

Year 10 History Knowledge Organiser

Changing Lives: Workers

Key Details

1	<p>1933: By Jan '33 unemployment had reached 6,000,000 No one would give Germany a loan Hitler was elected on a promise to give the German people 'Work & Bread'</p>
2	<p>Hitler's Economic Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drag Germany out of the world recession and pursue a policy of Autarky. • Get rid of Jewish industrialist and give their businesses to Aryans. • To solve unemployment • Transform the economy to focus on rearming

Key Concepts

3	<p>Autarky</p> <p>Self sufficiency: Reliance on imports had caused problems during WW1. Hitler wanted self sufficiency so scientists developed substitutes for goods, e.g. making oil from coal, coffee from acorns.</p>
4	<p>The New Plan</p> <p>Aim was to reduce unemployment and make Germany self-sufficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited imports • Made trade agreements with other countries • Production increased by 50% by 1935 • Schacht sacked in 1937 for not wanting to rearm Germany
5	<p>The Four Year Plan</p> <p>Created by Goering from 1936</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim was to prepare Germany for war • Made whole economy focus on rearmament • Millions spent on rubber, fuel and textiles • Hermann Goring Works (huge mining and metals works) set up • Use slave labour from camps • Focus on arms production over agriculture led to food shortages before the war.

Key Words

6	Economy	A term to describe the management of a country's finances, resources and trade.
7	Recession	A period of economic decline
8	Rearmament	Focus on building up armed forces and weapons in preparation for the future
9	Winter Relief Fund	Charity set up by the Nazis to provide food, clothing and fuel to poorer Germans in Winter.
10	Dr Schacht	Designer of the New Plan
11	Hermann Goering	Leading Nazi deputy, created the Four Year Plan in order to prepare Germany for War
12	German Labour Front	DAF , organisation set up as a replacement to trade unions, designed to control workers and win their support.
13	National Labour Service	RAD , An organisation that arranged compulsory work for all males aged 18 to 25 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave men jobs in public work schemes • Men wore a uniform and live in camps • Given free meals and pocket money • Built: drainage ditches, schools, motorways and planted forests.
14	Strength through Joy	KdF , organisation set up to ensure all parts of worker's free time were well spent. KdF organised activities, cruises and holidays, many of these workers would not have been able to afford before. They also set up a saving scheme to help people buy a VW Beetle (car). Two aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To keep people busy so they would not take part in non approved activities • To make people grateful for the Nazis.

Knowledge Organiser – Topic Six: Changing Lives: Women & Children

Key Concepts

1	Nazi Female Ideal	Nazis believed that a woman's role was in the home. Women were not equal citizens and their role was to have as many children as possible.
2	1000 Year Reich	Hitler believed that his actions would create a Nazi Empire that would last 1000 years. He needed women to have as many children as possible to support this
3	Importance of Youth	Hitler was confident that young people could be won over to Nazism. He thought that it would be easy to 'brainwash' young people and wanted to prepare them for their future roles of either soldiers or mothers.
4	Nazi Education	The Nazi took over the education system in Germany, The curriculum was tailored to promote Nazi ideas. Textbooks were rewritten to support Nazi ideology. New subjects like Race Studies were introduced to teach young people about the Nazis believed hierarchy of the races, PE was trebled to ensure children were physically fit, ready for their future roles. History lessons focused on the unfairness of the Treaty of Versailles, rise of the Nazis and the wickedness of the Jews and Communists.
5	Hitler Youth, HJ	A Nazi youth movement set up to replace all other youth groups. Girls' strand was known as the League of German Maidens. (BDM) The Hitler Youth reinforced Nazi expectations of young people and gave them opportunities to attend weekend camps, away from their parents, and learn skills for their future roles.

Key Words

6	Three Ks	Kinder, Kirche, Kuche (children, church and cooking). The Nazis believed that women's lives should be dominated by these activities.
7	Lebensborn	Program which set up maternity homes where unmarried women could go to be impregnated by racially pure SS men.
8	Indoctrination	To teach someone to accept a belief without question, brainwash
9	Hereditary	Passed genetically from one generation to another,
10	Eugenics	The study of methods of improving the human race.
11	Hierarchy	Ranking members of a particular organisation or society by importance.

Key Policies

12	Law for the Encouragement of Marriage	A loan of 1000 marks given to newly married couples, if the woman gave up work. For each child they had, they could keep 250 marks.
13	Mother's Cross	Award given each year to prolific mothers. Bronze for four children, silver for six and gold for eight
14	Nazi Teacher's Association	After 1933 all teachers had to become members of the Association and support Nazi ideas. Those who were thought to be lacking in loyalty or not willing to defend the Nazis without reservation were sacked.
15	Hitler Youth Law	passed in 1936 stated all youths should belong to the Hitler Youth. In 1939 joining became compulsory .

Knowledge Organiser – Topic Seven: Changing Lives: Persecution of the Jews

Key Concepts

1	Master Race	The Nazis believed in a racial hierarchy and that the Aryan Race were the most superior. All other races could be placed within the hierarchy to determine their value
2	Untermensch	A person considered racially or socially inferior. Nazis included Jews, black people, gypsies, vagrants, homosexuals and those with mental illness as 'untermenschen'

Key Words

3	Aryan	A person of German or Scandinavian origin, preferably with fair hair and blue eyes. The Nazis believed that Aryans were superior to all other races.
4	Anti-Semitic	Political, social and economic actions against Jews. In simple terms it means ' Hatred of Jews '.
5	Persecute	Treat someone cruelly because of race, religion etc.
6	Inferior	Of lower quality, position or status
7	Synagogue	Jewish place of worship and religious instruction.
8	Stereotypes	Widely held but fixed and oversimplified view of a particular group
9	Scapegoat	A person who is used to lay the blame for all that goes wrong. Usually an easy or convenient group to take the blame.

10	Historical Anti-Semitism	Anti-Semitism was not created by the Nazis. During the 1300s the Jewish population was blamed for causing the Black Death by poisoning the wells. In the 1800s there were pogroms (massacres) in Russia and Eastern Europe, as Jews were blamed for problems in society such as poor harvests.
11	Why were the Nazis anti-Semitic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic jealousy – Jewish communities had historically been involved in money lending and banking • Jews were used as a scapegoat for the loss of the First World War • Historical anti-Semitism had made Jewish communities easy targets and a way to gain favour with people who already disliked the Jews,

Key Events

12	Nuremberg Laws, 1935: Series of laws that restricted the rights of Jews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jews could no longer be German citizens • Marriages between Jews and Aryans were forbidden
13	Kristallnacht 9-10th November 1938 – Night of the Broken Glass On 7 th November a Polish Jew shot a German diplomat in Paris. The Nazis used this as an excuse to encourage anti-Semitic violence. Thousands of Jewish businesses and 200 synagogues were burnt down. The Jewish community were then fined to pay for the damage that was caused. In the following months 30,000 German Jews were arrested and taken to concentration camps. After this point violence against the Jewish community increased.	