

Year 9 history



Reconstruction after the American Civil War

The Civil Rights Movement

Modern day Civil Rights (eg BLM)

World War One 1914-18



Trench warfare

Murder in Sarajevo



Empires

Alliances

Key battles



War plans



The Arms Race



Propaganda

The end of the war



Life during the war

A brief overview of 1918-1945 including Persecution by the Nazi Party



Setting up the Weimar Republic

GCSE Germany

Treaty of Versailles

Challenges to the Weimar Republic

The end of the war in Germany



The Rise of the Nazi Party

How and why did Hitler get into power in 1933?

- Key**
- Religious
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Local
 - Social
 - Military
 - Women

Recovery of the Weimar Republic



The lean years of the Nazi Party

Welcome to Year 9 History

This booklet is designed to be kept at home. It is to help you understand what is being taught in class but also to help you when you are asked to revise.

You can see from the front cover all the topics you will be taught in Year 9 and hopefully how many of the topics are linked.

You will also find included several Knowledge Organisers. These are full of helpful information which means you can read ahead to what we will be covering in class, fill in any gaps if you happen to miss a lesson and can be used to test your understanding whilst you are at home.

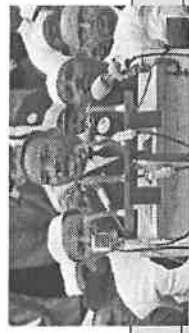
Assessment throughout the Year 9 will take the form of reading exercises, online tasks, simple knowledge tests and formal assessments based on real exam style questions. This booklet should help you with your revision for the above, especially the end of year progress tests when we will be asking you questions based on topics you will have completed earlier in the year.

This booklet will be particularly helpful if you are thinking about taking GCSE History. The 'Overview' sheets at the back of the booklet cover the GCSE Germany topic (which we start teaching all of Year 9 halfway through the year). If you were wondering what one of our GCSE topics will be covering, you should give these sheets a read!

We hope you enjoy Year 9 History at AMVC and look forward to seeing some of you again in Year 10!



Year 9 History Knowledge Organiser 1: The fight for Civil Rights



in America

Word	Definition
Segregation	Separating people because of their race, religion or culture.
Jim Crow Laws	Between the years 1890 and 1910 a series of laws were passed by the state governments in the South which discriminated against blacks
Emancipation Proclamation	President Abraham Lincoln granted freedom to all slaves.
Amendment	A correction made to the constitution with the approval of the government.
Civil Rights	The rights of each citizen to political and social equality and freedom.
Civil Rights movement	The fight for Black Americans to achieve equality with white Americans.
American Constitution	A document which states the legal rights of all Americans.
Reconstruction	The period after the Civil War. The American nation had to be re-built.
Lynch	To judge and put to death without a legal trial.
Sharecropping	Free black people worked for a share of the crops
Ku Klux Klan (KKK)	A secret society that tried to stop black people from gaining equal rights.
Integration	The mixing of peoples of different races who used to be segregated.
Boycott	A group of people who refuse to use something to show they don't approve of the rules.
Rosa Parkes	Civil Rights protester who helped end segregation on buses.
Martin Luther King	Non-Violent civil rights leader who was assassinated in 1968.
Malcolm X	Civil Rights leader who disagreed with MLK's non-violent approach to gaining civil rights.

INTENT: To understand the value of Civil Rights and the effects of prejudice on individuals and society as a whole. Appreciate the importance of cultural diversity in society. To have an awareness of the continued fight for Civil Rights and equality in the present day.

Date	Event
January 1865	The US congress passes the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. It abolished slavery.
April 1865	The American Civil War officially ends.
1865	The Freedmen's Bureau was set up.
1865	The KKK was set up.
1866	14th amendment—Black Americans were given full citizenship of the USA
1870	15th Amendment was passed. Black and white men were given equal voting rights.
1872	The KKK is banned.
1896	Homer Plessey V's Louisiana Railroad company.
1909	NAACP was set up.
WW1 & WW2	Black soldiers fought in segregated units.
1954	Brown V's the board of education
1955	Montgomery bus boycotts. Rosa Parkes arrested
1957	Resistance at Little Rock in Arkansas
1960	Greensboro sit in.
1963	Protest in Alabama.
1963	Martin Luther King gives his 'I have a dream speech'
1964	Civil Rights Act passed.

- The debate over whether or not slavery should be ended raged for many years. In 1865 slavery was abolished in America.
- Even though they had the right to vote and own land etc people were still racist in the southern states of America. This meant black people found it difficult to access their rights.
- Black people found it hard to make a living in the south and were terrorised by the KKK.
- Blacks and whites were segregated and violence was used to uphold this separate system.
- Even though organisations were set up to help black Americans, it wasn't until the 1950's that a Civil Rights movement began.
- It fought for black people to have equality with white people.
- Despite changes to the laws in the 1960's as a result of the Civil Rights movement black people continued to face racist attacks from white people.

Year 9 History Knowledge Organiser 2: World War One 1914-1918

INTENT = Students will gain an overall awareness of how ideas and beliefs about conflict have changed over time. They will also understand how The Great War changed the map of Europe and how it linked to subsequent conflicts. Students will develop an awareness of how conflict can affect the everyday life and beliefs of those who are affected by it.

Date	Event
1906	First Dreadnought built causing naval arms race between Germany & Britain
1907	Alliance between Russia, France & Britain formalised.
June 28th 1914	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
August 1914	The countries declare war on each other. Russia, Serbia, Britain & France vs. Germany & Austria Hungary
23rd August 1914	Battle of Mons—first engagement of British forces in France
September 1914	Stalemate begins as the troops dig trenches
January 1915	First use of poison gas
Feb 1915– Jan 1916	Gallipoli Campaign
7th May 1915	Sinking of the Lusitania
January 1916	Conscription introduced in Britain
July 1st 1916	Battle of the Somme begins. 19 240 British soldiers die. 3 square miles of territory gained.
6th April 1917	America enter the war
November 1917	Russia leaves the war after signing an Armistice with Germany
8th August 1918	Hundred Days offensive by Allies. Pushes Germany back.
11th November 1918	Armistice signed which ended the war.
28th June, 1918	The Treaty of Versailles was signed.
1918	A new government is set up called the Weimar Republic

Key content

Question:	Answer:	Word	Definition
1. Which three countries were in the Triple Entente?	Britain, France and Russia.	Trench warfare	A system of warfare where both sides are in trenches
2. Which countries were in the Triple Alliance?	Germany, Austria– Hungary and Italy.	Stalemate	Where neither side can make progress.
3. Which country had the biggest empire in 1914?	Great Britain	Over the top	The act of climbing out of the trench and into battle
4. Which country had the biggest army in 1914?	Russia	Alliance	A group of countries/political parties/ individuals who agree to work together for the same aim.
5. Which country was Arch- duke Franz Ferdinand visiting when he was assassinated?	Sarajevo, Bosnia	Assassination	The sudden murder of someone famous or important
6. Who assassinated Arch- duke Franz Ferdinand?	Gavrilo Princip	Arms Race	Competition to build more arms (weapons/ equipment)
7. Who was the ruler of Germany in 1914?	Kaiser Wilhelm	Nationalism	Pride in your own country
8. What was the Western front?	It was a 400-plus mile stretch of land weaving through France and Belgium from the Swiss border to the North Sea.	Militarism	Building up armed forces in preparation for war
9. Who were the Big Three?	America, France and Britain	Imperialism	Trying to build up an empire
10. Where was the Treaty of Versailles signed ?	Paris	Bombardment	A heavy assault/attack of artillery
		Offensive	An attack or assault on the enemy
		Armistice	Agreement to end the war
		Propaganda	Information presented to persuade/show a point of view
		Schlieffen Plan	Germany's plan to avoid fighting a war on two fronts
		Empire	A group of nations or peoples ruled over by an by another more powerful country.
		Conscription	A law which states if you are able to fight and are of a certain age you have to.
		Colonies	a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country.



Year 9 History Knowledge Organiser – Rise of Hitler and The Holocaust

Intent- Students have the opportunity to understand the key features of a democracy and how it differs to a dictatorship. To have an awareness of the dangers of prejudice/ racism and the importance of tolerance within a society. To appreciate the need to respect others regardless of our differences.

Key words:

- **Chancellor-** Second most powerful position in Germany
- **Weimar Republic-** New German government set up in 1918
- **Treaty of Versailles-** The agreement Germany had to sign at the end of World War One
- **Stresemann-** German chancellor and Foreign minister 1923-1929
- **NSDAP-** The Nazi party
- **Great Depression-** Mass unemployment and poverty in the 1930's
- **Fuhrer-** Title used by Hitler to show his total power over Germany 134-1945
- **Propaganda-** Media attempting to make people think in a certain way
- **Persecution-** Cruel treatment over a long period of time because of race, religion or political beliefs
- **Aryan race-** Hitler believed that blond haired, blue eyed Germans were the master race
- **Holocaust-** Mass murder of an estimated 6 million Jewish people by the Nazi regime
- **Shoah-** The term used by some Jews to describe the actions of the Nazis towards Jews
- **Anti-Semitism-** Prejudice towards Jewish people
- **Ghettos –** An area where groups are forcibly segregated from others.
- **Genocide –** The destruction of a particular race of people

Key content:

- Germany emerged from its defeat in the First World War with a new government, called the **Weimar Republic**.
- The new government was a democracy but it faced many challenges as it was not liked by all people in Germany.
- The new government was blamed for signing the Armistice in 1918 and the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.
- Between 1924-1928 the Weimar Republic improved economically and in its relations with other countries thanks to the work of Gustav Stresemann.
- In 1929 the Wall Street Crash happened which led to economic hardship in Germany and a rise in the support of extremist political parties like the Nazis who seemed to offer solutions.
- **Hitler and the Nazi party** used propaganda to appeal to a range of different groups in German society so they could get more votes.
- The Nazis also gave Germany someone to blame (unfairly) for Germany's problems – The Jews. He said they made Germany weak.
- With this increase in support Hitler became Chancellor on 30th Jan 1933. By August 1934 he had become dictator of Germany (Fuhrer).
- Life in Nazi Germany was strict and propaganda and terror played key roles in keeping control.
- Hitler's persecution of the Jews increases in intensity in the 1930's and into the 1940's.
- Jews have their rights taken away from them, are sent to ghettos and are then deported to death or labour camps across Eastern Europe.
- Some Jews did fight against what was happening to them.
- By the end of the war some 6 million Jews had been murdered as well as other minority groups and around 4 million Russian prisoners of war.

Key dates:

- **1918- WW1 ends and the Weimar Republic is set up in Germany**
- **1924-29-** The 'Golden Years' of the Weimar Republic
- **1929-** The Wall Street Crash
- **July 1932-** The Nazis are the largest party in the Reichstag
- **Jan 1933 – Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany**
- **Aug 1934- Hitler becomes Dictator of Germany**
 - **1st April 1933: Boycott of Jewish businesses**
 - **May 10, 1933 -** Burning of books in Berlin and throughout Germany.
 - **Summer 1935** Placards saying Jews not wanted displayed in resorts, public buildings, restaurants and cafes. (these were removed during the 1936 Olympic Games).
- **1935- The Nuremberg Laws were passed.**
Marriage between Jews and citizens of Germany were banned and they took away German citizenship from all Jews in Germany
- **9th November 1938-** A massive, coordinated attack on Jews throughout the German Reich during the night into the next day, has come to be known as **Kristallnacht** or **The Night of Broken Glass**.
- **20th Jan 1942-** The Wannsee Conference is held. The Final solution in decided upon.

The Weimar Republic, 1918-1929

The origins of the Republic, 1918-1919

- The legacy of the First World War-2 million killed, huge debt, blockade of food.
- The German Revolution-strikes, riots, Kaiser lost control. Scheidemann, Ebert. Armistice-11th November 1918-Erzberger.
- Setting up the Weimar Republic-civil servants kept in jobs, Groener assured that the army will not be reformed, leaders of industry reassured, support of trade unions.
- Weimar Constitution-President, Chancellor, Cabinet, Reichstag, Reichsrat, everyone over 21 can vote.
- Strengths and Weaknesses of the Republic-democratic, proportional representation, local government control BUT coalition governments, weak in a crisis, based on division and violence.

The recovery of the Republic, 1924-1929

- Stresemann-stabilise Germany and gain support for the Weimar Republic.
- Rentenmark-new currency. Trusted currency. Reichsbank set up in 1924. German money trusted at home and abroad.
- Dawes Plan, 1924-reparations temporarily reduced. US loans to German industry. Industrial output doubled. Many Germans reassured by the actions of the Weimar Republic.
- Young Plan, 1929-reduced overall reparations bill, Germany given a further 59 years to pay.
- Locarno Pact, 1925-agreed with Germany. Acceptance of borders.
- League of Nations-new international body that Germany was allowed to join in 1926.
- Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928-countries would not sue war to achieve foreign policy aims.
- Impact on Germany-moderate Weimar parties gained more support but many Germans felt betrayed that Germany was negotiating with the allies who had made them sign the hated ToV.

Changes in society, 1924-29

- Changes in the standard of living-suffered between 1919 and 1923. Improvements after 1924.
- Unemployment and unemployment insurance-unemployment fell gradually and the Unemployment Insurance Act provided benefit for workers who might fall out of work.
- Work and wages-improvements. Length of working week was reduced but wages rose.

Early challenges to the Republic, 1919-1923

- The Armistice-agreement to stop fighting, Germany torn about by unrest, entry of US troops. German army in retreat.
- The Treaty of Versailles-28 June 1919. Diktat-hated terms e.g reparations, land loses, war guilt, stab in the back.
- Left wing-Spartacists-KPD (German Communist Party). January 1919 rioting on the streets of Berlin. Freikorps used to put the uprising down. Liebknecht and Luxemburg killed.
- Right wing-Kapp Putsch-March 1920. Freikorps (fearing unemployment) turned their guns on the republic. Workers went on strike, putsch failed.
- Occupation of the Ruhr-failure to pay reparations (provide the French with coal), French occupy the Ruhr, German workers go on strike.
- Inflation and hyperinflation-prices rise, cannot pay debts, print more money. Money becomes worthless, food shortages. Many blamed the Weimar Republic.

Changes in society continued

- Housing-still a housing shortages but thousands of brand new homes built across Germany.
- Other improvements-pensions paid to war veterans. Education improved and more students went into higher education.
- Women in politics-90% of women voted in Weimar elections. 112 were elected to the Reichstag. Article 109-Women had equal rights with men, marriage was an equal partnership, could enter all professions.
- Women at work-paid less than men, give up work once married, did not enter top professions (only 36 female judges). However plenty of part-time jobs in retail and service. More women in education and medicine.
- Women at leisure-unmarried, living in the city=lots of opportunities. 'New women'-bought more clothes, went out more, jewellery, make up. Birth rate fell, divorce rate up.
- Society divided-mainly over the role of women. Should they stick to more traditional roles, were the changes in clothes, make up inappropriate, should they be working when men needed jobs?
- Cultural changes-experimentation, revival, new ideas.
- Art-Otto Dix-expressionism (falling standards of behaviour under the W.R).
- Architecture-Bauhaus, futuristic.
- Cinema-3,800 sound cinemas by 1932. Really popular across the world.
- Opposition-left-too much extravagance. Right-undermined traditions.

Hitler's rise to power, 1919-1933

<p>Early development of the Nazi party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler's early career in politics- Hitler recovers from gas poisoning after WW1. Joins the DAP in 1919. Took control within 2 years. • The Twenty-Five Point Programme – DAP = party of protest against democracy and Jews. • Hitler's personal appeal- Hitler's abilities as a public speaker vital in gaining the DAP support. Membership grew to 3,000 by the end of 1920. • Party organisation – Hitler in charge of party propaganda. New name NSDAP helped gain more support. • Party leadership – 1921- Hitler leads DAP. Surrounds himself with carefully selected supporters. • The role of the SA (Brownshirts) - Formed Aug 1921. Created to show order and control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923-1929 • The Munich Putsch, 1923 (causes)- 'Stab in the back', fascist influence, Ruhr, hyperinflation. • The Munich Putsch, 1923 (events)- Nov 1923. Not enough support. Hitler flees the scene. • The Munich Putsch, 1923 (consequences)- The Putsch failed but Hitler still benefited. Political strategy changed. Mein Kampf. • The lean years of the Nazi Party, 1924-1928- Mein Kampf shows political beliefs of Nazi party after 1924. Totalitarianism & traditional German values. • Party reorganisation- Ban on NSDAP ended 1925. Party was organised like a mini state. Rich industrialists gave loans e.g Bosch and Thyssen. • SS- 'Protection squad'. Hitler didn't trust the SA anymore. 3,000 members by 1930. • The Bamberg Conference of 1926- National conference called to address split in Nazi party. Had a big impact on the Nazi party. • Reasons for limited support: Stresemann's policies, appointment of Hindenburg to President, economy was strong.
<p>Growth in Nazi support, 1929-32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wall Street Crash in the USA- Stresemann died and Wall Street Crash, Oct 1929. Banking crisis led to the German economy collapsing. • Unemployment (impact on people)- Jan 1933, 6 million workers were unemployed. • The failure to deal with unemployment- The economic crisis undermined confidence in the Weimar Republic further. • Rise in support for KPD and NSDAP- People abandoned moderate parties and switched to the extremists (Nazis and Communists) Support for the KPD was especially strong amongst working class. • Why did people support the Nazi party? Hitler was a strong, popular leader, the SA & weakness of Weimar Republic. • The appeal of the Nazi to different sections of German society: •Big business= Saw the Nazis as protection from the communists. •Working class support= Nazis promised 'Work and Bread' on posters. •Middle – classes= Liked traditional values and a strong leader. •Farmers= Wanted protection from Communists taking their land. •Young people= Nazis seemed exciting (rallies). •Women= Not supportive at first. Then liked focus on family and country. 	<p>How Hitler became Chancellor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 1932: President Hindenburg old but still stood for re-election. Got 49.6% of votes. Hitler got 30%, Communists got 14%. • April 1932: Hindenburg stands for re-election again: Hindenburg stands for re-election- (No candidate got 50% so election repeated.) Hindenburg got 53%, Hitler got 36% and Communists got 11%. • 30th May 1932: Chancellor Brüning resigns: Brüning lost support of the President and the majority of the Reichstag so resigned. • Von Schleicher suggests a new Chancellor: Goes against the spirit of the Weimar Republic. Coalition formed. • 30th May 1932: von Papen becomes Chancellor: Hitler and the Nazi party were now part of the German government. • July 1932: Reichstag elections: NSDAP share of the votes increased from 18% in 1930 to 38% in 1932. • November 1932: von Papen is sacked: His gamble failed. • December 1932: von Schleicher becomes Chancellor. • January 1933: Hitler becomes Chancellor on the suggestion of Von Papen: Thought they could control Hitler. • The roles of Hindenburg, von Schleicher and von Papen: All underestimated Hitler.

Life in Nazi Germany 1933-1939

The creation of a dictatorship 1933-34

The Reichstag Fire: Dutch Communist supporter, Hitler claims it was a communist conspiracy, declares state of emergency, bans communist party, arrests

The enabling Act: Destroys the power of the Reichstag, changes constitution, make laws by himself

Removing other opposition: Began creating dictatorship in Germany

Trade Unions: May 1933 broke into trade union offices, arrested officials,

Political parties: SS destroyed newspapers, confiscated funds of Dem. and Com. Parties. Later, made all pol. parties illegal. One party system.

Local Government: Strengthening of the Central Government and weakening the local governments.

The night of the Long Knives: Ernst Rohm (SA) was a threat, Hitler wanted the reduce the power of the SA. Many senior officers of the SA killed, enabled Hitler to strengthen his control of the Nazi party.

The killing continues: SS squads rounding up suspects, even shooting Von Papen's secretary and staff.

The Death of Hindenburg: 2nd Aug. 1934 With Hindenburg's death Hitler declares himself Fuhrer, assumes all power. Weimar republic ended. Third Reich begun.

The police state

Policing the police state: Hitler set up his own police and security forces, run by the Nazi party NOT the government.

The SS: Military group, personal body guards, Later run by Himmler, black uniform, 240,000 'racially pure' men in total charge of security and other police.

The SD: Monitoring/keeping an index card with details of everyone they felt could be an opponent of the Nazi's either at home or abroad.

The Gestapo Spied on people, tapped phones, used informants to identify suspects, taking them "away" used torture, 'Blended' in to the public, created great fear and terror.

Concentration Camps By 1939 150,000 were 'under protective arrest' in prisons. They were locked away for doing things the Nazi's disapproved of. NOT for crime. Dachau and Moringen where homosexuals, Jews, political prisoners would be sent.

Controlling the Legal System: Trumped up charges, courts biased in favour of the NAZIS

Controlling the judges: All judges must be members of the Nat. Soc. League for the Maintenance of the Law. Supported Nazi ideals and interests.

Controlling the law courts: abolished trial by jury. Judges decided over guilt or innocence.

Controlling religious views: Obvious friction between Nazi and Christian views.

The Catholic Church: 1933 Concordat, attempt to reach agreement with the Pope, but: Catholic schools were brought in line with state schools, priest arrested, CYL banned.

The Protestant Church: First, happy to be saved from communism, 1936 Reich Church Pastor Niemoller spoke up against the regime, camp!

Controlling and influencing attitudes:

Goebbels and propaganda: Minister of People's Enlightenment and Propaganda. Anti-Nazi ideas were censored, pro-Nazi ideas were promoted, propaganda is part of everyday life to everyone in Germany, constantly spreading Nazi ideas.

Nazi use of the media: The Press: Thousands of newspapers were shut down for not conforming to Nazi views. Journalists were often told what they could and could not publish, censorship, intimidation.

Radio All stations were put under Nazi control and broadcasted Nazi propaganda. Cheap radios were sold, could not pick up foreign radio stations.

Nazi use of rallies: Nuremberg rallies-1934-200,000 people, massive eagle, searchlights, flags. Showcase greatness, strength, unity of the Nazi Germany.

Nazi use of Sport: Stadiums covered in swastikas, Heil Hitler salute given, German victories a victory for Nazi ideals (**Berlin Olympics of 1936** :33 German medals, racism Jessie Owens.)

Nazi control of culture and Arts: Subject matters usually Germany's past, family, rural life, loyalty, strength self-sacrifice and other romantic ideas.

Architecture in Nazi Germany: Strongly rejects modern, has to be grand and historic.

Music in Nazi Germany: Wagner's heroic melodies, Beethoven's traditional German folk.

Literature /Film in Nazi Germany: Book burnings, Film: plots have to be approved.

Opposition, resistance and conformity:

Support for the Nazi regime: 1932 elections Hitler had won 38% of the vote, Nazi's were the largest party in the Reichstag, due to terror and propaganda there was a high degree of conformity amongst the Germans.

Resistance (refusing support) and opposition (actively working against): Very few examples of resistance, organised opposition was banned, unofficial risky.

Opposition from the churches: Catholic bishops had to swear allegiance to the Nazis and Protestant pastors were told to join German Christian Church (The Reich Church) which agreed with Nazi ideas.

The pastors' Emergency League (PEL) Opposed Nazi treatment of German protestant churches.

Catholic Opposition: 400 priests imprisoned in Dachau (Priest's Block)

Opposition from the young: rebelled, no freedom of choice, opposed Nazi Youth groups. When caught severely beaten, did very little damage to the system.

The Edelweiss Pirates: Working class teenagers, trying to break away from restrictions, long hair, hiking, camping, mocking Hitler and the Nazis.

The swing youth: rebellious middle class teenagers, listening and dancing to American music (representing freedom) "jitterbug", jazz, alcohol.

Life in Nazi Germany 1933-1939

<p><u>Nazi policies towards women:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi views on women and the family: Traditional role of mother and housewife, man provided for the family. Birth rates should increase. Appearance should be 'natural'. • Nazi policies towards women: German Women's Enterprise (DFW) set up to spread Nazi ideas about women. Loans were given to encourage marriage. • Lebensborn: Programme encouraged childbirth. Started in 1935 by Himmler. Single women to breed with SS men. • Women and employment: Propaganda used to persuade women to stay at home and not go to work. Focus on three K's. • Appearance of women in Nazi Germany: Women were encouraged NOT forced to look a certain way. • How effective were Nazi policies towards women? Mixed success. 	<p><u>Nazi policies towards the young:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aims of Nazi policies concerning the young: 'Thousand Year Reich'. Proud Germans, support the Nazi party, boys help German economy and army & girls be strong wives and mothers. Equal but different. • The Nazi youth movement: In 1933 Hitler banned almost all youth groups apart from Nazi ones. 1939= compulsory for all children over the age of 10 to join Nazi youth group. • Nazi youth groups for boys: Hitler Youth = political group with a focus on health and fitness and military training. • The League of German Maidens: No military training. Taught to be a good housewife and the importance of 'racial hygiene'. • Did Nazi youth groups achieve Nazi aims? Some committed, others were less keen. • Nazi control of the young through education: Education Minister Rust = 'the whole purpose of education is to create Nazis'. • Nazi control of the curriculum: Traditional subjects altered and new subjects like Race Studies introduced. From 1935 all textbooks approved by the Nazis.
<p><u>The persecution of minorities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi racial beliefs and policies: Nazi policies intended to make the German state strong. Focus on eugenics and racial hygiene. • Hitler's views: Set out in Mein Kampf. Aryan race superior. • Anti-Semitism: By 1930's anti-Semitism was strong in Germany. • The treatment of minorities: • Slavs: Untermenschen. • Gypsies: Nazis believed they didn't work enough or pay enough taxes. Believed they posed a threat to racial purity of Germany. • Homosexuals: Nazis believed they spoiled the purity of the German race. • People with disabilities: Nazis believed they were a burden on the state and weakened racial purity. • Persecution of Jews (beginning, 1933): Jews were gradually excluded from positions of power or wealth. • Nuremberg Laws (1935): The Reich law on Citizenship and The Reich Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour. • Kristallnacht (9-10 November 1938): Incident in Paris sparked off nationwide attacks on Jews and their property. Night of the Broken Glass. • Climax of peacetime persecution: Jan 1939, Nazis said all Jews needed to leave Germany. • The role of the German people: Some were convinced the persecution was justified so they supported it others were too scared to oppose it. 	<p><u>Employment of living standards:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi policies to reduce unemployment: Unemployment was a priority to Hitler. By 1939 unemployment had fallen to 1/2 million people. Achieved by... • Labour service (RAD): Set up in 1933. Provided paid work for the unemployed. • Autobahns: An example of one of the public works schemes financed by the Nazis. • Rearmament: Helped to reduce unemployment. • Invisible unemployment: The Nazis found ways to reduce the number of people who were unemployed. • Overall verdict on unemployment in Nazi Germany: Reduction in official unemployment figures by the Nazis was remarkable. This helped reduce resentment. • Changing standards of living: Hard to judge. Wages improved, working hours increased, not everyone benefited equally. • Nazi organisations which affected the standards of living of workers: Nazis knew they had to keep German workers happy. • The Labour Front (DAF): Trade unions banned and DAF takes its place. • Strength through Joy (KdF): Provided leisure activities for workers. • Beauty of Labour (SdA): Campaigning to get employers to provide better facilities for workers.