

Key Concepts (Week 1)		Key Concepts (Week 2)	
Anti-Semitism	Hatred and persecution of Jews.	Censorship	Controlling what is produced and suppressing anything against the state.
Reichstag	The German Parliament.	Rallies	Mass meetings to show support for the Nazis.
SA	The paramilitary 'storm troopers' of the Nazi Party.	Indoctrination	Brainwashing people, using education and propaganda.
SS	Hitler's personal bodyguards.	Oppose	Disagree with and actively resist.
SD	The Nazi intelligence agency, also known as the 'security service'.	Police State	A state where the police control what people do and say.
Gestapo	The official secret police of the Nazi regime.	Trade Unions	An organised group of workers, formed to protect their rights and interests.
Propaganda	Information, often misleading, spread to promote a political cause or point of view.	Oath of allegiance	A promise to obey the instructions and orders of a leader.
Führer	Title taken by Hitler, combining President and Chancellor to become supreme leader of Germany.	Concordat	The 1933 agreement with the Pope that the Catholic Church would not oppose the Nazis as long as they were left alone.

Subject: History
Year: 11
Term: 1b
Topic: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39
Level: Grade 5 (compulsory)

Key Individuals (Week 3)	
Joseph Goebbels	Head of Nazi propaganda. Minister for Propaganda and Popular Enlightenment from 1933.
Ernst Röhm	Leader of the SA. Arrested and executed on the Night of the Long Knives.
Heinrich Himmler	Leader of the SS. Organised the Night of the Long Knives. Head of all police agencies in Germany from 1936.
Paul von Hindenburg	President of Germany, 1926-1934.

Opposition Groups (Week 4)	
Catholic Church	Pope Pius criticised the Nazis by 1937.
Protestant Church	The Pastors' Emergency League (1933) campaigned against the Nazis, led by Pastor Martin Niemöller. They set up the Confessing Church.
Swing Youth	They admired American culture and organised illegal dances. They also listened to jazz music (the Jazz Youth).
Edelweiss Pirates	They resented Nazi control and mocked the Nazis by telling jokes and wearing longer hair and American clothing.
KPD/Trade Unions	The KPD encouraged workers to oppose the Nazis by staying off work sick or deliberately damaging machinery.
Army	The army tried to get fellow officers to arrest Hitler and led unsuccessful plots to kill him.
Political opposition	The SPD printed an opposition newspaper.

Timeline (Week 5 and 6)	
30 January 1933	Hitler became chancellor.
27 February 1933	The Reichstag Fire. Parliament burned down and Hindenburg passed the Reichstag Fire Decree.
31 March 1933	The Reichstag passed the Enabling Act. Hitler could pass any law.
2 May 1933	Hitler banned Trade Unions, replacing them with the German Labour Front.
20 June 1933	The Concordat was signed with the Pope. Rome would not oppose the Nazis if the Catholic Church was left alone.
14 July 1933	Hitler banned all political parties except for the Nazi Party.
29 June 1934	The Night of the Long Knives – Hitler eliminated the threat of the SA.
2 August 1934	Hindenburg died. Hitler combined the roles of President and Chancellor and took on the title of 'Führer' (leader) of Germany.
August 1934	The German army swore allegiance to Hitler.

Additional Concepts

Constitution	The set of rules by which a country is governed.	Patriotism	Showing vigorous support for one's country.
Conformity	To comply with, but not necessarily support, standards or rules.	Symbolism	The use of symbols (such as the swastika) to represent ideas or qualities.
Resistance	The refusal to accept or comply with something.	Criticism	Disapproving or someone or something based on perceived faults or mistakes.
Defiance	Open resistance or bold disobedience.	Coercion	Persuading someone to do something by using force or threats.
Gleichschaltung	The synchronisation of all professional and social organisations with Nazi ideology and policy.	Totalitarian state	A government that subordinates the individual to the state and strictly controls all aspects of life by coercive measures.
Inferior	Lower in rank, status or quality.	Plebiscite	A public vote.
Ideology	A system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.	Länder	Regions in Germany, abolished in 1934 to give the Nazis more control.

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Evidence relating to propaganda

The press	1,600 newspapers were closed down in 1935.
Rallies	200,000 people attended the 1934 Nuremberg rally.
Radio	By 1939, 70% of German homes had a radio.
Sport	Visiting sports teams made the Nazi salute during the German national anthem.
Art	All painters and sculptors had to apply to join the Reich Chamber of Visual Arts.
Architecture	Albert Speer designed buildings such as the 1934 Nuremberg parade ground.
Music	Richard Wagner was favoured because his music focused on heroic Germans.
Literature	In May 1933, students in Berlin burned 20,000 books written by Jews, communists and anti-Nazi authors.
Film	Films were preceded by a 45-minute official newsreel, publicising Germany's achievements.

Additional Individuals

Marinus van der Lubbe	The communist supporter found at the Reichstag Fire.
Herman Goering	Oversaw the creation of the Gestapo.
Reinhard Heydrich	Leader of the SD and Gestapo.
Pope Pius XI	Signed the 1933 Concordat with Hitler, but by 1937 realised it was worthless.
Ludwig Müller	Reich Bishop – leader of the 1936 Reich Church.
Pastor Martin Niemöller	Helped to set up the PEL, and in 1937 was sent to a concentration camp.
Mendelssohn	Composer whose music was banned because he was Jewish.

Key Party Representation in the Reichstag (note – this does not show ALL parties, just key ones)

	May 1928	Sep 1930	July 1932	Nov 1932	Mar 1933	Nov 1933
Nazi (right)	12	108	230	196	288	661
KPD (left)	54	77	89	100	81	
SPD (centre)	153	143	133	121	120	

Martin Niemöller, 1930s

First they came for the Socialists, and I did not speak out – because I was not a Socialist.

Then they came for the Trade Unionists, and I did not speak out – because I was not a Trade Unionist.

Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out – because I was not a Jew.

Then they came for me – and there was no one left to speak for me.