***The police state***

Key Topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933 - 39

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name: |  |  |  |  |
| Leader: |  |  |  |  |
| How many members? |  |  |  |  |
| How did they promote Nazi ideology? |  |  |  |  |
| What methods did they use to scare the opposition? |  |  |  |  |



**Task: Enter the four main methods of control that you identified above into the table below. Fill in the table; Who was the leader of each group? How did they promote Nazi ideology? How did they use fear to control Nazi opposition?**

What were the four main methods of control within the police state?



What is a Police State?

Give two examples of Nazi Germany co-operating with the Christian church:



Give three examples of the Christian Churches being oppressed in Nazi Germany:



**Key Terms:**

What do the following key terms mean?

**Undesirables:**

**Legal system:**

**Aryan:**

**Tolerate:**

**Prosecute:**

**Informant:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statements** | **I** | **S** | **X** |
| People were frightened of the Gestapo |  |  |  |
| A woman suggested that Mussolini had more sense than Hitler |  |  |  |
| The Nazis made use of informers and spies |  |  |  |
| Many people were arrested by the Gestapo |  |  |  |
| You were not allowed to criticise Hitler and the Nazis |  |  |  |
| A woman was arrested because she criticised Hitler |  |  |  |



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In Germany, most of the population was Roman Catholic. At first Hitler decided to cooperate with the Catholic Church. In 1935, he signed an agreement known as a Concordat. In 1933, those Protestant groups that supported the Nazis agreed to unite to form the ‘Reich Church’. Their leader; Pastor Niemoller, became the first Reich Bishop in September 1933. Many Protestants opposed Nazism, which they believed conflicted greatly with their own Christian beliefs. They were led by Ludwig Muller and, in December 1934, they set up the Reich League for those who supported Hitler.

**Spot the Mistake**

**Below is a paragraph about the Churches in the police state. However, it has factual mistakes. Highlight the mistakes and rewrite the paragraph so it is correct.**

**Source A**  
*An incident reported in the Rhineland, July 1938.*In a café, a 64-year-old woman remarked to her companion at the table: ‘Mussolini (the leader of Italy) has more political sense in one of his boots than Hitler has in his brain.’ The remark was overheard and five minutes later the woman was arrested by the Gestapo who had been alerted by telephone.

**Give two things you can infer from Source A about the Nazi police state.**

Decide which of the statements in the table below:

* Make(s) inferences from the source **(I)**
* Summarise(s) the source **(S)**
* Cannot be justified from the source **(X)**

Key Topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933 - 39

***The police state***

***Controlling and influencing attitudes***

Key Topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933 - 39

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Task: Read through the information below and highlight examples of propaganda in one colour, and censorship in another.** | | |
| Non-Nazi newspapers and magazines were closed down. Editors were told what they could and couldn’t print, which meant that the German people only read what the Nazis wanted them to know. If an editor refused to follow the Nazis’ orders they would be arrested and sent to a concentration camp.  Official orders from the Minister of Propaganda 1935 “photos showing members of the Reich Government in front of rows of bottles whilst dining must not be published. This gives the ridiculous impression that members of the Government are living it up” | All radio stations were placed under Nazi control. Cheap mass-produced radios were sold to make sure all Germans had them (however, these radios could only access German Nazi stations and could not access foreign radio stations). Sets were installed in cafes and factories and loudspeakers were placed in the streets. It was important that the Nazi message was heard. Hitler and Goebbels regularly made broadcasts and when they did people were expected to stop their daily life and listen wherever they were. | Goebbels also realised the popularity of the cinema. More than 100 films were being made each year and audiences were topping 250 million in 1933. Goebbels ordered that all film scripts/plots should be shown to him before going into production. He realised that Germans were bored by overly political films and instead love stories and thrillers were given pro-Nazi slants. One of the best known was “Hitlerjunge Quex” (1933) which tells the story of a boy who broke away from a Communist family to join the Hitler Youth only to be murdered by Communists. All films were accompanied by a 45 minutes newsreel which glorified Hitler and the Nazis. You could not gain entry to the film once this newsreel had started meaning you had to watch it. |
| A mass rally was held at Nuremburg every year to advertise the power of the Nazis. Spectacular parades were held on other special occasions and thousands of people would attend surrounded by swastikas whilst they listened to Nazi speakers.  Posters were also cleverly used to put across the Nazi message with the young being particularly targeted. | The National Socialist Society for German Culture was formed. This banned many artists and authors and named them degenerate (e.g. Jewish artists or modern artists as Hitler liked traditional art). The Nazis even hosted an art exhibition called “degenerate art” in 1937. The aim was to show Germans what they should avoid as it would corrupt German society.  All books were carefully controlled and censored by the state to put across the Nazi message. Goebbels encouraged students in Berlin to burn 20,000 books written by Jews, Communists and anti-Nazi authors in a massive bonfire in 1933. Many writers were persuaded or forced to write books that praised Hitler and the Nazis.  Between 1933-39 many artists and authors left Germany altogether. | Many laws were introduced which took away the right of “Freedom of speech”. There was “A law against malicious gossip” which was introduced in 1934 which forbade the telling of anti-Nazi jokes and stories. You could be fined or even sent to a concentration camp if found guilty of these crimes. The Gestapo had many secret informers who would inform on you if they overheard you “spreading anti Hitler lies”. |



**Key Terms:**  
What do the following key terms mean?

**Censorship:**

**Propaganda:**

**Third Reich:**

***Controlling and influencing attitudes***

Key Topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933 - 39

Complete the table below showing how Hitler controlled and influenced attitudes of German people.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Goebbels & Propaganda** |  |
| **The Press** |  |
| **Radio** |  |
| **Use of rallies** |  |
| **Sport** |  |
| **Film** |  |
| **Music** |  |
| **Literature** |  |
| **Architecture in Nazi Germany** |  |

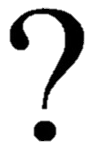
Explain why the Nazi Party was able to establish a dictatorship in Germany in the years 1933 – 39.

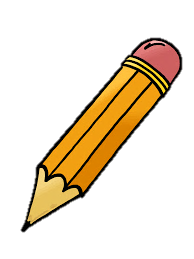
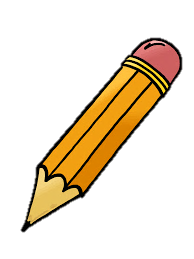


You may use the following in your answer:

* The SS
* Censorship

You **must** also use information of your own  
**Task: Write a plan as to how you would write this question**

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**Study Source F. Give two things you can infer from Source F about Nazi propaganda. (4 marks)**

**‘Nazification of Germany’ means that the Nazis tried to control all aspects of German life. Write a list of examples of Nazification including information on religion, sport and the legal system.**

**Source F**

***Ministry of Propaganda order, March 1934.***

Attention! On Wednesday 21 March, the Fuhrer is speaking on all German (radio) stations from 11am to 11:50 am… All factory owners, stores, offices, shops, pubs and flats must put up speakers an hour before, so that the whole workforce can hear.

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**Which method of propaganda do you think would have had the biggest impact on the German people? Why do you think this?**

Key Topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933 - 39

***Controlling and influencing attitudes***

***Opposition, resistance and conformity.***

Key Topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933 - 39