

Key People

1	Josef Goebbels. Chief of Nazi Propaganda. Became party propaganda chief in 1928 and Reich Minister for Propaganda and Enlightenment in 1933.
2	Heinrich Himmler. Head of the SS and the Gestapo. Responsible for setting up extermination camps and implementing the Final Solution.

Key Concepts

3	Terror	Use of extreme fear and punishment to control behaviour and keep the population under control.
4	Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view. Nazis were masters of propaganda and made use of posters, radio, newspapers, rallies and cinema to promote their ideas and the party,
5	Censorship	The suppression of any information that was considered unacceptable to the Nazis. The Nazis burnt books written by Jews and Communists. Jazz music was banned because it originated with the African-American community. Anti-Nazi jokes and stories were forbidden and could result in imprisonment.
6	Berlin Olympics, 1936	In 1936 the Nazis hosted the Olympics in Berlin. Hitler wanted to use this as an opportunity to show the superiority of his master race. During the Olympics a number of African-Americans won gold medals proving race theory incorrect. Most famously Jesse Owens won 4 Gold Medals.

Key Words/Methods

6	SS (Schutzstaffel)	Means Protection Squad. Elite group of 'racially pure' Aryan soldiers who were totally loyal to Hitler. Originally set up as Hitler's black shirted bodyguards.
7	Concentration Camps	A place where civilians, especially political prisoners or member of persecuted minorities, are deliberately imprisoned for crimes against the state.
8	Gestapo	State secret police. Did not wear uniforms. Had a huge network of informers. Telephones were tapped and mail was opened. The Gestapo would arrest people without trial, torture them and send them to concentration camps.
9	Police & Law Courts	Run by the Nazis. Judges swore an oath of loyalty to Hitler, removing the ability of receiving a fair trial. Crime punishable by death included sexual relationships with Jews and listening to anti-Nazi radio broadcasts
10	Block Wardens	An official who provided a link between the population and the Nazi authorities. There would be a block warden on each street and in each apartment block.
11	Informant	A person who gives information to another
12	Rally	A mass meeting of people to show support for a cause.
13	Nuremberg Rally	Annual rally of the Nazi Party in Nuremberg, Germany. Held every year between 1923 to 1938. A large propaganda event which showed the size and organisation of the party and its support.

Knowledge Organiser – Topic Four: Control: Opposition 1933-1939

Key Concepts

1	<p>Types of Resistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Opposition – taking action against Nazi rule • Passive Resistance – refusing to co-operate with the Nazis
2	<p>Reasons for Opposition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political – individuals who did not agree with the way the country was being run • Religious- individuals who were angry about how their religion was being treated and/or how the Nazi state was impacting their ability to follow their faith. • Cultural – individuals who were frustrated at the expectations and limitations the Nazi state put on culture, e.g. music, films, clothing
3	<p>Limitations: Opposition was largely ineffective as the different groups did not work together, making them easier for the Gestapo to infiltrate and stop.</p>
4	<p>Reich Church: Hitler tried to unite the different Protestant Churches in to one Reich Church.</p>
5	<p>Concordat: <i>Agreement made between the Pope and Hitler in July 1933.</i> Hitler realised that the Catholic church posed a potential threat to his control so he offered a promise to leave the Catholic church alone if the Catholic Church stayed out of politics. Despite his promise Hitler soon closed Church youth groups, schools and arrested priests who spoke out against him.</p>

Key Groups & Individuals

6	<p>Martin Niemoller</p> <p>Protestant pastor Niemoller became one of the most prominent critics of the Nazi regime. He refused to join the Reich Church and instead founded the Confessing Church. By 1934, 6000 pastors had joined leaving only 2000 in the Reich Church. The Confessing Church preached against the Nazis, particularly their racial policy and persecution of the Church. Over 800 pastors were arrested and sent to concentration camps including Niemoller, who survived the ordeal.</p>
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7	<p>Cardinal Galen</p> <p>Catholic Bishop who used his sermons to protest against Nazi racial policy and the murder of the disabled. Galen was too high profile to remove from power and the need to keep German Catholics on side meant Galen continued to provide resistance.</p>
8	<p>Jehovah's Witnesses</p> <p>Jehovah's Witnesses were completely unwilling to comply with the Nazis. They refused to give the Nazi salute or take part in military service. Jehovah's Witnesses both within and outside Germany began to create anti-Nazi leaflets. The Gestapo created a special unit to target the Jehovah's Witnesses, by 1939, 6000 were imprisoned in concentration camps.</p>
9	<p>Edelweiss Pirates</p> <p>Youth resistance group who rejected Nazi values. Members wore an Edelweiss flower or a white pi on their clothing. Members produced anti-Nazi leaflets and painted slogans on walls. Other actively sort Hitler Youth members to beat up. Many members were arrested and several were publicly hanged.</p>
10	<p>Swing Kids</p> <p>Young people who disliked the strict control and conservative traditions promoted by the Nazis. The Swing Youth rebelled by listening to banned American music, drinking alcohol and socialising with 'inferior' groups. They were mostly considered a nuisance rather than a threat but there were members who were arrested and some were sent to a concentration camp.</p>
11	<p>Political Left</p> <p>Under the Nazis all opposition parties were banned. Some members of groups like the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party (SPD) formed underground groups to try and organise acts of resistance like strikes. The resistance groups from the left did not work together, however, so this limited their impact.</p>