department of the KdF that tried to improve working conditions. It organised the building of canteens, swimming pools and sports facilities. It also installed lighting in workplaces and improved noise levels.	Euthanasia	Bringing death to relieve suffering. The Nazis interpreted this as killing anyone who was seen as substandard and of no further use to the state

