



3 STRIKES

Germany

Revision

Booklet

BOOK 2

HOW THIS GUIDE WORKS

The basic idea is that once a you can remember a fact on three separate occasions, it should then be embedded in your memory for the exam. Simply tick the right hand column every time you get a question right. Once you have three ticks, there is no need to return to that question.

This DOES NOT replace your normal revision

TICK WHEN RIGHT 3 TIMES	<u>QUESTION</u>	<u>ANSWER</u>	1	2	3
SECTION 1: CONSOLIDATION OF POWER					
	1. When was the Reichstag Fire?	27th February 1933			
	2. Who was blamed for the Reichstag Fire?	Dutch communist, Marinus van der Lubbe			
	3. How did Hitler take advantage of the Reichstag Fire?	He persuaded Hindenburg to give him emergency powers and then arrested 4000 Communist leaders. He banned meetings held by opponents and shut down their newspapers.			
	4. What percentage of the vote did the Nazis get in the March 1933 elections?	44 per cent			
	5. What was the Enabling Law?	It gave Hitler the power to pass laws without going through the Reichstag or the President.			
	6. What proportion of the vote did Hitler need to pass the Enabling Law and what percentage did they get?	2/3 was needed and they managed to win by 444-94 votes			
	7. How did Hitler persuade the Catholic Party to vote for the Enabling Law?	He promised to leave the Catholic Church and the Catholic youth groups alone.			
	8. Hitler merged all trade unions into one organisation. What was it called?	German Labour Front (DAF)			
	9. What did Hitler do to political parties in July 1933?	He banned them all and made a law that no more parties could be formed			
	10. How many members of the SA were there in 1933 and who was their leader who Hitler saw as a rival?	3 million, led by Ernst Rohm			
	11. What happened on the Night of the Long Knives?	On 29th-30th June 1934, Hitler killed opposition and enemies, including Rohm			
	12. How did Hitler 'get over' the scandal of the Night of the Long Knives?	He admitted that he had led the event but said that it was to overthrow a plot against Germany. This made him look strong and people saw how ruthless he was.			
	13. What happened to President Hindenburg on 2nd August 1934, and how did Hitler take advantage?	He died, so Hitler merged the roles of Chancellor and President, declaring himself as undisputed leader of the government - Fuhrer (Supreme Leader)			
	14. What did the army do that strengthened Hitler's position further?	They took an oath of personal loyalty to Hitler. All soldiers swore to obey Hitler and to risk their life to protect him.			
SECTION 2 HOW THE NAZIS CONTROLLED GERMANY					
	15. What was the name of Hitler's black uniformed protection squad and who was in charge of it?	SS (Schutz Staffel), led by Heinrich Himmler.			
	16. What qualities did the SS members have to have?	Blonde hair, blue eyes, physically fit			

TICK WHEN RIGHT 3 TIMES	<u>QUESTION</u>	<u>ANSWER</u>	1	2	3
	17. What were concentration camps used for?	To hold anyone who was against the Nazis, such as Communists, Socialists, trade unionists, church leaders.			
	18. What was the name of the Nazi secret police and what could they do?	The Gestapo—tap telephones, arrest people without trial, torture them.			
	19. Name some of the 46 crimes that led to the death penalty in Nazi Germany	Telling anti-Nazi jokes, sexual relationship with Jews, being an habitual criminal, listening to foreign radio.			
	20. How were courts controlled in Nazi Germany?	Judges had to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler.			
	21. How were the police controlled in Nazi Germany?	As the Nazis were their new bosses, the police became part of the network of informers, whilst ignoring crimes committed by Nazis.			
	22. How was the Nazi structure of informers organised?	Every town was divided into small units, called blocks, with a local Nazi Block Warden visiting every home every week.			
SECTION 3: OPPOSITION GROUPS					
	23. List the main sources of opposition to the Nazis.	Former political opponents, the churches, army officers, young people			
	24. Name two youth opposition groups in Nazi Germany.	Edelweiss Pirates, White Rose Group			
	25. Who were the leaders of the White Rose Group?	Hans Scholl, Sophie Scholl and Christoph Probst. They were all based at Munich University			
	26. What were the aims and methods of the White Rose Group?	To shame Germans into opposing the Nazis. They used graffiti, posters and leaflets.			
	27. Why did some army officers go against Hitler?	Interference in military matters, horrified at some of the crimes being committed by the SS in eastern Europe.			
	28. What was the name of the operation that blew up Hitler's bunker and who was in charge?	Operation Valkyrie, led by Claus von Stauffenberg.			
	29. How many religious leaders were put in prison by the Nazis?	50/17,000 pastors and one bishop. This shows how small this threat may have actually been.			
	30. Who was Martin Niemöller?	One of the founders of the Confessional Church (non-Nazi church). 6,000 pastors joined it. He was sent to a concentration camp.			
	31. Who was Dietrich Bonhoeffer?	Pointed out that Nazism was anti-Christian. He taught people that true religion involved standing up to the Nazis. He was arrested in 1943 and executed in 1945.			
	32. What three groups were the former political opponents of the Nazis that caused the biggest threat?	Socialist Party, Communist Party, trade unions.			
	33. What activities did former political opponents do to oppose the Nazis?	Secret meetings, strikes, leaflets, anti-Nazi graffiti.			

TICK WHEN RIGHT 3 TIMES	QUESTION	ANSWER	1	2	3
SECTION 4: WOMEN					
	34. What did women get for having lots on babies in Nazi Germany?	Medals - 4: bronze, 6: silver, 8: Gold.			
	35. What happened to women who were employed by the state (doctors, civil servants and many teachers) when the Nazis took power?	They were sacked and the jobs were given to men.			
	36. How did the Nazis encourage people to have babies?	They gave them a marriage loan of 1000 marks (half a year's pay). More children = less to pay back. 4+ children = pay back 0!			
	37. What things should a good Nazi woman NOT do?	No trousers or high heels. No dyed hair or make up. No smoking. No slimming.			
	38. What were the three K's the Nazis said should be at the centre of life for women?	Kinder, Kirche, Kuche - Children, church, cooking.			
	39. Prove Nazis had some success in implementing their ideas about women.	Number of married women went up from 4.2m to 6.2m. Number of marriages and babies both went up.			
SECTION 5: RELIGION					
	40. Why did Hitler hate Christianity?	It was based on the Jewish religion, taught forgiveness and gave people something else to worship (other than him!)			
	41. What deal did Hitler make with the Catholic Church?	The Concordat. He promised to leave the church and youth groups alone if they stayed out of politics. He went back on this.			
	42. How did Hitler control the Protestant churches?	He brought them all together into the new Reich Church that was headed by Ludwig Muller.			
	43. How many Protestant pastors had left the Reich Church by 1934?	6,000			
	44. What was the German Faith Movement?	A pagan (non-religious) organisation set up by the Nazis to encourage people to turn away from religion.			
SECTION 6: ECONOMY					
	45. What was Hitler's main aim with the economy of Germany?	To make them self-sufficient (autarky). This was so they were not reliant on important from other countries like they had been in WWI.			
	46. Give examples for what was made during the Nazi building programme to create jobs.	Autobahns (motorways), schools, hospital and houses.			
	47. What rule, to do with joining the army, did the Nazis introduce and what was its impact?	Conscription (compulsory joining the army) for men aged 18-25. The army went from 100k to 1.4m.			
	48. All you men (18-25) in Nazi Germany had to do 6 months work for which organisation?	National Labour Service (RAD), which was organised along military lines.			

TICK WHEN RIGHT 3 TIMES	<u>QUESTION</u>	<u>ANSWER</u>	1	2	3
	49. Name two ways in which the Nazis massaged / cheated the unemployment figures.	They removed women from the employment register. They removed Jews from the employment register			
	50. What did the Nazis replace trade unions with?	German Labour Front (DAF)			
	51. Which Nazi organisation, led by Robert Ley, negotiated better conditions for workers.	'Strength Through Joy'			
	52. What sort of benefits were organised by the Strength Through Joy Movement.	Leisure activities, holidays, keep fit clubs and sporting fixtures.			
	53. Give examples of negatives for the workers in Nazi Germany.	They had lower wages and longer hours and lost all rights. Young men in RAD earned almost no money.			
	54. How much unemployment was there when the Nazis took over in 1933 and what was it down to by 1939?	1933 = 6.1m 1939 = below 1m			
	55. What was the name of the plan led by Hermann Goering to get Germany ready for war?	Four Year Plan, launched in 1936			
	56. What was successful about Goering's plans?	Production of weapons, uniforms and arms created jobs and helped boost national pride.			
	57. Prove that Goering's plans were not successful overall.	Targets were not met and Germany was not fully prepared for war. When it came, rationing had to be introduced quickly. Germany still imported 1/3 of all raw materials.			

SECTION 7: IMPACT OF WAR ON GERMAN SOCIETY

	58. How was German morale between 1939-42?	Very good, despite rationing. This was due to extraordinary military success.			
	59. Why did morale turn?	German armies were being pushed back everywhere by 1943 and bombing of cities increased. E.g. Dresden Feb 1945—35k to 150k people were killed in two days			
	60. Give two ways in which ordinary people showed their disapproval of Hitler at the end of the war.	They stopped giving the 'Heil Hitler' salute. They stayed away from Nazi rallies.			

SECTION 8: YOUTH

	61. What percentage of young Germans were in the Nazi Youth by 1939?	80 per cent			
	62. What was the name of the organisation for boys aged 10-14?	German Young People			
	63. Give examples of activities Hitler Youth did.	Physical activities such as hiking and also listen to talks on German history and Nazi ideas			
	64. Give examples of what boys had to do to join the Hitler Youth.	Jump out of a first floor window in full battledress, run 60m in 12 seconds or less, answer questions on Nazi ideas and history.			

TICK WHEN RIGHT 3 TIMES	<u>QUESTION</u>	<u>ANSWER</u>	1	2	3
	65. What youth group could girls join at the age of 10?	League of German Maidens			
	66. What was the focus of activities at youth groups for girls?	Home building and keeping fit. Preparing for motherhood and marriage.			
	67. Give examples of what girls had to do to join the Nazi youth groups.	Make a bed, run 60m in 14 seconds.			
	68. Give examples of what was taught in Nazi history lessons.	How unfair the Versailles Treaty was, the wickedness of Jews and Communists			
	69. What organisation did all teachers have to join?	Nazi League of Teachers.			
	70. What factors turned youngsters away from the Nazi youth movements?	Propaganda talks were boring and repetitive. They disliked being bossed about. They resented having to give up their studies to go on camps.			
	71. Give examples of what youngsters did to rebel.	Smoked, listened to American Jazz music, sang songs that made fun of Germany.			

SECTION 8: UNDESIRABLES

	72. Other than Jews, what other specific groups did the Nazis target as 'undesirable'?	Political opponents, habitual criminals, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, gypsies.			
	73. How did the Nazis treat disabled people?	Around 350,000 were sterilised to stop them producing 'inferior' offspring. From 1938 they began to put such people to death in the gas chambers.			
	74. How were homosexuals treated?	About 15,000 were arrested and sent to concentration camps. Many were castrated or used in medical experiments.			
	75. What were the Nuremberg Laws 1935?	Laws against Jews; cannot be German citizens, cannot marry / have sex with non-Jews.			
	76. What was Kristallnacht, 9 Nov 1938?	Also known as Crystal Night or Night of the Broken Glass, about 100 Jews were killed, 20k to concentration camps and 7.5k businesses destroyed.			

TICK WHEN RIGHT 3 TIMES	<u>QUESTION</u>	<u>ANSWER</u>	1	2	3
	82. Give two examples of death camps.	Auschwitz, Treblinka, Sobibor, Belzec, Majdenek, Chelmno.			
	83. Explain what partisan groups were.	In Poland there were at least 28 groups of Jewish fighters who disrupted the Nazi machine by blowing up railway lines and attacking soldiers.			

SECTION 9 : CULTURE

	84. What was Weimar culture like?	Experimental, exciting.			
	85. Why did the Nazis and other right wing people hate Weimar culture?	Because it went against all the traditional German values they loved. It represented the moral decline of Germany.			
	86. Name a famous anti-war book from this period.	All Quiet on the Western Front			
	87. What was the name of the modern architecture that went against traditional German style.	Bauhaus			
	88. Name and describe a famous actress from the Weimar Golden Years.	Marlene Dietrich. She played strong and glamorous female characters.			
	89. How did the Nazis change culture?	They introduced strict controls so that only Nazi approved artists / authors could show their work.			
	90. What did the Nazis do to music and theatre?	Banned jazz (seen as racially inferior jazz music) and promoted German folk music and classical music.			
	91. What kind of art did the Nazis promote?	Anything that glorified the 'Master Race' and celebrate healthy, strong Aryans. E.g. Paintings and sculptures showing heroic-looking Aryans.			
	92. What style of architecture did Hitler favour?	'Monumental style' for public buildings (similar to Greek and Roman) and 'country style' for family homes (traditional German)			

Section 10 : Propaganda

	93. Who was in control of Nazi propaganda and what was the organisation he was the head of	Josef Goebbels—Nazi Ministry of Propaganda.			
	94. Why were Nazi newspaper and posters so effective?	They carried really simple, strong message with repeated slogans that could be understood by all people.			
	95. How did the Nazis control newspapers?	Shut down Jewish newspapers then sent out daily instructions to the other newspapers as to what could be printed.			
	96. Where did the biggest Nazi rallies take place, with over 100,000 people attending?	Nuremberg			
	97. Why were rallies effective propaganda?	They showed the Nazis brought order, power and unity to Germany.			

TICK WHEN RIGHT 3 TIMES	<u>QUESTION</u>	<u>ANSWER</u>	1	2	3
	98. Name one famous Nazi film	Triumph of the Will			
	99. What was the name of the newsreel film the Nazis ensured was played at all cinemas?	News of the Week			
	100. How did the Nazis use radio for propaganda purposes?	They played regular Nazi programmes, including Hitler's speeches, German music and history programmes.			
	101. What methods did the Nazis use to make sure everyone listened to radio programmes?	Made radios cheap, set loud speakers up in public squares. By 1939, 70% of people owned a radio.			
	102. What is the 'technical' term for brainwashing?	People were brainwashed through a process of indoctrination. They were indoctrinated.			
	103. What did the Nazis do to stop people reading books they did not approve of?	Had public book burnings where they were destroyed.			
	104. What sort of books were destroyed?	Those written by Jews, Communists or those with ideas they disapproved of.			
	105. How did the Nazis use sport as propaganda?	Through success, they were able to 'prove' their ideas on the Aryan race were correct. They could also increase German pride.			
	106. Prove the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games were a success.	They topped the medal table, with 33 gold medals, nine ahead of second placed USA.			
	107. How did the Nazis prevent a boycott of the 1936 Berlin Olympic games?	Toned down treatment of Jews for the duration of the games and included one token Jew in the team.			
	108. In what ways was the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936 not such a success?	Heavy presence of the army and SS guards did not create a favourable impression. A black athlete, Jesse Owens, won four gold medals.			