

Week 1 : Political Ideologies	Week 2: The Nazis Programme	Week 3: Why did People support the Nazis?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Political ideologies are the beliefs held by a group of people •Political ideologies fit on a spectrum which can be shown as a horse shoe shape <p>The Far Left (Communism) believes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All industry should be owned by the government •There should be a fair distribution of wealth •There should not be one person in power •The country should be run by workers and ordinary people <p>The Far Right (Fascism) believes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All business should be owned by individuals (<i>laissez-faire</i>) •You should have the ability to become very rich 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nazis had a 25 point programme it included: •A strong Germany - the Treaty of Versailles should be abolished and all German-speaking people united in one country •Führer - the idea that there should be a single leader with complete power rather than a democracy •Social Darwinism - the idea that the Aryan race was superior and Jews were 'subhuman' •Autarky - the idea that Germany should be economically self-sufficient •That Germany was in danger - from communists and Jews, who had to be destroyed •Lebensraum - the need for 'living space' for the German nation to expand. 	<p>In the 1920s, the Nazis tried to appeal to a lot of different members of society they promised that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •farmers would be given their land •pensions should improve •all German-speaking people would be united in one country •the Treaty of Versailles should be abolished •there should be special laws for foreigners •Jews would not be German citizens •immigration would be stopped •government control of the newspaper •democracy would end
Week 4: Why did People support the Nazis?	Week: 5 Women In Nazi Germany	Week 6 : The Youth in Nazi Germany
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •After 1929 the World fell into the Great Depression •German people suffered terribly •Hitler promised to help the people recover and get a job •In January 1933 he was appointed Chancellor • In February 1933 the German Parliament (The Reichstag) was burnt down • In March 1933 the Enabling Act ended democracy • In May 1933 the Nazis banned trade unions • In July 1933 the Nazis banned all political parties •The Nazis established a police state and concentration camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In public, Hitler said women were “equal but different from men”, but he actually thought women were inferior •He believed women’s lives should revolve around the three 'Ks': Kinder, Küche, Kirche (Children, Kitchen, Church). •The Nazis expected women to stay at home, look after the family and produce children in order to secure the future of the Aryan race • Girls took part in training at school to be housewives and mothers •Women were told to wear plain clothes, flat shoes and have their hair in plaits or buns •They were not to wear make-up, trousers or short skirts, or dye or perm their hair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Young people were very important to the Nazis •His main ways of indoctrinating and controlling young people were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -education; -youth movements; -propaganda and censorship •All teachers had to join the Nazi Teachers’ Association, which vetted them for political and racial suitability. •In 1933, Hitler Youth (HJ) took over all youth movements in Germany •Boys enrolled in the movement at six years old, and joined the main group, Hitler Youth (HJ), at 14 •Girls enrolled in the movement at the age of 10. They moved into the main wing, the League of German Maidens (BDM), at the age of 14.