Knowledge Organiser-Topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39

A series of topic cards along the top:

- Key topic1: The Weimar Republic 1918–29 — **Specification:** 1. The origins of the Republic, 1918–19 — Skills - Q1 Inference 4 marks
- Key topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918–29 — **Specification:** 2. The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23 — Skills - Q3a) Utility How useful are sources
- Key topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918–29 — **Specification:** 3. The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29 — Skills - Q3a) Utility How useful are sources A & B? 8 marks
- Key topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918–29 — **Specification:** 4. Changes in society, 1924–29 — Skills – Mid Unit Assessment Q1 Inference & Q3a) Utility
- Key topic 2: Hitler's rise to power, 1919–33 — **Specification:** 1. Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–2 — Skills- Q3b) Interpretation Q: How are these two interpretations
- Key topic 2: Hitler's rise to power, 1919–33 — **Specification:** 2. The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29 — Skills - Q2) Causation Why did…..? 12 marks
- Key topic 2: Hitler's rise to power, 1919–33 — **Specification:** 3. The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32 — Skills- Q3d) How far do you agree with the judgment in interpretation 1 about ..?
- Key topic 2: Hitler's rise to power, 1919–33 — **Specification:** 4. How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–93 — Skills - Q3a) Utility How useful are sources
- Key topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39 — **Specification:** 1. The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34 — Skills - Q2) Causation Why did…..? 12 marks
- Key topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39 — **Specification:** 2 The police state — Skills - Q3a) Utility How useful are sources A & B? 8 marks
- Key topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39 — **Specification:** 3. Controlling and influencing attitudes — Skills - Q2) Causation Why did…..? 12 marks)
- Key topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39 — **Specification:** 4 Opposition, resistance and conformity — Skills- Q3d) How far do you agree with the judgment in interpretation 1 about ..?
- Key topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39 — **Specification:** 1. Nazi policies Towards women — Skills - Q3a) Utility How useful are sources A & B? 8 marks
- Key topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39 — **Specification:** 2. Nazi policies towards the young — Skills- Q3d) How far do you agree with the judgment in interpretation 1 about ? 16 marks
- Key topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39 — **Specification:** 3 Employment and living standards — Skills - Q2) Causation Why did…..? 12 marks
- Key topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39 — **Specification:** 4. The persecution of minorities — Skills – End of Unit Assessment All Questions

The Big Picture:

How did Hitler consolidate his power?

How did the Nazis keep control?

Who opposed the Nazis and how significant was this opposition?

Feb 1933 Reichstag Fire → Emergency Decree → Enabling Act → 1934 Night of the Long Knives → Death of Hindenburg & Army Oath
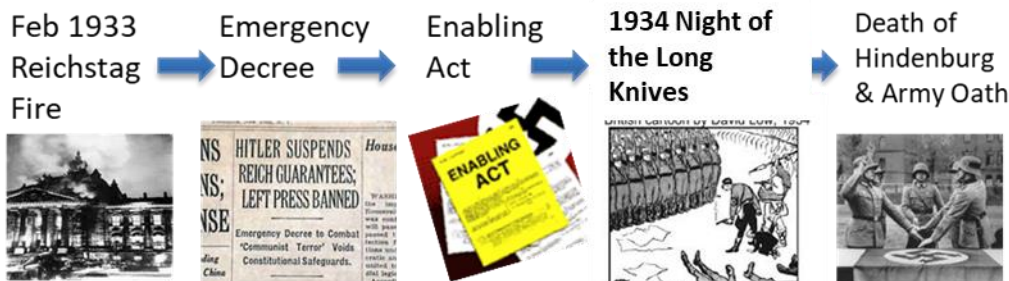
Co-ordination of power

POLICE STATE: Fear V Propaganda & Censorship

Nuremburg Laws informant network SS, SD, Gestapo Judges and courts, Block Wardens, Himmler

Propaganda posters, films, radio, rallies newspapers, burning books, Catholic Concordat, Reich Church

Removing Opposition

CEIAG Link - This module we are studying can make links to a variety of professions.
· The Police and Armed Forces
- Journalism
- Government and Politics
-If this is something you are interested in do some research on the profession or speak to Mrs Ackroyd!

Key Words:

Army Oath - The army had to swear a personal Oath of Allegiance to Hitler, not Germany.

Concentration Camp- Where 'undesirable people' were imprisoned

Concordat with the Pope- Hitler agreed with the Pope, that he would not interfere in the running of the Catholic Church if it stayed out of political matters**.**

Emergency Decree – After the Reichstag Fire Hitler persuaded Hindenburg to pass an emergency law restricting personal liberty.

Enabling Act – Hitler was given the right to make laws without the Reichstag's approval for four years.

Night of the Long Knives The SS murdered around 400 members of the SA, including Rohm.

Reich Church – The Nazis set up their own Christian church under Bishop Ludwig Müller.

Reichstag Fire – The Reichstag building, which was home to the German Parliament, was burned down. The communists were blamed.

Totalitarianism -_____

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