

# Germany in Transition – Crib Sheet

Glossary of Key Terms & German Words	
<b>Anschluss</b>	The union of Germany and Austria in 1938.
<b>Aryan</b>	"Pure" German master race.
<b>DAF</b>	The German Labour Front - the was a Nazi trade union that all workers had to be members of. Made it easier for the Nazis to control workers.
<b>Dolchstoss</b>	The 'stab in the back' theory where Germans felt betrayed by Weimar Government politicians for ending WW1.
<b>Fuhrer</b>	German word for leader - Hitler became Fuhrer of Germany in 1934 after President Hindenburg's death.
<b>Gestapo</b>	The secret police force of the Nazis
<b>Gleichschaltung</b>	The process of making sure all aspects of life in Germany were under the control of the Nazis.
<b>KdF</b>	Strength Through Joy - A programme set up by the Nazis to reward their workers.
<b>Kristallnacht</b>	The Night of Broken Glass (1938). Jewish shops and businesses were attacked.
<b>Lebensborn</b>	A programme for women to have babies with men that were Aryan – usually members of the SS.
<b>Lebensraum</b>	Living Space - Hitler wanted to invade and conquer land in Eastern Europe.
<b>Putsch</b>	An attempted overthrow of the Government.
<b>RAD</b>	National Labour Service - An organisation set up to provide young men with manual labour jobs.
<b>SA</b>	The Brownshirts, led by Ernst Rohm. Violent thugs who were killed during the Night of the Long Knives.
<b>SS</b>	The Blackshirts, led by Heinrich Himmler. Much more sophisticated than the SA - controlled Germany to create a "Terror state".
<b>Volksgemeinschaft</b>	The people's community that the Nazis believed all Aryan Germans were a part of.

<p><b><u>Problems Facing the Weimar Republic (Chapter 1)</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Problem #1: Weimar Constitution – Article 48, Proportional Representation, Coalition Governments</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Problem #2: Treaty of Versailles</u></b></p> <p><b>Land</b> – 13% of Germany’s land was taken away</p> <p><b>Army</b> – Limited to 100,000 soldiers</p> <p><b>Money</b> – Had to pay back reparations of £6,600 million</p> <p><b>Blame</b> – Clause 231, the War Guilt Clause: Germany took responsibility for WW1.</p> <p><b><u>Problem #3: Political Instability</u></b> – Spartacists &amp; Kapp Putsch</p> <p><b><u>Problem #4: The Ruhr Crisis</u></b> – Striking workers, Factories controlled by France &amp; Belgium</p> <p><b><u>Problem #5: Hyperinflation</u></b> – Money loses value after being printed too much</p>
<p><b><u>Stresemann’s recovery of the Weimar Republic (Chapter 2)</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>LADY: Locarno Pact</u></b> – Deal with France, UK, Belgium &amp; Italy that rebuilt trust.</p> <p><b><u>DIANA: Dawes Plan</u></b> – Set up American loans to help Germany. Lowered amount to be paid each year.</p> <p><b><u>was</u></b></p> <p><b><u>KILLED: Kellogg-Briand Pact</u></b> – 64 other countries signed this – armies would be used for defence.</p> <p><b><u>REALLY: Rentenmark</u></b> – A temporary new currency. Followed by Reichsmark.</p> <p><b><u>YOUNG: Young Plan</u></b> – Lowered the total reparations and extended the repayment length.</p>
<p><b><u>Chapter 3: How did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Munich Putsch</u></b> – Failed. His trial made him realise that the Nazis must win power democratically. Wrote Mein Kampf in prison.</p> <p><b><u>Depression</u></b> – Unemployment increased to 6 million. Hitler used this to promise jobs.</p> <p><b><u>Propaganda</u></b> – Goebbels was in charge of clever propaganda. Simple messages.</p> <p><b><u>Financial Support</u></b> – Industrialists gave the Nazis money because they promised to destroy Communism.</p> <p><b><u>SA</u></b> – The SA was used to intimidate political opponents (Communists)</p> <p><b><u>Hitler</u></b> - Promised all things to all people. People saw him as a hero.</p> <p><b><u>Political Scheming</u></b> – Hitler did a deal with von Papen to become Chancellor. Von Papen thought he could easily control Hitler.</p>
<p><b><u>Chapter 4: Hitler’s Consolidation of Power, 1933-34</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Reichstag Fire (Feb 1933)</u></b> – Gave Hitler an excuse to blame Communists. Basic civil rights were suspended. Communists and opponents put in prison.</p> <p><b><u>Enabling Act (March 1933)</u></b> – Ended Democracy. No more voting. Political parties banned. Trade Unions banned – replaced by DAF. Dictatorship created.</p>

	<p><b>State Governments</b> – Each regional parliament across Germany was shut down.</p> <p><b>The Night of the Long Knives (June 1934)</b> – Members of the SA murdered by the SS. The Army and SS had more power.</p> <p><b>Hindenburg’s Death (August 1934)</b> – Hitler becomes Fuhrer.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 5: Life in Nazi Germany</b></p>	<p><b>Fixing Unemployment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>RAD</b> – 18-25 men, 6 months labour work, uniforms, military drills</li> <li>• <b>Invisible Unemployment</b> – Jews and women not included in unemployment figures</li> <li>• <b>Rearmament</b> – Conscription increased size of army. Factories started to make weapons</li> </ul> <p><b>Workers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DAF – Nazi Trade Union</b> – easy to keep control of the workers.</li> <li>• <b>Strength Through Joy</b> – Rewards programme for workers. Theatre trips and cruises. Volkswagen scheme was a lie.</li> </ul> <p><b>Women – lost progress from 1920s Weimar Germany</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Appearance</b> – no make up, long hair, long skirts.</li> <li>• <b>Marriage &amp; Family</b> – Medals encouraged them to have babies. Lebensborn. Loans provided to encourage marriage.</li> <li>• <b>Work</b> – Women encouraged to stay at home, follow 3 K’s. (Children, Kitchen, Church)</li> </ul> <p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Textbooks</b> – Rewritten to support Nazi myths.</li> <li>• <b>Teachers</b> – Had to be loyal Nazis (Nazi Teachers League)</li> <li>• <b>Lessons</b> – Started with “Heil Hitler”!</li> <li>• <b>Curriculum</b> – Focus on physical activity. Glorified Germany’s past.</li> </ul> <p><b>Youth Groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Boys</b> – Hitler Youth – Hiking, camping, marching and military drills.</li> <li>• <b>Girls</b> – League of German Maidens – Domestic skills, motherhood.</li> </ul> <p><b>Jewish Persecution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Racial Policy</b> – Aryans were a master race. All Jews were “subhuman” and must be destroyed.</li> <li>• <b>Schools</b> – Textbooks and lessons were anti-Semitic. Jewish children kicked out from 1938.</li> <li>• <b>Laws</b> – Nuremberg Laws, 1935 – Jews lost citizenship, no marriage or sexual relations.</li> <li>• <b>Kristallnacht</b> – November 1938 – Jewish shops and businesses attacked.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chapter 6: Terror &amp; Persuasion</b></p>	<p><b>SS</b> – Hitler’s personal body guard. Responsible for removing all Nazi opposition.</p> <p><b>Gestapo</b> – Secret police, arrested people. Used informers. Created fear.</p> <p><b>Concentration Camps</b> – First in Dachau (1933). Political opponents sent there.</p> <p>Legal System – Peoples Court set up to punish political prisoners. Judges were loyal Nazis.</p> <p><b>Propaganda</b> – Radios mass-produced to repeat messages in cafes and streets. Cinemas showed Nazi films. Mass rallies held every year (Nuremberg) to show off power and unity of Nazis.</p> <p><b>Censorship</b> – Newspaper editors were controlled. Music was controlled, jazz banned. Sculptures had to reflect perfect Aryan body.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 7: Hitler’s Foreign Policies</b></p>	<p><b>Hitler’s Aims</b> – Reverse Treaty of Versailles, Unite German speaking people, Lebensraum, Destroy communism &amp; the achieve the Anschluss with Austria</p> <p><b>Policies between 1933-35</b> – Disarmament conference and non-aggression Pact with Poland. The Saarland returned to Germany. Germany started re-arming – Stresa Front failed.</p> <p><b>The Rhineland, 1936</b> – Germany marched back into the Rhineland, France did nothing. Encouraged Hitler to do more.</p> <p><b>The Alliances, 1936-37</b> – Rome-Berlin Axis &amp; Anti-Comintern Pact</p> <p><b>The Anschluss, 1938</b> – Germany re-united with Austria, Britain followed Appeasement to prevent war.</p> <p><b>Sudetenland Crisis, 1938</b> – Hitler took over Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia. Munich Conference prevented war.</p> <p><b>Nazi-Soviet Pact, 1939</b> – Germany and the USSR agreed not to attack each other. War broke out on 1 September 1939 – Germany invaded Poland.</p>