

1. Propaganda			2. Terror			Key Word	Definitions
1	Who was the head of propaganda?	1. Dr Joseph Goebbels. 2. He cleverly manipulated what people thought and believed	1	Who was in control of the Nazi police?	1. Heinrich Himmler. 2. He controlled the SS, the justice system, concentration camps and Gestapo	Antisemitism	Hatred of the Jewish people
2	What was the aim of propaganda?	1. Unite the German people 2. Make them believe the Nazis would make the country strong again. 3. They wanted people to believe in the 1000-year Reich.	2	What was the aim of terror?	1. Spread the message that any opposition would be stopped. 2. The aim was for Germany to be stable, strong and secure.	Censorship	control or limiting of what can be published or said
3	What were the main message?	1. The idea that Hitler was the saviour of Germany 2. Jews and Communists being the cause of all Germany's problems 3. Volksgemeinschaft 4. Hatred of the Treaty of Versailles.	3	How was it allowed?	1. The Enabling Act gave the government the power to search homes without notice, read mail, listen in on phone calls. 2. The Nazis set up Special Courts where basic rights were suspended.	Dictator	A person who rules a country with no limit on their power
4	Media	1. All news, films and art had to be approved by Goebbels. 2. Any journalists and artists had to be registered by the ministry	4	The SS	1. This was originally Hitler's bodyguard but it grew in power following the Night of the Long Knives.	Fascism	Extreme right wing views
5	Censorship	1. This prevented any messages getting into Germany that were not Nazi messages.	5	The Gestapo	1. This was set up to protect the public but they were feared by all for their interrogations, torture and imprisonments.	Fuhrer	A German word meaning leader – this is the title Hitler used
6	Radio	1. The Nazis produced cheap radio sets and controlled all broadcasts.	6	Concentration Camps	1. They were first opened in 1933 to hold political prisoners and any other 'undesirables'. 2. Some of these camps later became death camps.	Gestapo	The secret police used by Hitler
7	Posters	1. Posters were seen throughout Germany with Nazi ideas	7	Local Wardens	1. Employed to make sure Germans were loyal to the Nazi state and to keep an eye on people on a local community level. 2. Ordinary Germans were encouraged to report any disloyalty to the Gestapo themselves.	Hitler Youth	A youth club in Nazi Germany designed to spread Nazi ideas in young people
8	Rallies	1. These were impressive shows of strength. 2. 1 million Germans attended the 1936 Nuremberg rally where the Nazis used lights and flags to make Hitler look more popular.				Indoctrination	Teaching a set of beliefs or ideas from a young age without question
						Lebensraum	The Nazi aim to expand German land to create "living space"
						Nationalism	A political aim to make the nation stronger and more independent.
						Nazi	a member of the National Socialist German Workers' Party.
						Occupation	When Germany invaded and took control of other areas or countries
						Propaganda	A way of controlling the public attitudes through media
						Totalitarianism	A state where all areas of life are controlled by the government
						Volksgemeinschaft	The Nazi aim to return to a more traditional, peasant-based way of life and culture

3. Life in Nazi Germany			4. Youth Opposition		
1	Workers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Employment Law to create jobs and build up the German economy. The National Labour Service (DAF) built of public works such as autobahns, railways and house building In 1935 conscription was introduced this created lots of jobs for the unemployed In May 1933, all Trade Unions were banned and their leaders were arrested 	1	Who were the Edelweiss Pirates?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A group of young people who rejected Nazi values and rebelled against the system. They refused to join the Hitler Youth They helped army deserters and escaped prisoners Many members of the group were arrested and publicly hanged for their disruption.
			2	Who were the White Rose Group?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A group of young university students from Munich They printed and distributed anti-Nazi pamphlets at Munich University The leading members of the group Hans Scholl, Sophie Scholl and Cristoph Probst were caught in February 1943 They were found guilty by the People's Court and executed.
			3	Who were the Swing Kids?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A group of young people who fought against the tight control the Nazis had over German culture. They drank alcohol, listened to American music. As WW2 progressed some were arrested and sent to concentration camps.
2	Women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nazis believed that women belonged in the home bringing up their children. Women were encouraged to concentrate on the three K's: Kinder, Kirche, Kuche (Children, Church, Kitchen). Women were awarded the Gold cross Medal if they had eight children In 1935, Himmler created the Lebensborn programme where unmarried women could go and have an Aryan baby with a SS officer. 	5. The Church		
			1	What was the Church like in Nazi Germany?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler saw religion as a distraction for the people's love of the Führer and as competition for himself being a Godlike figure for his people. Hitler closed many Catholic schools and religious education was forbidden in schools Hitler started his own church, called the Reich Church. Pro Nazi priests and leaders were given jobs in the Reich Church and had to swear allegiance to Hitler
			2	Who was Martin Niemöller?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A Protestant pastor who had been in the German Navy and had initially supported the Nazi party. He objected to the amount of control the Nazis had over the Church and protested against the Nazi idea of merging all churches into one Reich Church. He spent many years in a concentration camp as a result.
			3	Who was Dietrich Bonhoeffer?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A Protestant philosopher who had opposed the Nazis from the beginning of their rule. He undertook very risky missions to help the resistance; helping Jews to escape from Germany and making plans to assassinate Hitler. The Nazis arrested him in April 1943 and executed him just weeks before the end of WW2
3	Youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Nazis knew the importance of indoctrinating the youth of Germany. The Hitler Youth's was made to prepare young boys for life in the Army The Young German Maidens was made to prepare girls for motherhood. Young people were taught to be loyal to the Nazi and encouraged to report their own family if they acted against the Nazis Boys and girls had different timetables that reflected Nazi goals for them. Teachers had to be careful to avoid their pupils informing on them to the Gestapo. 	6. The Rescuers		
			1	Private protest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Everyday opposition to the Nazi's took the form of making anti-Nazi jokes and refusing to join the Nazi organisations Some German Jews went into hiding, changed their names to avoid being caught Throughout Nazi occupied Europe, normal people helped to hide Jewish people – the famous example being Anne Frank
			2	Individuals in Nazi occupied Europe who helped Jewish people escape	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Johan van Hulst was a Dutch teacher, who organized the smuggling and rescue of 600 Jewish children Henryk Ślawik was a Polish politician helped save over 30,000 Polish refugees, including 5,000 Polish Jews in Hungary Irena Sendler was a Polish nurse, who was a main member of the Żegota. She organized the smuggling of Jewish children into safe orphanages Johanna Eck was a German woman who sheltered four Jewish people in secret from 1942 until the end of WW2 in 1945