

Nazi Germany How did the Nazis keep control?	Nazi Germany How did Hitler consolidate his power?	Nazi Germany “The Weimar Government was a success” How far do you agree?	Nazi Germany Do you agree that people benefit from Nazi rule?
<p>Fear: The Nazis used fear to scar people, Hitler had the power to do this because of the enabling act. They used the Gestapo (secret police), Block Wardens, SS, and Concentration Camps.</p>	<p>Reichstag Fire 1933: The Nazis blamed the government building burning down on the communists. The Nazis used this event to ban the communists and become the largest party and therefore they didn't need to work in a coalition.</p>	<p>Agree: The Weimar government was successful because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It created democracy in Germany for the first time, giving both women and men the right to vote. • Under the Dawes Plan Germany was able to rebuild, they built new railways and homes and this reduced unemployment. Though this did lead to problems after the Wall Street crash. • Under Stresemann extreme groups like the Nazis were unpopular winning only 12 seats. 	<p>Agree Some people did benefit from the Nazis because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Class people were given jobs. Unemployment fell as the Nazis build large projects such as the Autobahn. During the Weimar period unemployment was at 30%. • Strength through Joy gave people free stuff like holidays and cruises. This was an improvement as people were used to hardship after the Wall Street Crash. • Through the Hitler Youth children go access to holidays and trips that they would never have gone on before.
<p>Indoctrination: The Nazis aimed to brainwash children to create obedient future Aryan race. They used the Hitler Youth, League of German Maidens and Schools</p>	<p>Enabling Act 1933: Hitler claimed that He needed the power to make laws without anyone else to help run the country and stop riots as it did for Weimar. Through this act he banned freedom of speech, press and association. Making it harder to oppose.</p>		
<p>Propaganda: The Nazis were good at spreading their message. Goebbels was in charge. The message was either anti-Semitic, anti-communist and appealed to people. One message was “<i>Work and Bread</i>”.</p>	<p>Night of Long Knives 1934: The German army was fearful that Hitler's SA would take their jobs. Hitler was also worried the SA leader was becoming too powerful, so he ordered the deaths of SA leaders. This got Hitler the support of the Army and removed threats in the Nazi Party.</p>		
<p>Persuasion: The Nazis tried to get people on side by offering people things. Strength Through Joy was an organisation that gave out free stuff. The German Labour Front helped reduced unemployment by building large projects like the autobahn.</p>	<p>Death of Hindenburg 1934: The President who had the power to remove Hitler died. Hitler then joined the role of chancellor and president together to become Fuhrer. No one was now above Hitler.</p>		
<p>Opposition: The Nazis made it hard to oppose and therefore less people were likely to go against the Nazis as well. The Enabling Act banned freedom of speech and meetings were banned.</p>	<p>Oath of Loyalty 1934: The Army had to swear to protect and serve Hitler, not the country. This meant that the army had follow his orders such as attacking people.</p>	<p>Disagree: The Weimar government was not a success because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After signing the Treaty of Versailles the Weimar government was unpopular. This never went away they were known as the November Criminals. • There were lots of uprisings against the government, including Spartacist uprising, Kapp Putsch, and Munich Putsch. • They had to economic disasters in 1923 there was Hyperinflation causing prices to rise and the value of money to drop, In 1929 there was the wall street crash which caused 30% unemployment. 	<p>Agree Some people did not benefit from the Nazis because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minority groups like Jews did not benefit. They were described as untermenschen (sub-human). They were persecuted with laws that took away their rights. And eventually they were placed in Ghettos and extermination camps. • Hitler took away people rights, he removed democracy taking away elections. He replaced this with a dictatorship that spread fear with Gestapo and removing freedoms like freedom of speech.

Nazi Germany Why did Hitler come to power?	Nazi Germany How did people oppose the Nazis?	Nazi Germany What problems did the Weimar Republic have?	Nazi Germany How far do you agree that Stresemann was successful?
<p>Treaty of Versailles: German people hated the treaty of Versailles, they felt they had been betrayed. The Nazis created the stabbed in the back myth. Hitler promised to undo the treaty if voted for.</p>	<p>Private Grumbings: Due to the fear the Nazis created the main way people opposed was in the private of their own homes. People wrote diaries, though they hid them, and possibly talking with family.</p>	<p>Coalitions: The political parties failed to secure an overall majority and therefore they had to work together. These parties found it hard to work together and didn't last long this made people dislike democracy.</p>	<p>Agree: Stresemann was a success because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He stopped hyperinflation by introducing a new currency the Rentenmark. This reduced hyperinflation and brought prices back to normal and the value of money back together. • He took out the Dawes Plan which took 800 million in loans from America to help rebuild the German economy and help pay reparations. It also helped reduce hyperinflation. • The Lacarno Pact helped Germany feel safe from invasion again as it agree borders with all European countries. • He got Germany in to the League of Nations which helped create peace in Europe, this also helped get France out of the Ruhr. • He also secured the Young plan in 1929 which reduced reparations payments. <p>Disagree: Stresemann was failure because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dawes plan didn't solve the problems, as it was described as dancing on a volcano. This in some made the problem worse as when the loans were asked to be returned it led to the great depression. • In reality it was only a superficial success that didn't really solve Germany's problems as they were too great.
<p>Weaknesses of the Weimar government: The Weimar government had looked weak with each uprising. The Nazis promised peace and security, he used his SA to beat up communists and secured Nazi meetings making the Nazi party look strong and more secure than others,</p>	<p>Church: Whilst some members of the church worked with the Nazis. However, others didn't Pastor Niemoller, spoke out against the Nazis, and set up his own church, He was imprisoned. Cardinal Galen spoke out against Euthanasia policy. He was put on house arrest.</p>	<p>Uprisings: The Weimar government had to deal with groups trying to overthrow them. This included the Spartacist rising, Kapp putsch and Munich putsch. This made them look weak and as if they couldn't control the country.</p>	
<p>Propaganda: The Nazis were very good at spreading their messages. Goebbels who was in charge on propaganda. They created their own newspaper. The most effective message before they came to power was offering work and bread after the wall street crash as people were desperate.</p>	<p>Youth Groups: When WW2 started leaders of the Hitler youth went off to fight because of this children were under less control. This led to children finding different ways to oppose. Swing Youth, listened to Jazz and danced. White Rose handed out leaflets, the leaders Hans and Sophie Scholl were executed. Edelweiss Pirates beat up Hitler youth.</p>	<p>Economic Problems: The Weimar government experienced two economic problems which made them look untrustworthy. Hyperinflation lost middle class people their savings and saw money become worthless. After this in 1919 the Wall Street Crash saw 30% unemployment and people becoming desperate for change. People gave up hope of democracy and Weimar.</p>	
<p>Wall Street Crash: This is when America asked for its loans back this caused mass unemployment in Germany (30%). This made people desperate. This made people even angrier at the Weimar republic as it was the second economic problem,</p>	<p>Jewish Resistance: Whilst no Jews resisted at first as they would be killed when exterminations camps were set up, Jews in ghettos realised and refused to leave. The Warsaw Ghetto uprising saw 17 Nazis killed.</p>	<p>Treaty of Versailles: One of the biggest problems for Weimar was that after signing the treaty of Versailles lots of people felt betrayed. The Treaty weakened Germany and made people feel extremely angry. The Nazis and other parties declared them November criminals and spread the idea of being stabbed in the back.</p>	
<p>Secret Deal: The Nazis got the most seats in the 1932 election, 196. However, Hindenburg refused to make Hitler chancellor, but Von Papen made a deal with Hitler and persuaded Hindenburg to make him chancellor as they both thought they could control him.</p>	<p>July Bomb Plot 1944: As the war got even worse and German people were growing angry so were the army. A small group of soldiers planned to kill Hitler, they planted a bomb but Hitler survived. The people involved were killed.</p>		