

Key Terms

The Justice System		Propaganda	Information which is used to promote a political cause or idea.
The Enabling Act	An act that allowed Hitler to pass laws without parliament.	Anti-Semitism	Racism and persecution aimed towards Jews.
Law for Reconstruction of the Reich	A law that gave the Nazis total power over local government	Nuremburg Rallies	Marches & speeches from Nazi officials, like Hitler and Goebbels.
People's Court	A Nazi controlled court which held trials of political crimes.	'Triumph of the Will'	A propaganda video created to glorify Nazi Germany and Hitler.
SD (Sicherheitsdienst)	A Nazi intelligence service run by Reynhard Heydrich.	Aryans	Pure blooded Germans, often with blonde hair and blue eyes.
The Police State		Nazi Doctrines	The values and ideals of the Nazi Party which is indoctrinated.
SS "Schutzstaffel"	Hitler's private bodyguards that were totally loyal Nazis.	Degenerate	Modern art was labelled as 'evil' and 'bad' as it was not traditional.
Gestapo 'Secret Police'	Police that interrogated/imprisoned people without trial.	Asocials	Criminals and people that did not fit into Aryan German society.
Heinrich Himmler	The head of the SS and in charge of the Gestapo.	Control of the Church	
Informers	People who reported disloyalty towards the Nazis.	Catholic Church	The international Roman Catholic Church controlled by the Pope.
Concentration Camps	A camp that contained political enemies of the Nazis.	Concordat	An agreement made between the Pope and Hitler to not interfere.
Death Camps	The use of concentration camps to kill minority groups.	Protestant Church	An alternative Christian Church which was supported by Hitler.
Propaganda		The Reich Church	A Nazified version of Christianity, which only allowed Aryans in.
Dr Joseph Goebbels	The Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda for the Nazi Party from 1933 - created Nazi propaganda campaigns	Martin Niemoller	A Protestant Pastor and one-time Nazi supporter. He objected the Nazis interference in the church and was a founding member of the Confessing Church.
'Hitler Myth'	Goebbels' strategy to make Hitler seem like a god and the saviour of Germany. This was the 'cult of the Fuhrer'.	Confessing Church	A church which protested against Hitler's attempts to unite the different Protestant churches into one Reich Church.
Censorship	A method to stop people from seeing or hearing anything different or challenging to the Nazis.	Catholic Bishop Galen	A Catholic Bishop of Munster, who used his sermons to protest against Nazi racial policies and the 'euthanasia' of the disabled.

Question types

- 'Give two things you can infer from Source' [4]**
Two separate inferences about the Source supported by two separate quotes
Useful phrases: "I can infer from the Source that..."
"A quote to show this is '.....'"
- 'Explain why' [12]**
3 x PEEL paragraphs (3 different explanations for the question focus) Link back to the question throughout!
Useful phrases: "One reason why..."
"This meant that..."
- 'How useful are Sources and for an enquiry into' [8]**
Two separate COP paragraphs 1 about each source (Content, Own Knowledge and Provenance). DO NOT COMPARE THEM!
Useful phrases: "Source _ is useful for an enquiry into..."
"From my own knowledge I know that..."
"The author being _ is useful because..."
- 'Study Interpretations 1 & 2. What is the main difference' [4]**
State what the difference is and provide a quote from each interpretation to evidence the difference
Useful phrases: "The main difference is..."
"We can see this in the language used..."
- 'Suggest one reason why the interpretations differ..' [4]**
State why they are different in a sentence. Then link the difference to the use of the sources for evidence.
Useful phrases: "The interpretations are different about _ as they given different weight to different sources..."
"Interpretation 1 has used Source _ ...whereas,...."
- 'How far do you agree with Interpretation 2...' [16 + 4 SPAG]**
3 x PEEL paragraphs (Agree with Interpretation 2, Disagree including Interpretation 1, agree/disagree) + conclusion with a clear overall judgement
Useful phrases: "I agree with Interpretation 2 about..."
"However, using Interpretation 1 I disagree .."
"Overall, I agree/disagree with Interpretation 2..."

Sample exam questions

- 'Explain why Hitler created a police state in Germany' [12]
- 'Explain why the police state was so successful'. [12]
- 'Explain why propaganda indoctrinated Germans' [12]
- 'Explain why Hitler successfully controlled the church' [12]
- 'Explain why Hitler faced challenges from the Church' [12]

SS (Protection Squad)

- Set up by Heinrich Himmler in 1925
- They were led by Himmler
- They wore black uniforms (nicknamed 'The Black Shirts')
- They controlled all Germany's police and security forces
- They acted outside the law
- Members had to marry 'racially pure' wives (Aryans)
- They ran the concentration camps

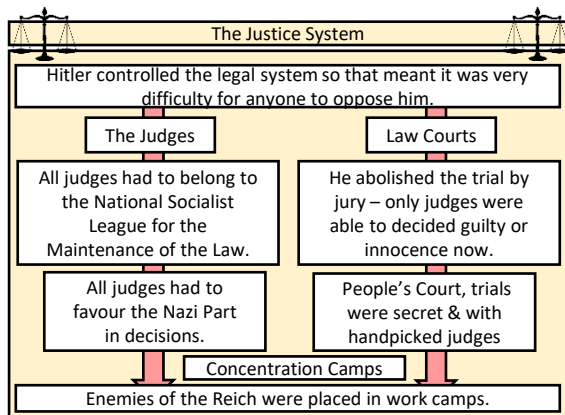
SD (Security Service)

- Set up by Heinrich Himmler in 1931
- They were led by Reynhard Heydrich
- They wore uniforms
- Spied on all opponents of the Nazi Party, both at home and abroad.

Gestapo (Secret State Police)

- Set up by Hermann Goering in 1933
- They were led by Reynhard Heydrich
- They wore plain clothes (disguised in public)
- The spied on people and used children as informers
- Prosecuted people for speaking out against the Nazis
- Sent people to concentration camps and used torture

The Nazi Police State



The Propaganda machine in Germany

Joseph Goebbels



- Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda
- He believed Hitler was the Saviour of Germany
- Decided what the public should/should not hear through media censorship
- Used all resources to build loyalty to Hitler and the Nazi Party
- Controlled radio, newspapers, rallies etc.

Examples of Propaganda



'Triumph of Will': Film produced by the Nazis that showed the Nuremberg Rally. One million attended the rally - it made the Nazis look powerful, displaying flags, lights, banners and leading Nazi officials.



Nazification of the Education System: School textbooks were rewritten to make Germans look successful. Children were taught to believe in the Nazi doctrines, the Hitler Myth and that the Jews were the enemy.



Nazi Beliefs vs. Christian Beliefs

Nazi Beliefs	Christian Beliefs
Hitler as all-powerful leader	God as the ultimate authority
Aryan racial superiority	Everyone equal in the eyes of God
War, military discipline & violence important	Peace is what everyone should strive for
Dominance of the strong over the weak	The strong should look after the weak
Mein Kampf should be read and preached by the people	The Bible should be read and preached by the people

Methods of Propaganda

Rallies

Goebbels organised the Nuremberg Rallies every summer for a week. Bands, marches, speeches and flying displays. It was used to demonstrate the military might of Germany. The SS and Hitler Youth did this often.



The Berlin Olympics (1936)

Goebbels was convinced it was good propaganda nationally and internationally, to show off Aryan superiority. There was pressure from other countries to boycott, so Nazis put one Jew in their team. Huge stadiums were built, which helped with unemployment. It was also the first televised Olympic games so it was groundbreaking for Germany to hold them.



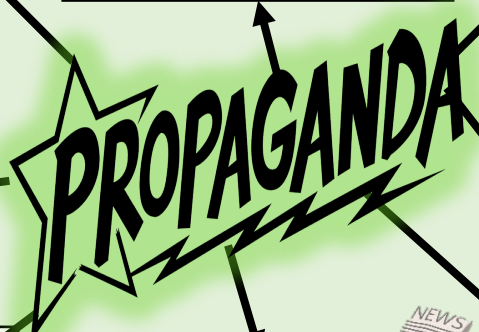
Cinema

All films had to be pro-Nazi (regardless of genre). Newsreels full of the greatness of Hitler and Nazi achievements. Foreign films were censored. Over 1000 films made during Third Reich around Nazi ideas e.g. Jud Siss about an evil Jew. "Triumph of the Will" was created about Nuremberg Rally. (Leni Riefenstahl director) to show off the power of the Nazi Party.



Music

Jazz was banned because it was black music and came from the West. Musicians had to be members of Reich Chamber of Culture. Goebbels could take membership away. Folk songs and classical music were allowed.



Art

Only approved paintings were allowed. Modern art was labelled as 'degenerate' and un-German. Most art portrayed heroic Nazis, military figures or ideal Aryan families. Albert Speer was employed to create monumental public buildings to show off the success of Germany under the Nazis.



Radios

Goebbels loved this new technology. He made radios cheap so Nazi messages could reach more people, and called it 'the People's Receiver'. Listening to BBC was punishable by death. 6000 loudspeakers also placed in bars and streets for those without radio. Hitler's speeches (and other speeches) repeated over and over. People started to believe what they heard - inferiority of Jews and German expansion to the east. The Reich Radio Company was established.



Newspapers

All newspapers were controlled by Goebbels and banned anti-Nazi ideas. Jewish editors and journalists were put out of work and anti-Nazi newspapers shut down. Newspapers were local not national in 1933 and by 1944 there were only 1000 papers. Propaganda ministry ordered that pictures showing members of the Reich at dinner with bottles in front of them mustn't be published because it looked like they were 'living it up'.

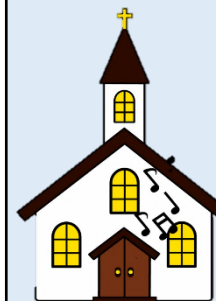


Books

Writers and publishers needed permission of Goebbels to publish. Any book that did not fit with Hitler's ideals were not allowed to be published and authors could face punishment. The best selling book at the time was Mein Kampf. In 1933, book burning of anything unacceptable to Nazi ideology was undertaken, especially Jewish books.



The Catholic Church



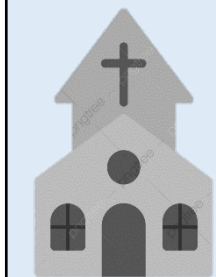
Hitler worried that the Catholic Church would oppose him because Catholics:

- Were loyal to the Pope
- Usually support the Catholic Centre Party
- Sent their children to Catholic schools and the Catholic youth organisations.

The Concordat 1933

Hitler agreed with the Pope that Catholics were free to worship and run their own schools, in return for staying out of politics.

The Protestant Church



The Reich Church

Founded in 1933 and was made up of about 2000 protestants. They supported the Nazis and was led by Ludwig Muller. Some members wore Nazi uniforms and called themselves German Christians.

The Confessional Church

Founded in 1934 and was made up of about 6000 Protestant churches. It opposed the Nazis and was led by Martin Niemoller. It was repressed by the Nazis and its members were punished in work camps.



Opposition to the Nazis

The Nazification of the church faced opposition from religious individuals such as: Martin Niemoller, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Ludwig Muller and the Pope.