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<b>Key dates in Nazi control 1933-1939</b>	
<b>Jan 1933</b>	Hitler became Chancellor
<b>Feb 1933</b>	The Reichstag Fire
<b>Mar 1933</b>	The Nazis won 288 seats in the elections
<b>Mar 1933</b>	The Enabling Act was passed
<b>July 1933</b>	All political parties except for the Nazis were banned
<b>June 1934</b>	The Night of the Long Knives
<b>Aug 1934</b>	Death of President Hindenburg
<b>Aug 1934</b>	Hitler combined the posts of Chancellor and President and became Fuhrer
<b>Aug 1934</b>	The Army swore an oath of allegiance to Hitler

<b>1933</b>	The first concentration camp was opened at Dachau
<b>1933</b>	Concordat between the Nazis and the Pope
<b>1934</b>	The Confessional Church was set up
<b>1939</b>	Membership of Hitler Youth: 8 million Membership of Edelweiss Pirates: 2,000

<b>Key terms</b>	
<b>Consolidation of power</b>	When <b>Hitler secured his power</b> between 1933 and 1934.
<b>Reichstag Fire</b>	The Reichstag was set on fire. <b>The communists were blamed.</b> 4,000 were arrested and they were banned.
<b>Enabling Act</b>	Passed by 444 votes to 94. It meant that <b>Hitler could pass laws without using the Reichstag.</b>
<b>Gleichaltung</b>	The Nazi idea/policy to bring <b>every part of German society in line with Nazi ideas</b> and beliefs.
<b>Night of the Long Knives</b>	The <b>removal of Rohm</b> and other internal threat to Hitler's power. It brought the SA under Hitler's control.
<b>SS</b>	The <b>black shirts.</b> They were the <b>Nazis private police force</b> and completely loyal to Hitler and Himmler. By the end of the 1930s there were around 240,000.
<b>SD</b>	The <b>uniformed security force</b> of the Nazi Party.
<b>Gestapo</b>	The <b>Nazi's secret police.</b> They spied on, and identified anyone who criticised or threatened the Nazi government. Offenders could be tortured and imprisoned without a trial.
<b>Nazi propaganda</b>	Led by <b>Goebbels</b> the Nazis made us of <b>newspapers, the radio, and mass rallies.</b> They also <b>censored</b> and controlled all aspects of art and culture.
<b>Berlin Olympics (1936)</b>	Provided Hitler with an <b>opportunity</b> to show Germany in a good light eg. The largest stadium in the world was built, Germany won the most medals.
<b>Reich Church</b>	The <b>Protestant pro-Nazi Church</b> led by <b>Muller.</b>
<b>Confessional Church</b>	The <b>Protestant anti-Nazi Church</b> led by <b>Niemoller.</b>
<b>Catholic Church</b>	Reached a <b>concordat</b> (agreement) with Hitler in 1933 only for him to break it later on. The pope <b>later criticised Hitler</b> in a statement called ' <b>With Burning Anxiety</b> '.
<b>Swing Youth and Edelweiss Pirates</b>	Groups of <b>youth opposition to the Nazis.</b> In the 1930s they would wear clothes and listen to music the Nazis disapproved of however their numbers were limited.

<b>van der Lubbe</b> Communist Reichstag Fire	<b>Rohm</b> SA leader Night of the Long Knives	<b>Hindenburg</b> President of the Weimar Republic	<b>Himmler</b> Leader of the SS	<b>Heydrich</b> Leader of the SD	<b>Goebbels</b> Minister for Propaganda	<b>Pope Pius XI</b> Head of the Catholic Church	<b>Pastor Niemoller</b> Head of the Confessional Church, he was arrested in 1937
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