

Y9: T2 How and why did the Nazi Party come to power?

Week 1:

Reichstag - The national parliament of Germany.

Chancellor - Leader of the Reichstag. Similar to the role of the British Prime Minister today.

Unemployment - Meaning when someone is capable of work but is unable to find a job.

Wall Street Crash - 28th October 1929: The American stock market crashed leaving many countries round the world in economic difficulty.

Weimar Republic - The name given to the German government between 1919 and 1933.

World War One - 1914 - 1918: A war involving many countries. Germany lost the war and was left economically destroyed.

Treaty of Versailles - A set of terms after World War One designed to weaken Germany. Many Germans hated this.

Fuhrer - Meaning 'leader'. The name Hitler gave to his leadership of Germany through force and tyranny.

Week 2:

Dictator - Someone who rules with force and does not allow elections.

Propaganda - The spread of false information using the media.

Joseph Goebbels - A Nazi politician who was Minister of Propaganda from 1933 - 1945.

SS - The SS stands for "Schutz Staffel", which means protection squad. The black- uniformed Nazi group was originally Hitler's personal bodyguard.

Heinrich Himmler - One of the most powerful men in Nazi Germany. Chief of the SS and thought to have led the plans for the Holocaust.

Aryan - The Nazi word for white Northern Europeans, characterised by fair hair, blue eyes and fair skin. The Nazis believed Aryans were superior.

The Gestapo - Secret state police in Nazi Germany.

Concentration camp - Very hard prison camps where political prisoners or persecuted people are sent. The treatment of the prisoners is very harsh.

Week 3:

Social Policy - Government policies that control how society develops and how people are treated in the country.

Economic Policy - Government policies that decide how business and finance is developed in the country.

KdF (Strength through Joy) - A scheme which gave workers rewards in Nazi Germany. One of its popular schemes was the Volkswagen, the people's car.

Kinder, Kuche, Kirche - The three K's: The focus for women in Nazi Germany. Kinder - children, Kuche - kitchen, Kirche - church.

The Hitler Youth - The male youth organisation in Nazi Germany. Boys did mostly physical activity and rifle practice. By 1939, 90% of boys 14 and over were members.

The League of German Maidens - The female youth organisation in Nazi Germany. The aim of this group was to prepare German girls for motherhood.

Persecution - When a group of people are attacked socially and economically often by the government because of their race, religion, gender or beliefs.

Indoctrination - The process of teaching someone to accept a set of beliefs without question. The Nazis used indoctrination in most areas of policy.

Week 4:

Antisemitism - A hatred of Jewish people.

Nuremberg Laws - Antisemitic and racist laws designed by the Nazis and started in 1935.

Kristallnacht - The Night of Broken Glass. 9th November 1938, a nationwide attack on Jewish property.

Ghetto - The poorest part of a city where people who are excluded from society live.

Untermenschen - The Nazi racial philosophy which taught that some races were 'subhuman'.

Which groups were persecuted by the Nazis? Jewish people, black people, gypsies, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, pacifists, Communists.

Eugenics - An idea many Nazi scientists believed, using controlled reproducing or genetic manipulation for desired qualities or features.

Aktion T4 -Involuntary Euthanasia - Between 1939 and 1941 over 100,000 physically and mentally disabled Germans were killed in secret, without the consent of their families.

Week 5:

Holocaust - A period of time between 1942 – 1945 where 6 million Jews were murdered by the Nazis.

The Final Solution - The Nazi name for the Holocaust.

Death Camp - A camp created in the Holocaust to deliberately kills people.

Concentration camp - Very hard prison camps where political prisoners or persecuted people are sent. The treatment of the prisoners is very harsh.

Jewish resistance - Attempts by the Jews to disrupt or stop Nazi persecution.

Auschwitz - The largest death camp situated in Poland. The camp killed 30,000 people a day during the Holocaust.

Sterilisation - To physically stop someone from reproducing. The Nazis prevented many groups from reproducing such as the mentally and physically disabled and the deaf.

Genocide - The deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group with the aim of destroying that nation or group.

Week 6:

Liberation - The act of freeing someone from another's control.

Death marches - Summer 1944 - April 1945: forced evacuations of the camps by the Nazis in the last days of the war.

Holocaust survivor - Someone who survived the Holocaust.

Perpetrator - A person who carries out a harmful, immoral or illegal act.

Denazification - The removal of all traces of Nazi influence from German and Austrian politics, society and culture.

Nuremberg Trials - Trials held in Nuremberg for the top surviving German leaders were tried for Nazi Germany's crimes, including the crimes of the Holocaust.

Windermere Children - The name given to 300 orphaned Jewish refugees who began new lives in England's Lake District in the summer of 1945.

Holocaust Memorial Day - 27 January the day to remember the millions of people murdered in the Holocaust, under Nazi Persecution.