



Year 11 History: Edexcel GCSE History
Weimar and Nazi Germany
Key Topic Three and Four: Nazi dictatorship and
Life in Nazi Germany

Ad Astra ★

How does this unit link to prior learning?

Year 7
Interpretations and source skills

Year 8
The suffrage movement

Year 9
Inter war period and Holocaust.

Year 10
Medicine through time

What will you be learning about?

This section of the course will focus on Hitler's consolidation of power, how he establishes a dictatorship and deals with potential opposition. We will also examine life in Nazi Germany for young people, Women, Minorities and workers.

Key Focus

The key focus for this exam paper is your ability to interpret historical interpretations and assess how far the evidence supports interpretations about Weimar and Nazi Germany.

We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:

Week One

1. How did the Reichstag Fire help Hitler consolidate power ?
2. How did the Night of the Long Knives help Hitler consolidate power?
3. Exam Question.

Week Two

4. How important was the police state for the Nazis maintaining control?
5. How important were propaganda and censorship to Hitler maintaining control?
6. How did the Nazis control Sport and Culture?

Week Three

7. What was life like for women in Nazi Germany?

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8. What was life like for young people living in Nazi Germany?

9. What was life like for minorities living in Nazi Germany?

Week Five

10. Exam question on youth.

11. Were the German workers better off under the Nazis?

12. How effectively did Hitler deal with opposition from the Church?

Week Six

13. How much of a threat were opposition groups to the Nazis?

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Key Vocabulary

Enabling Act

SS

Propaganda

Confessional church

Aryan

Indoctrination

Gestapo

Censorship

Reich Church

Eugenics

Conscription

Rearmament

How will this unit help you in the future?

Year 11

Weimar and Nazi Germany – you will be use your skills of explanation to explain the reasons why a number of key events happened.

Key Word Glossary

1. Reichstag Fire

Civil liberties: Freedom and rights.

Enabling Act: Allowed Hitler to make laws on his own without consulting the Reichstag.

Consolidate: strengthen

7. Women

Lebensborn :programme to encourage the birth of more Aryan children

Kinder, Kirche, Kuche: slogan meaning children, church, kitchen.

2. Night of the Long Knives

Purge: to remove unwanted people.

Ernst Rohm: Leader of the SA.

SS: Hitlers elite bodyguard.

8. Young People

Indoctrination : The process of teaching someone to accept certain beliefs.

Eugenics : The study of or belief in the possibility of improving the human race.

Hitler Youth: Organisation for young boys.

League of German Maidens; Female version of the Hitler Youth.

4. Police State

Police state

A state where the government exercises a high degree of control over its citizens.

Gestapo: The Nazi secret police.

Concentration camp: Facilities for the imprisonment of perceived enemies of the state

SD (Sicherheitsdienste): The Nazi Party's security service..

Single party state: A state where only one political party is allowed to govern.

Der Fuhrer : Title used for Adolf Hitler

9. Minorities

Boycott : A coordinated refusal to deal with or buy from a person, group, or nation.

Untermenschen: German word meaning sub human.

Anti semitism: discrimination and hatred of Jewish people.

5. Censorship and Propaganda

Censorship : The suppression of information, ideas, or artistic expression.

Propaganda: Using information to persuade or influence people to believe in a certain view.

11. Life for workers

Rearmament : The process of building up military forces.

Conscription : Mandatory enlistment into the armed forces.

DAF: German Labour Front - The official labour organization under the Nazis.

KDF: Kraft durch Freude - "Strength Through Joy," a Nazi leisure organization.

6. Sports and Arts

Totalitarian

A system where the government exercises extensive control over public and private life

Aryan

A concept of racial purity promoted by the Nazis.

12. Church and religion

Reich Church: A Nazi attempt to unify various Protestant denominations.

Confessing Church: Protestant group that opposed the Nazification of the church.

Concordat: agreement between Hitler and the pope. A group of Protestant Christians who opposed the Reich Church.

Jehovah's Witness: A religious group persecuted by the Nazis for their beliefs.

Pacifist: Someone who opposes war and violence.

Persecute : To harass or oppress a particular group.

13. Opposition

Edelweiss Pirates: group of working-class people who opposed the Nazis.

Swing Kids: Middle class group who opposed the Nazi control by embracing Jazz music.

Pastor Niemöller: Opposed the Nazification of the church and founded the confessional church.