

Timeline	
1923	Munich Putsch – Hitler and the Nazi Party's failed attempt to overrun the government and take power.
1925	Hitler is released from prison and his book of ideas for the future of Germany, <i>Mein Kampf</i> , is released.
1926	The Hitler Youth is formed. This was where young boys were taught military values.
1933	Hitler becomes the Chancellor of Germany. In September, he launches his strength through joy programme to provide workers with incentives.
1935	Hitler passes the Nuremberg laws which promote anti-Semitism in Germany.
1938	Kristallnacht – On Hitler's orders, Jewish shops and synagogues are destroyed.

Key people	
Adolf Hitler	Adolf Hitler was leader of the Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1945. He had strong views on the need for Germany to be full of German people and this led to anti-Semitic policies growing in Germany. He had clear policies on the role of workers, women, children and the economy.
Heinrich Himmler	Himmler was appointed head of the SS (Secret police) in 1929. He acted as Hitler's personal bodyguard and ensured that anyone who opposed the regime was imprisoned or worse. In 1933, he set up the first concentration camp in Dachau.
Joseph Goebbels	Joseph Goebbels was a close associate of Hitler and was the Nazi Minister of Propaganda between 1933 and 1945. He knew the power that would come with controlling people's thoughts and made films and posters to gain support for the Nazis.



Propaganda posters showing life in Nazi Germany.

Key Terms	
Dictatorship	A country governed by a dictator. This is often characterised by a lack of political freedom and censorship.
Democracy	A system of government which is elected from voting members of the public.
Nazi	A member of the National Socialist German Workers' Party. A term used to describe anyone who supported Hitler's views.
Hitler Youth	This was the youth organisation of the Nazi party where boys were prepared for the army whilst girls were taught domestic skills.
Strength through Joy	This was a large state-operated leisure programme to promote the benefit of the Nazi party for the people. This resulted in more holidays being taken and family time being valued.
Autarky	This was Hitler's belief for self-sufficiency, where Germany would not need any foreign aid to compete internationally.
Lebensborn	This was a state supported association tasked with encouraging women to have more children.
Propaganda	Information used to promote a political viewpoint. This was created by Joseph Goebbels.
Minority group	A group of people who are different from the majority. They often have no say on political events.
Holocaust	Human slaughter on a mass scale of 'social undesirables.' This included groups such as Jews, Homosexuals and disabled people.
Untermensch	A German phrase for 'sub-human'. This was used to describe groups in society who did not fit Nazi beliefs or values.
Gestapo	Aimed to eliminate political opponents in Nazi Germany, and was responsible for the rounding up of Jews during the Nazi regime.
Anti-Semitism	Discrimination of Jews.

What was life like in Hitler's Germany?	
Life for children	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 1939 membership to the youth party was compulsory for boys, while girls had to join the sister organisation, the League of German Maidens. Girls were taught how to be a good mother. Boys were encouraged to take part in sport and teamwork, training in useful skills and Nazi theory. 	
Life for workers	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of their appeal the Nazi's had promised 'bread and work' to the workers after the poverty they had experienced in the 1930s. Hitler believed in 'Autarky' and needed German to be self-sufficient in case of a war. Strength through Joy provided leisure time for the workers. 	
Life for women	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler believed that the role of women was to keep the home nice for the family. He believed that their lives should focus on the three 'K's, translated into English as the Church, cooking and children. Women were not expected to wear make-up or trousers and had to follow tradition. They were expected to have numerous children. 	
Life for minority groups	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler believed that non-Germans should not have human rights. He taught the population that some groups were sub-human. Hitler tried to eliminate the Jews in numerous concentration camps. The most infamous of these is called Auschwitz. Other groups were also targeted as 85% of gypsies in Nazi Germany were killed. Physically disabled people and black people were sterilised. 	
The impact of propaganda	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi propaganda was used to demonstrate values and ideas of the Nazi party. The German people were celebrated and always looked strong. Hitler was demonstrated as the leader and father of the country. The image of those deemed as 'anti-social' such as Jews was published to ensure society knew they were a problem. 	