

History Paper 3 – Germany- Topic 3: Control through the Police State

Timeline			Key Events		
1	February 1933	Reichstag Fire	14	Hitler becomes dictator of Germany 1934	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> February 1933 Reichstag Fire. A Communist is arrested for starting the fire. Hitler uses Article 48 to pass the Decree for the Protection of German People. This allows him to arrest over 4000 communists. This allows the Nazis to gain more seats in the Reichstag. March 1933 Reichstag passes the Enabling Act. This gave Hitler the power to make laws without the Reichstag's approval. In effect the Reichstag voted it self out of existence. Germany was no longer a democracy. Hitler was dictator. May 1933 Hitler removes left wing opposition. Hitler banned all political parties except for the Nazi Party. This meant the Communist Party and the SPD could not longer oppose Hitler. Hitler also banned trade unions. This meant that workers could not organise resistance to the Nazis. June 1934 Night of the Long Knives. Hitler removes opposition within his party. On 30th of June 1934 Ernst Rohm and 100 SA leaders were invited to a meeting. When they arrived they were arrested by the SS and shot. August 1944 Hindenburg died. Hitler merged the jobs of Chancellor and President. He made himself Fuhrer of Germany. August 1944. Army swore loyalty to Hitler, his power was secure with the army's support.
2	February 1933	Decree for the Protection of German People			
3	March 1933	Enabling Act			
4	May 1933	Hitler bans Trade Unions and all other Political Parties			
5	May 1933	First book burning			
6	1933	First concentration camp built at Dachau			
7	July 1934	Night of the Long Knives			
8	August 1934	Hindenburg died	15	How did the SS control Germany?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Set up by Heinrich Himmler in 1925 The SD (Sicherheitsdienst). The SD spied on opponents, and informed the Gestapo who to arrest. Gestapo: Led by Reynhard Heydrich. Used information from the SD to arrest and imprison opponents. Concentration camps. first concentration camp crated 1933 at Dachau. People arrested by the Gestapo would be sent to the camps as punishment. People's Courts. Hitler controlled the courts so that it was more difficult for anyone to oppose him. Opponents did not receive fair trials. This scared people into obedience.
9	August 1934	Hitler merges Chancellor and President and becomes Fuhrer of Germany			
10	August 1934	Army swears oath of loyalty to Hitler as Fuhrer			
11	1934	People's court created	16	Propaganda methods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Posters: encouraged loyalty and respect for Hitler. Others criticised Jews and communists. Rallies and parades. Meant to show power and strength. Phots of rallies in newspapers. Films were shown in cinemas e.g 1935 rally in Nuremberg filmed called 'Triumph of the Will' Radio: Cheap People's Radios beamed Hitler's speeches directly into German homes. Film: Even entertainment films had Nazi messages. E.g. Hitler Youth Quex. anti communist. Art:. promoted family life and hard work. Berlin Olympics: 1936, meant to show superiority of Aryan race and encourage sport
12	1935	'Triumph of the Will released'			
13	1936	Berlin Olympics			
17	Censorship methods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Book burning: students burnt books in Berlin by Jews and communists Newspapers: Nazi newspaper Volkischer Beobachter = 'People's Observer'. All other papers banned Radio; People's Radios could not receive foreign stations like the BBC Art and Music: modern art and jazz was banned 			
18	Opposition from Church	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Catholics: Catholic priests criticised the Nazis and were arrested and sent to concentration camps. 400 were sent to Dachau by 1939. These priests were seen as martyrs and Catholic churches were packed every Sunday. This opposition was limited to criticising Hitler in church and giving loyalty to the Pope. It was never a serious threat to the Nazi regime. Protestants. Protestant Pastors who criticised the Nazis were arrested and sent to concentration camps. Pastor Niemoller organised the 'Confessional Church' was imprisoned at Dachau between 1938 and 1945. However, this opposition was limited to criticising Hitler. It was never a serious threat to the Nazi regime. 			
19	Opposition from Youth	<p>Edelweiss Pirates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edelweiss Pirate groups were working class children. They listened to banned swing music and wrote anti Nazi graffiti They wore clothes considered extreme by the Nazis. Dark shorts, checked shirts and white socks They had fights with local groups of Hitler Youth They loved the countryside and often went hiking and camping. <p>the Swing Youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swing Youth organised parties to dance to American swing music, smoke and drink alcohol. They did not take part in the activities of the Hitler Youth. 			