## Compromise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Force</th>
<th>Why support Nazis</th>
<th>Disliking Nazis</th>
<th>How they gain support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Rearmament • Anti-democracy/commie • Dictatorship</td>
<td>• SA</td>
<td>See Night of The Long Knives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Second revolution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Business</td>
<td>• Anti – Communism • Revive the economy</td>
<td>• SA and attacks on business</td>
<td>Stopping SA, getting rid of anti-capitalist Nazis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Service</td>
<td>• Hated Weimar republic • Anti democracy/commie</td>
<td>• Wanted to be independent • No interference</td>
<td>Purged Jews, politicals, re-established civil service but left untouched</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Summary**

**Questions**

1. How was Germany ruled until November 1918?
2. Name one group who tried to overthrow the new republic?
3. What happened in 1929 to destabilise the Weimar republic?
4. Which 2 politicians were central in appointing Hitler in 1933?
5. One reason why Nazis were in a weak position in Jan 1993?
6. The Nazis targeted which 2 political opponents?
7. When was the Reichstag fire and who got blamed?
8. What did the Decree stop?
9. What did the Enabling Act allow?
10. What did Rohm want after the Nazis Power?
11. Who was in charge of propaganda?
12. Which book has Hitler's aims?
13. What is German term for Peoples Community?
14. What is Social Darwinism?
15. Name one group that was idolised? Why?
16. Name one group that was demonised? Why?
17. What does Gleichschaltung mean?

**Answers**

1) By the Kaizar
2) Communists
3) The Great depression/ stock market crash
4) Von Papen and Hindenburg
5) Hitler depended on Von Papen and Hindenburg
6) Communists and Socialists
7) February 1933 and a Dutch Communist
8) Civil Rights
9) Dictatorship Powers
10) A second revolution/militia
11) Joseph Goebbels
12) Mein Kampf
13) Volksgemeinschaft
14) Survival of the fittest
15) The Aryan Race as they were meant to be pure German and physically fit
16) Jews as they were blamed for the first world wars defeat and the treaty of Versailles
17) To force into line
Parades and Spectacles

1. How was Propaganda organised?
2. Why were parades in a military style?
3. What were spectators obliged to do?
4. What did block leaders do?
5. How could people lose their jobs?
6. How many people attended the 1936 rally?

Hitler had also built new grand buildings in Nuremberg and Berlin.

1. Goebbels was head of propaganda, had 7 professionals in seven fields
2. Raise the profile, intimidate opponents, create impression of large organisation
3. Salute the flags of SA and SS as they walked passed, put swastika flags on their houses
4. They would be monitor public compliance
5. By not conforming to the regime as well as being labelled as ‘politically unreliable’
6. One million
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How Successful was the Nazi efforts in controlling the press?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. By 1935 which two types of journalists had been dismissed?</td>
<td>Jews and Marxists about 1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What did the DND do?</td>
<td>Issued out what could be published and what couldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What was closed down?</td>
<td>Socialist and Communist newspapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What was the percentage of Newspapers owned in 1933, 1939 and 1944?</td>
<td>2.5% in 1939, 50+% in 1939, and 75% in 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. However less circulation why?</td>
<td>They became bland due to censorship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. By 1935 how many commies and Jews were sacked?</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Music and Cinema

### Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What did the Nazis want to achieve?</th>
<th>How did Nazis try to control this?</th>
<th>How successful?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Music</strong></td>
<td><strong>How did Nazis try to control this?</strong></td>
<td><strong>How successful?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hitler wanted to promote operas</td>
<td>• Richard Strauss was a German composer who composed Nazi liked music</td>
<td>• Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ban experimental music</td>
<td>• Songs about Norse gods and German heroes</td>
<td>• Enthusiasm for operas was not shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ban foreign imports like Jazz</td>
<td>• Banned Jazz</td>
<td>• German people preferred the popular music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Didn’t like black American culture</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Hard to control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cinema</strong></td>
<td><strong>How did Nazis try to control this?</strong></td>
<td><strong>How successful?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Subliminal Messages</td>
<td>• Bought shares on major film companies</td>
<td>• Quite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Work on subconscious</td>
<td>• Foreign films were not banned straight away</td>
<td>• 14% films were overtly political</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Eternal Jew and Triumph of Will is a film about Nuremberg rally</td>
<td>• Not a lot overtly political films</td>
<td>• Over 1000 films produced in Germany 1933-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disney cartoons were popular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## What were the aims of Nazi economic policy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage of Economic Policy</th>
<th>Summary</th>
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</table>
| **Aims**                 | • Hitler was appointed chancellor 1933, no coherent plan on economic policy  
                          • Short term economic recovery from depression  
                          • Achieving aims would boost popularity  
                          • Economy to be self-sufficient |
| **Recovery**             | • Schacht President of Reich bank 1933-36 in 1934 he was Economics Minister  
                          however resigned when focused on war  
                          • He pumped money into economy to build homes and autobahns  
                          • Give grants to people  
                          • Take on new workers  
                          • Control foreign trade control Balance of Payments |
| **Rearmament and war economy** | • Created managed economy with controls on labour supply  
                          • Setting production targets for private companies  
                          • State owned industrial plants  
                          • Production of iron and chemicals  
                          • Research and investment into substitute for rubber and extracting oil from coal |
# Economic Policies III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>Why</th>
<th>How</th>
<th>Success</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The New Plan | Wanted to provide raw materials to make weapons and complete building projects like autobahns (motorways) without spending much money. | ▪ Strict limits on imports of consumer products.  
▪ Raw materials paid for with German-made goods. | By 1935 Germany sold a small amount more than it bought making a trade surplus.  
▪ Unemployment was falling.  
▪ Production had increased by nearly 50% since 1933.  
▪ Germany was able to rearm its forces. | Raw materials for rearmament were too expensive.  
Hitler refused to cut back. He wanted to rearm faster. Hitler sacked Schacht! |
| The Four Year Plan | 1936–1940  
Goering | To increase food production and achieve self-sufficiency in certain raw materials like oil, rubber and metals. | ▪ Use of synthetic or ersatz substitutes.  
▪ Even fewer imports.  
▪ Produce more raw materials.  
▪ Control wages and prices.  
▪ Use slave labour. | Planned production of aluminium, steel and explosives was nearly achieved. | Germany could only keep going for a short war.  
But Goering failed to supply enough oil.  
The controls of the plan continued after 1940.
What were the aims of wartime propaganda?

1930's – Create a military style spirit amongst the German people. Not as hyped as WWI however

1939-1941 – To start off quick and easy wins did not cover the morale of the German people. Made English the enemy, it was quite successful

1941+ -Had a negative impact after Stalingrad as Germans were starting to lose
**Hitler Youth (HJ)**

1. **When was it formed?**
   - 1926

2. **What sort of activities did they do?**
   - Military training, useful skills, fence building, fixing bikes, team building

3. **How many by 1934 and 1938?**
   - 3.5 million by 1934 and by 1938, the Hitler Youth had over 7.7 million

4. **By 1937 how many attended the camps?**
   - 1 million

5. **When was it compulsory?**
   - 1936 but didn’t really have to conform until 1939

6. **Did youth hate it at first?**
   - Nope, boys naturally loved the idea if comradeship, loyalty and honour but hated leadership and the over exaggerated discipline

7. **What happened to other youth groups?**
   - All other youth groups excluding catholic ones were banned or taken over by HJ

8. **What made the HJ attractive?**
   - Songs, camping trips, sports but didn’t like harsh punishments
Nazi Law

• Nazis word was law
• Anyone not conforming or not Aryan, were arrested or killed
• Introduced new laws, Nazis bent laws
• Individuals could be arrested with no trial
• Socialist and Communists were taken to ‘protective custody’

Courts
• **1934 People’s courts** were established, special courts were made
• **1934-1939 3400** people were tried
• Executions were done by hand and axe and by 1936 by guillotine
• Death penalty went from **3 in 1933 to 46 in 1943**
Communist Resistance 1941-1945

- They had 89 cells of underground networks
- After Stalingrad in 1943 the KPD felt they should support Russians
- They issued out leaflets
- Underground networks were found by Gestapo
- They were not successful, although in 1942 the Rote Kappelle group had been successful in placing agents in several government ministries however was uncovered by the Gestapo
Youth Resistance 1941-1945

Edelweiss pirates – These were a serious group against regime, although they were there during the 1930’s, they were in uniform and bricked factories and graphited ‘down with Hitler’ they were more serious during the 1940’s. In 1942 some of their leaders were publically hung. 1944 12 of them attacked Nazi officials, they were publically hung.

White rose group – Hans and Sophie Scholl were distributed leaflets and flyers between 1942-43, wrote ‘Hitler mass murderer’ on buildings, 1943 they were sentenced to death.

Swing Youth – Were inspired by English and American Jazz culture, they listened to foreign modern imports and copied their hair and clothing styles.

Hitler Youth and BDM – Many youths were required for war effort and, some were in flak cannons and some hated how war like it had become.