

PONTEFRACT
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OUT OF LESSON WORK
TERM 1
HISTORY
YEAR 9



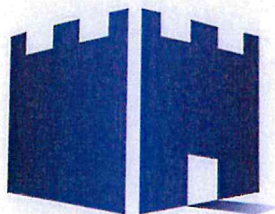
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WEEK 1



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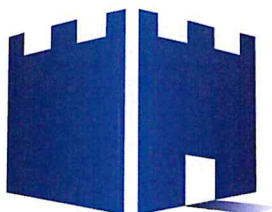
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LESSON 1



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Date:

Title:



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Outcomes

- 1: To describe the impact of the Treaty on Germany.
- 2: To explain how specific terms of the treaty crippled Germany.

History Class Notes:




Key Terms

Reparations: _____

Diktat: _____

War Guilt Clause: _____

I Now Know

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Planner Please have your planner open on today's date **Date:** 16 September 2020

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Do

What were the problems of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany?

1. What were the two sides in the First World War?
2. When had the First World War been fought?
3. How did the victors try to make peace?
4. Who was victorious in The First World War?

Key Terms: Reparations, Diktat, War Guilt Clause, Alliances


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Learning Focus: To understand the outcome of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany.

Key Terms: Reparations (paying money back for damage in war), Diktat (punishment on defeated nation), War Guilt Clause (Accept blame for the war), Alliances (nations on same side during war/friends)


Learning Outcomes:

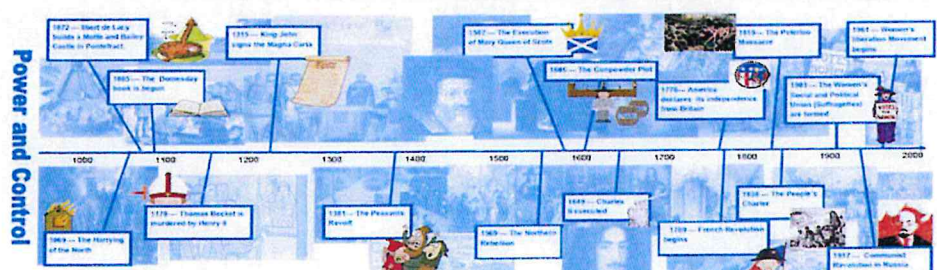
- To describe the impact of the Treaty on Germany.
- To explain how specific terms of the treaty crippled Germany.



Key Terms: Reparations, Diktat, War Guilt Clause, Alliances

What were the problems of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany?





1914 - 1918
World War I

1919
Treaty of Versailles

1920s
Economic crisis in Germany

1920s
Rise of political groups

1929
Wall Street Crash

1929-1933
Rise of the Nazi party

1933
Hitler gains total power

1933-39
Propaganda Germany

1933-39
Living in Nazi Germany


1933-39
Children of Nazi Germany

1933-39
Treatment of the Jews

1939
Invade Poland

Key Terms: Reparations, Diktat, War Guilt Clause, Alliances

What were the problems of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany?




On the 11th November 1918 'the guns fell silent' and the Great War ended. 10 million had been killed, Western Europe was in ruins and the empires of its three main countries were to begin falling.

In 1919 all of the countries on the winning side gathered in France at a place called Versailles to try and decide what to do with Germany now that she had been defeated. Great Britain, America and France were the three most powerful Allies and they wanted to exert their influence upon the Treaty of Versailles.

Yet they wanted different things. In the end, because France was seen to have suffered the most throughout the War (because the majority of the fighting had happened in France), the Treaty of Versailles was extremely punishing to Germany.

The winning countries agreed to severely cripple Germany in a number of ways because, as they saw it, it would prevent any further war with Germany in the future!

The terms of the Treaty were as follows ...



Watch this
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gKzZ1OwPXgk>
 and ...




On whiteboards pick out the key details of the Treaty. (minimum 3 facts)

Key Terms: Reparations, Diktat, War Guilt Clause, Alliances

What were the problems of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany?



Task 1 – Who were the decision makers at the Treaty and what did they want and why? Use worksheets Either complete as the table or in clear sentences. (10 mins)

Treaty Of Versailles			
Leaders	Wanted?	Did not want?	Why?
 David Lloyd George			
 Woodrow Wilson			
 George Clemenceau			



Support

- Think about how each nation had been involved in the war.
- Think about geography as well!
- Use notes from the video clip

Stretch and Challenge: Why were the decisions left to these 3 nations?

Key Terms: Reparations, Diktat, War Guilt Clause, Alliances

What were the problems of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany?



Whiteboard quiz What do we know?

- 1) Where did the treaty take place?
- 2) Which 3 countries led the Treaty?
- 3) Who wanted to punish Germany the most?
- 4) When did the treaty take place?
- 5) In your opinion is the treaty going to be fair? Give one reason for your view.



Key Terms: Reparations, Diktat, War Guilt Clause, Alliances

What were the problems of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany?



Task 2a) – Read through the events of the treaty and decide the category the statement falls into.

Task 2b) – Explain which clause was the most important and why?

Task 2c) – How did these clauses in the Treaty create problems for Germany? Explain why they crippled Germany

Germany had to accept total responsibility for starting the First World War. This was called the War Guilt Clause or Article 231.	Germany had to pay 6,600 million pounds in reparations to cover war damages and other Allied losses. These were called reparations.	Germany had to limit over some 70,000 square kilometres of land. This accounted for about 13% of all the land and six million of her people who lived there. This clause also restricted cultural resources.
Germany was to have her colonies taken away from her. These colonies were to become reparations run by the Allies on behalf of the League of Nations.	The German army was to have no more than 100,000 men and the navy limited to 15,000 sailors. They could not use submarines and.	Germany was prohibited from creating an air force.
The German navy was only allowed six battleships and Germany was forbidden to buy any more weapons and other war material.	An Allied army was to occupy the Rhineland for a period of 15 years. No German troops were allowed into the occupied zone.	Germany was initially prohibited from joining the League of Nations.

- Economic
- Military
- Pride

Stretch and Challenge

Explain the reason behind each clause

Support

- Economic – to do with money
- Military – to do with army etc.
- Pride – to do with how Germany looks

Key Terms: Reparations, Diktat, War Guilt Clause, Alliances

What were the problems of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany?



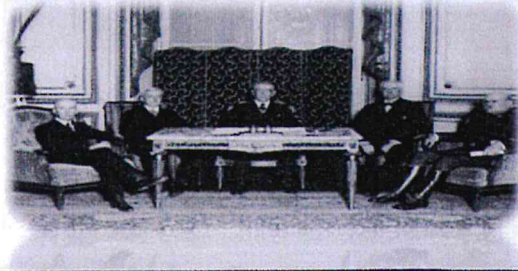
Review- Can you score 9 points?

Answer in clear sentences

- What did the treaty force on Germany? (3 points)
- What were the aims of the treaty? (5 points)
- Which countries were involved? (1 point)
- Where was the treaty held? (1 point)
- What terms specifically crippled Germany? (5 points)




Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the impact of the Treaty on Germany.
- To explain how specific terms of the treaty crippled Germany






Key Terms: Reparations, Diktat, War Guilt Clause, Alliances

Treaty Of Versailles

Leaders	Wanted?	Did not want?	Why?
 David Lloyd George			
 Woodrow Wilson			
 George Clemenceau			

Treaty Of Versailles

Leaders	Wanted?	Did not want?	Why?
 David Lloyd George			
 Woodrow Wilson			
 George Clemenceau			

David Lloyd George (Britain)

- Germany to be justly punished, but not too harshly.
- Germany to lose its navy and colonies as these were a threat to Britain's own navy and empire.
- Germany and Britain to become trading partners.
- Lloyd George did NOT want to punish Germany too harshly as he did not want Germany seeking revenge in the future.

There was pressure at home to make Germany pay - if he had been too soft he would have been voted out as Prime Minister. Lloyd George hated the Treaty. However, "Hang the Kaiser" and "Make Germany Pay" were two very common calls in the era immediately after the end of the War and Lloyd George, looking for public support, echoed these views.

He liked the fact that Britain got German colonies, and the small German navy helped British sea-power. But, although many British people wanted to 'make Germany pay', Lloyd George thought that the Treaty was too harsh, and that it would start another war in 25 years time.

George Clemenceau (France)

- Cripple Germany so it couldn't attack France again.
- Wanted Germany broken down in to smaller states (weakened).

France had suffered the most during the War so Clemenceau was under great pressure from the French people to make Germany pay. Clemenceau like the harsh things that were in the Treaty, especially reparations (paying back money) because they would weaken Germany while helping France to recover. He had one very simple belief - Germany should be brought to its knees so that she could never start a war again.

He liked the idea of a small German army, and the demilitarised zone in the Rhineland because he thought that this would protect France from attack in the future. Also, he was pleased that France received Alsace-Lorraine as this has been taken off France by Germany in 1871. In truth though, he wanted the Treaty to be harsher.

Woodrow Wilson

- A better and more peaceful world.
- A League of Nations that would help and support each other and promote world peace.
- The right to self-determination. The right to decide which country you wish to be governed by.

The USA had joined the war late (1917) and hadn't suffered as much as the other Allies in terms of human and material costs. Wilson wanted to create an early version of the UN (United Nations) so that countries would work together in the future rather than separately.

However, when Wilson returned to the USA the Senate refused to join the League and also sign the Treaty of Versailles. In America, there was a growing desire for the government to adopt a policy of isolation and leave Europe to its own devices. Wilson believed that Germany should be punished, but in a way that would lead to European reconciliation (peace) as opposed to revenge (war).

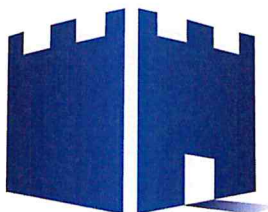
<p>Germany had to accept total responsibility for starting the First World War.</p> <p>This was called the War Guilt Clause or Article 231.</p>	<p>Germany had to pay 6,600 million pounds in reparations to cover war damages and other Allied losses.</p> <p>These were called reparations.</p>	<p>Germany had to hand over some 70,000 square kilometres of land.</p> <p>This accounted for about 13% of all of her land and six million of her people who lived there. This land was also rich with natural resources.</p>
<p>Germany was to have her colonies taken away from her.</p> <p>These colonies were to become mandates run by the Allies on behalf of the League of Nations.</p>	<p>The German army was to have no more than 100,000 men and the navy limited to 15,000 sailors. They could not use submarines also.</p>	<p>Germany was prohibited from creating an airforce.</p>
<p>The German navy was only allowed six battleships and Germany was forbidden to buy any more weapons and other war material.</p>	<p>An Allied army was to occupy the Rhineland for a period of 15 years.</p> <p>No German troops were allowed into the occupation zone.</p>	<p>Germany was initially prohibited from joining the League of Nations.</p>
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LESSON 2



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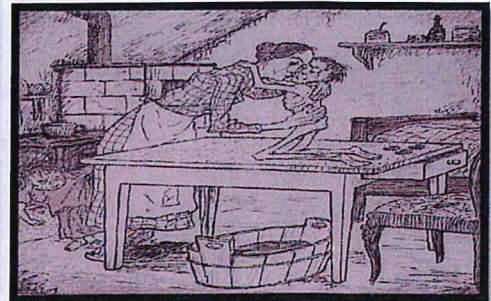
Title:



Outcomes


- 1: To describe life in Germany in the 1920s.
- 2: To explain why Germany struggled to rebuild.

History Class Notes:



Key Terms

I Now Know

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Do

What was life like in Germany in the 1920s?

- When was the Treaty of Versailles?
- What was the main outcome of the treaty?
- Which nations led the treaty?
- What are reparations?
- How is Germany going to respond to the treaty?

Key Terms: Weimar/Hyperinflation/Abdicate/Uprising


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Learning Focus:
To understand how difficult life was like for Germans after the Treaty of Versailles

Key Terms: Weimar/Hyperinflation/Abdicate/Uprising


Learning Outcomes:

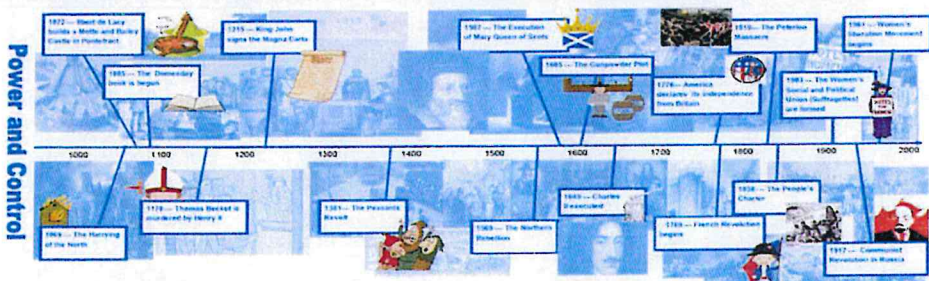
- To describe life in Germany in the 1920s.
- To explain why Germany struggled to rebuild?



Key Terms: Weimar/Hyperinflation/Abdicate/Uprising

What was life like in Germany in the 1920s?





1914 – 1918
World War I

1919
Treaty of Versailles

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Economic crisis in Germany

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Children of Nazi Germany

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Treatment of the Jews

1939
Invade Poland

Key Terms: Weimar/Hyperinflation/Abdicate/Uprising


What was life like in Germany in the 1920s?



The Weimar Republic was Germany's government from 1919 to 1933, the period after World War I until the rise of Nazi Germany. It was named after the town of Weimar where Germany's new government was formed by a national assembly after Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated (gave up his throne). From its uncertain beginnings to a brief season of success and then a devastating depression, the Weimar Republic experienced enough chaos to position Germany for the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party.

Despite its new constitution, the Weimar Republic faced one of Germany's greatest economic challenges: hyperinflation. Thanks to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany's ability to produce revenue-generating coal and iron ore decreased. As war debts and reparations drained its coffers, the German government was unable to pay its debts.

All of this meant life was going to be very difficult for the population of Germany. Suffering from the war, the outcomes of Versailles, economic struggles uncertain leadership and rebellions and weak leadership. How did the people get by? What was life like in Germany in the 1920s?



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U_2D_7-2AnQ

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QmZ36uABULY>

Key Terms: Weimar/Hyperinflation/Abdicate/Uprising

What was life like in Germany in the 1920s?



"There is constant violence in different parts of the country because the politicians cannot keep order. In the last couple of years since the end of the war there have been lots of uprisings (attempted revolutions). We need a party that will keep these groups under control!"



"Germany has been left unable to defend itself. I live in the Ruhr which is an industrial area of Germany and the French army has recently marched in and taken over our factories. The government are powerless to stop it. We need a party who will not be afraid to stand up to these countries."



"The Treaty of Versailles is a disgrace. The French took advantage of us and have punished us too harshly. We have lost 13% of our land and millions of our people to other less powerful countries - this is a humiliation that must be put right."



"We have been stabbed in the back, betrayed by those in the new government. The Jews wanted to end the war because it was harming their business interests, they are the only people who still have money in post war Germany; they even around in fancy clothes while the loyal German soldier has nothing. Someone needs to stop this injustice."



"There is not enough work around. Since I left the army after the war I have been unable to find a job. I know this is a difficult time for the government, but they have to understand that it is a difficult time for us - I would vote for a party who could create jobs for the people."



Proportional representation means that the percentage of the vote you receive is the percentage of the government that you represent. As a result the government is made up of lots of little parties which cannot agree on anything so nothing is done to improve the lives of us Germans. We need a strong leader, who people will listen to."



"Hyperinflation is getting beyond a joke. They have just brought out a 50 million mark note (the German currency) but even this is virtually worthless because a loaf of bread costs 3 billion marks. I got my weekly wages in a wheelbarrow. I had saved all of my life and now my savings are worthless. The government must deal with this problem immediately!"



TASKS
 1) Explain 2 problems that the people of Germany had.
 2) Make a clear link between the problems in Germany and the terms of the ToV.
 3) Explain how you think that these problems might have been solved by political parties in Germany.
 (IN FULL SENTENCES WITH EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT)

Support

- Treaty of Versailles – crippled Germany
- Hyperinflation – money is effectively worthless
- Unemployment – no work/jobs
- No strong party to represent the whole country
- Uprisings (revolutions) to change government

Task: Read through the views of the German people in 1920. What are their concerns? Complete the 3 tasks (write in clear sentences, add evidence to support)

Extension: Which is the greatest problem that Germany has? Why?

Key Terms: Weimar/Hyperinflation/Abdicate/Uprising

What was life like in Germany in the 1920s?




Whiteboard quiz

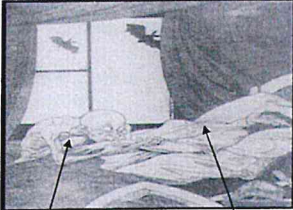
1. What was the Peace Treaty called?
2. What is hyperinflation?
3. What was the government in power in 1920?
4. What is the main problem of government?
5. Why are there uprisings at this time?




Key Terms: Weimar/Hyperinflation/Abdicate/Uprising




What was life like in Germany in the 1920s?



Who does this represent?
What is happening?




Who does this represent?



Support

- Treaty of Versailles – crippled Germany
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At the Peace Table




CELEBRATION IN THE GREAT HALLS: "THE PEACE TABLE"


Task: Use the following sources. Annotate and explain what they are saying about life in Weimar Germany in the 1920s

Extension: What are the key messages of the source? What are the aims?

Key Terms: Weimar/Hyperinflation/Abdicate/Uprising



What was life like in Germany in the 1920s?



Written Task

What can we learn from the Sources about life in Germany in the 1920s?

Sentence Starters

- We can learn from the Source that ...
- This is shown in ...
- This was when ...
- Overall, the Source teaches us that ...

Support

- Treaty of Versailles – crippled Germany
- Hyperinflation – money is effectively worthless
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- Uprisings (revolutions) to change government

Tips

- Consider what the sources teach you about exactly.
- Refer to the source to support what you're writing.
- Tell me about it using your knowledge. (basically add your own knowledge).

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to / Therefore / This meant that / However / Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Weimar/Hyperinflation/Abdicate/Uprising

What was life like in Germany in the 1920s?










Plenary

On a MWB, Summarise life in 1920s Germany in one sentence and then 3 words (think about the lesson outcomes when doing this)

Learning Outcomes:

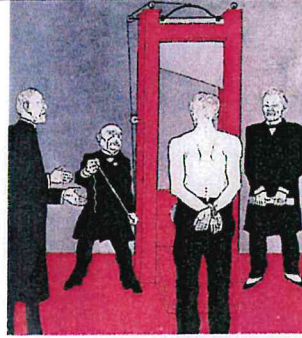
- To describe life in Germany in the 1920s.
- To explain why Germany struggled to rebuild?

Key Terms: Weimar/Hyperinflation/Abdicate/Uprising

<p>"There is constant violence in different parts of the country because the politicians cannot keep order. In the last couple of years since the end of the war there have been lots of uprisings (attempted revolutions). We need a party that will keep these groups under control."</p> 	<p>"Germany has been left unable to defend itself. I live in the Ruhr which is an industrial area of Germany and the French army has recently marched in and taken over our factories. The government are powerless to stop it. We need a party who will not be afraid to stand up to these countries."</p> 	<p>"The Treaty of Versailles is a disgrace. The French took advantage of us and have punished us too harshly. We have lost 13% of our land and millions of our people to other less powerful countries-this is a humiliation that must be put right."</p> 	<p>"We have been stabbed in the back...betrayed by those in the new government. The Jews wanted to end the war because it was harming their business interests, they are the only people who still have money in post war Germany; They swan around in fancy clothes while the loyal German soldier has nothing. Someone needs to stop this injustice."</p> 
<p>"There is not enough work around. Since I left the army after the war I have been unable to find a job. I know this is a difficult time for the government, but they have to understand that it is a difficult time for us -I would vote for a party who could create jobs for the people."</p> 	<p>Proportional representation means that the percentage of the vote you receive is the percentage of the government that you represent. As a result the government is made up of lots of little parties which cannot agree on anything so nothing is done to improve the lives of us Germans. We need a strong leader, who people will listen to."</p> 	<p>"Hyperinflation is getting beyond a joke. They have just brought out a 50 million mark note (the German currency) but even this is virtually worthless because a loaf of bread costs 3 billion marks. I get my weekly wages in a wheelbarrow. I had saved all of my life and now my savings are worthless. The government must deal with this problem immediately."</p> 	<p>TASKS 1) Explain 2 problems that the people of Germany had. 2) Make a clear link between the problems in Germany and the terms of the ToV. 3) Explain how you think that these problems might have been solved by political parties in Germany. (IN FULL SENTENCES WITH EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT)</p>



A German cartoon (1921):
'When we have paid one hundred billion marks then I can give you something to eat'

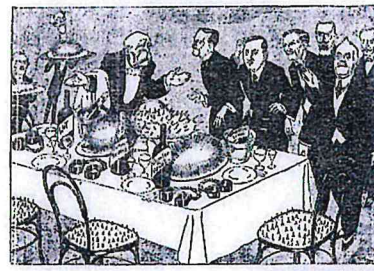


A German cartoon commenting on the Versailles Peace Treaty (1919)



July 1919 - The Versailles Vampire. A German cartoon

At the Peace Table



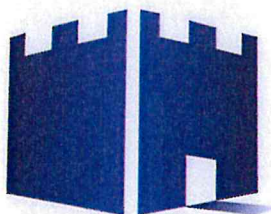
—From *Der Spiegel*, Christiania.
C. KAVENEAU (to the German delegates): "Take your seats, gentlemen!"



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WEEK 2



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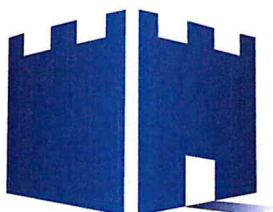
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LESSON 3



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Reichstagwahl	
1	The Socialist Democratic Party (SPD)
2	The Communist Party (KDP)
3	The Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)
4	The German People's Party (DVP)
5	The German Völkish Freedom Party (DDVP)
Explain your voting decision: The political Party I would vote for would be _____ I would elect them because _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Another party I may vote for with similar values is _____ _____ _____ _____	

Reichstagwahl	
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Planner Please have your planner open on today's date **Date:** 16 September 2020

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Do

What was the political situation in Germany in the 1920s?

- When was the Treaty of Versailles?
- What was the government of Germany after the Treaty?
- Why did uprisings happen?
- What is hyperinflation?
- Who did Germans blame for the problems?

Key Terms: Reichstag/Communist/Fascism/Democracy/Nationalists


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Learning Focus:
To understand how a large number of political parties helped to make Germany ready for the rise of the Nazi party...

Key Terms: Reichstag/Communist/Fascism/Democracy/Nationalists

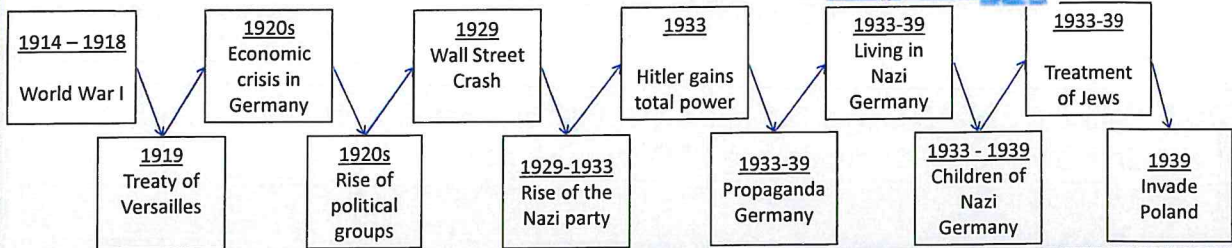
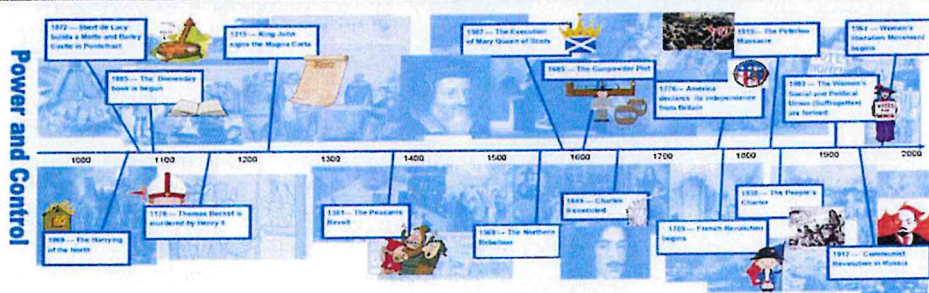
Learning Outcomes:

- To identify the different political parties in 1920s Germany
- To describe the main policy of each party



Key Terms: Reichstag/Communist/Fascism/Democracy/Nationalists

What was the political situation in Germany in the 1920s?



Key Terms: Weimar/Hyperinflation/Abdicate/Uprising

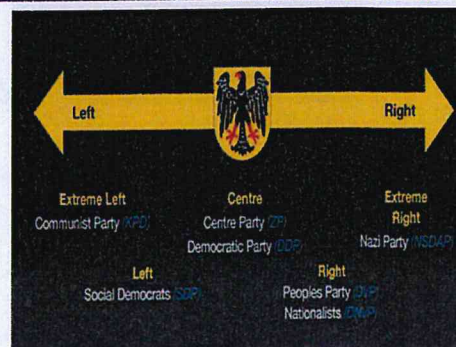
What was the political situation in Germany in the 1920s?



Following the Treaty of Versailles, the German government moved away from the hotspot of the revolutionary and rebellious Berlin. It set up in Weimar and saw itself as a democratic (everyone having a say) of government, representing the many.

However the problem with the government is that it was based on a voting system called Proportional representation. This meant that voters picked a party to vote for. The number of seats a party got in government was based on the number of votes. This resulted in lots of small parties in the parliament and not one party with enough strength or power to get a majority. This resulted in decisions being difficult to make or pass.

If we were to vote in this way about where to go to eat as a class, with so many possible choices any majority would be small and not everyone would be happy. This was exactly the same situation in the German Parliament. Everyone wanted something different and too many choices



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZCIElcWKidQ&list=PLL3RISCzuoT59SVzTP3voSZv04333-diT&index=1>

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Reichstag/Communist/Fascism/Democracy/Nationalists

What was the political situation in Germany in the 1920s?



Name of political party	What is your programme (what do you want)?	What are your main beliefs?	What do you want to change about the current system?	What message will you give to people who vote for you?	What message does your poster send to voters?

<p>Social Democratic Party (SPD)</p> <p>This party entered in 1918 and has been a major force in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic.</p>	<p>Freiwirtschaftliche Arbeiterpartei (FAP)</p> <p>A long-standing political party in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic.</p>	<p>The German Nationalist People's Party (DNVP)</p> <p>A long-standing political party in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic.</p>
<p>German Communist Party (KPD)</p> <p>The German Communist Party was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic.</p>	<p>Nationalist German Workers' Party (NSDAP)</p> <p>The NSDAP was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic. It was the only party to have a mass membership in the Weimar Republic.</p>	<p>QUESTIONS for each political party</p> <p>What is your party's main message? What are your main beliefs? What do you want to change about the current system? What message will you give to people who vote for you? What message does your poster send to voters?</p>

Support

- Democracy – everyone has a say equality
- Economy to do with money and wealth
- Hierarchy power at the top
- Communism government controls all for the people
- Nationalism pride in country
- Fascism strength of leader to rule the masses

Task: Use the worksheets to find out key details of 5 of the main political parties in the Weimar election. Add supporting SFD for each box

Extension: Which party do you think offers the best for the German people?

Key Terms: Reichstag/Communist/Fascism/Democracy/Nationalists

What was the political situation in Germany in the 1920s?



Whiteboard quiz

1. Why did government set up in Weimar?
2. What is proportional representation?
3. What is fascism?
4. What is nationalism?
5. Why was the German government weak?



Key Terms: Reichstag/Communist/Fascism/Democracy/Nationalists

What was the political situation in Germany in the 1920s?



Listen to the presentations – Which parties do you want to vote for?

Explain your decision on your ballot slip.

Q. Why have you chosen this party?

Q. What can they offer you?

Q. Are there any others parties with similar ideas whom you would vote for?

5	Reichsbanner Front	5	<input type="radio"/>
6	Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (Hitler)	6	<input type="radio"/>
8	Communist Party	8	<input type="radio"/>
9	Reichsbanner Front (Hitler)	9	<input type="radio"/>
10	Reichsbanner Front (Hitler)	10	<input type="radio"/>
11	Reichsbanner Front (Hitler)	11	<input type="radio"/>
12	Reichsbanner Front (Hitler)	12	<input type="radio"/>
15	Reichsbanner Front (Hitler)	15	<input type="radio"/>
16	Reichsbanner Front (Hitler)	16	<input type="radio"/>
17	Reichsbanner Front (Hitler)	17	<input type="radio"/>

Support

- Democracy – everyone has a say equality
- Economy to do with money and wealth
- Hierarchy power at the top
- Communism government controls all for the people
- Nationalism pride in country
- Fascism strength of leader to rule the masses

Task: In groups you will be given 10 minutes to come up with reasons to vote for the party you have been allocated. You will then present briefly why people should vote for you. You will then decide on your ballot slip.

Extension: Why did you not vote for one of the other parties?

Key Terms: Reichstag/Communist/Fascism/Democracy/Nationalists

What was the political situation in Germany in the 1920s?



Plenary

On a MWB, Summarise the parties you could vote for. What did they offer?

- Learning Outcomes:**
- To identify the different political parties in 1920s Germany
 - To describe the main policy of each party

Key Terms: Reichstag/Communist/Fascism/Democracy/Nationalists

<p>Social Democratic Party (SPD)</p> <p>This party started in 1861 and has been in power since the end of war in 1918. They fully believe in democracy where everyone has a say and is equal. The economy needs to be controlled to make sure it is equal. So laws for businesses can not become too rich, but improve for the better of the public. The government should not be overpowering in the day to day life of the public.</p> <p>The party has survived a number of attempts to overthrow them and take them out of power</p>	<p>The German people's Party (DVP)</p> <p>A long standing political party in the Republic. Believing in traditional values and the old power systems. Religion is an important part of your policies. Change is not liked by members of this party and you believe that business should be free to do as they want without interference. Business in your opinion should be privately owned as should land and property. You also disagree with taxation to pay for welfare or education. You want to keep the wealthy happy and the poor under control and where they belong</p>	<p>The German Volkish Freedom Party (DDVP)</p> <p>A young party founded in 1922, new to the Weimar Republic. The members have strong right wing beliefs. This includes a structure of power based on a hierarchy. The people need strong leaders to control the masses and make decisions. Members of other parties are attracted to your ideas. The nationalist parties ideals of racial impurity weakening Germany are strong on your views. Military and war is a good way to achieve national greatness. The economy will run without your interference, run by the private owners.</p>
<p>German Communist Party (KPD)</p> <p>The state communists, who became established at the end of the war. Believing in the class struggle. You want to change the idea of the ownership of land and property. Along with keeping the lower classes in their place. This must change. High profile members have been killed/murdered by opposition groups. You want the government to control all aspects of society so the wealth is shared equally. Everything owned and run by the state and the people. In doing so everybody lives in a fair and equal society.</p>	<p>Nationalist Socialist Workers Party (NSDAP)</p> <p>You are fascists, a small party since 1869 and not successful in 1919 or 1920. You want a strong government with total power. You will back and be devoted to a strong leader that has the presence of government everywhere in society. Nationalistic pride drives you forward, Germany is Great and the best nation in the world. Military and war are ways to show this pride and achieve greatness. The economy can be run by private companies, however you want the government in control of courts, police, the army and most importantly the people. To make your country great.</p>	<p>QUESTIONS For each political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is your group more commonly known as? • What are your main beliefs? • What do you want to change about the current system? • What can you offer to people who vote for you? • What message does you want to send out to voters?

Name of Political Party	What is your group more commonly known as?	What are your main beliefs?	What do you want to change about the current system?	What can you offer to people who vote for you?	What message does you want to send out to voters?

Reichstagwahl	Reichstagwahl	Reichstagwahl	Reichstagwahl
1 The Socialist Democratic Party (SPD)	1 The Socialist Democratic Party (SPD)	1 The Socialist Democratic Party (SPD)	1 The Socialist Democratic Party (SPD)
2 The Communist Party (KDP)	2 The Communist Party (KDP)	2 The Communist Party (KDP)	2 The Communist Party (KDP)
3 The Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)	3 The Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)	3 The Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)	3 The Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)
4 The German People's Party (DVP)	4 The German People's Party (DVP)	4 The German People's Party (DVP)	4 The German People's Party (DVP)
5 The German Volkish Freedom Party (DDVP)	5 The German Volkish Freedom Party (DDVP)	5 The German Democratic Party (DDP)	5 The German Volkish Freedom Party (DDVP)
Explain your voting decision: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	Explain your voting decision: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	Explain your voting decision: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	Explain your voting decision: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

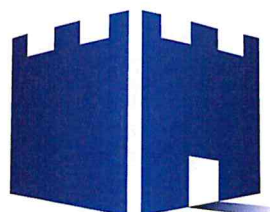
Reichstagwahl	Reichstagwahl	Reichstagwahl	Reichstagwahl
1 The Socialist Democratic Party (SPD)	1 The Socialist Democratic Party (SPD)	1 The Socialist Democratic Party (SPD)	1 The Socialist Democratic Party (SPD)
2 The Communist Party (KDP)	2 The Communist Party (KDP)	2 The Communist Party (KDP)	2 The Communist Party (KDP)
3 The Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)	3 The Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)	3 The Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)	3 The Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)
4 The German People's Party (DVP)	4 The German People's Party (DVP)	4 The German People's Party (DVP)	4 The German People's Party (DVP)
5 The German Volkish Freedom Party (DDVP)	5 The German Volkish Freedom Party (DDVP)	5 The German Democratic Party (DDP)	5 The German Volkish Freedom Party (DDVP)
Explain your voting decision: The political Party I would vote for would be _____ I would elect them because _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Another party I may vote for with similar values is _____ _____ _____ _____	Explain your voting decision: The political Party I would vote for would be _____ I would elect them because _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Another party I may vote for with similar values is _____ _____ _____ _____	Explain your voting decision: The political Party I would vote for would be _____ I would elect them because _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Another party I may vote for with similar values is _____ _____ _____ _____	Explain your voting decision: The political Party I would vote for would be _____ I would elect them because _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Another party I may vote for with similar values is _____ _____ _____ _____



PONTEFRACT

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LESSON 4



PONTEFRACT

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Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date

Date: 16 September 2020**Copy**

What was the Wall Street Crash and how did it affect Germany?

Do

- Where did the German government move to?
- Why move from Berlin?
- What was the problem with the voting system?
- What was the name of the Peace Treaty?
- What is hyperinflation?

Key Terms: Weimar/Stresemann/reparations/Wall Street/Economic

Learning Focus:

To understand how the financial crisis in the USA in 1929 had a massive impact on Germany and the German people.

Key Terms: Weimar/Stresemann/reparations/Wall Street/Economic


Learning Outcomes:

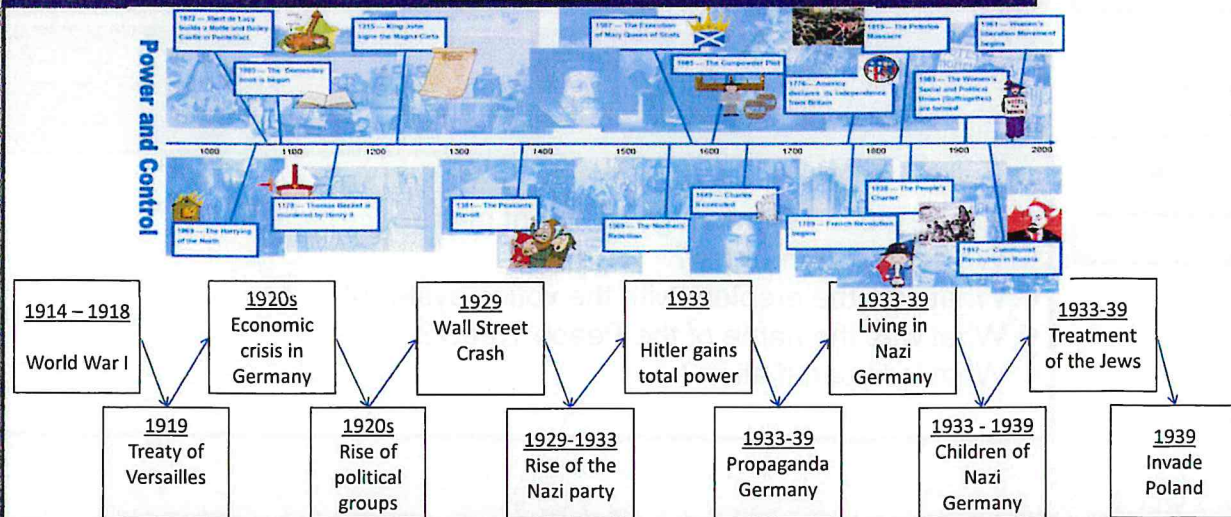
- To describe the events of the Wall Street Crash
- To explain what the impact was on Germany



Key Terms: Weimar/Stresemann/reparations/Wall Street/Economic


What was the Wall Street Crash and how did it affect Germany?





Key Terms: Weimar/Stresemann/reparations/Wall Street/Economic


What was the Wall Street Crash and how did it affect Germany?



The Weimar Government had under the leadership of **Gustav Stresemann** had seen a time of recovery. The economy had recovered from the rising hyperinflation and Germany was getting back on her feet. Stresemann had done this through loans from the USA in the form of the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan. Both had the aim of making the payments set out in the Treaty of Versailles easier (**reparations**)

It was during this period “The golden age of Weimar” that Germany saw economic recovery in industry and agriculture, unemployment reduced and Germany started to be accepted within the international community again, the hope of avoiding another war was important for all major European nations.

However the progress halted in October 1929 when the stock exchange in the US collapsed. The Wall Street Crash brought about a global economic depression. Germany, reliant on loans from the US banks to pay for reparations had nowhere to turn. Germany was heading into depression.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bPq33t6CT4U>

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Weimar/Stresemann/reparations/Wall Street/Economic

How did ... What was the Wall Street Crash and how did it affect Germany?



Wall Street Crash

- In October 1929, share prices began to fall on the Wall Street Stock Exchange
- Falling shares meant people's investments fell in value
- Worried about losing money, people rushed to sell their shares before their value fell any further
- On 'Black Thursday', 24 October 1929, 33 million shares were sold
- This panic selling made things worse, and sent prices even lower
- Shares worth \$20,000 in the morning were worth £1000 by the end of the day's trading
- Within a week, investors lost \$3000million

How the crash spread to Germany

- Bankers and Financiers in the USA recalled the loans made to Germany under the Dawes Plan in 1924 which left Germany with no money.
- International trade decreased rapidly, which meant Germany could not get any funds from exports.
- As a result, Germany did not need to produce so much, so factories closed and employers sacked workers.
- This also affected German farmers, who were not in a good position to start with.

Support

- Dawes Plan/Young Plan – loans from US to help Germany pay reparations
- Reparations compensation for damage in war
- Weimar – Germany government after war
- Economic – money/finance and wealth of a nation
- Wall Street – financial centre in US

Task: Use the information on the sheet to create a flow diagram of the events. You can use as many images but no more than 50 words in total.

Extension: What is the main problem of the crash for Germany?

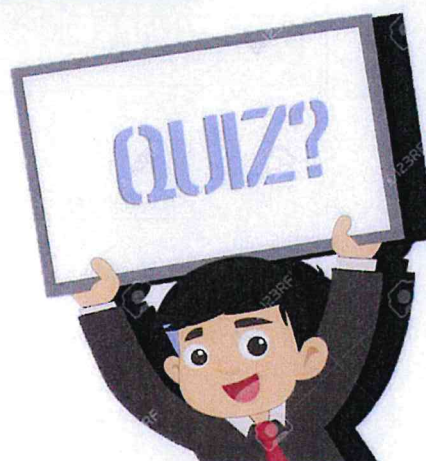
Key Terms: Weimar/Stresemann/reparations/Wall Street/Economic

What was the Wall Street Crash and how did it affect Germany?



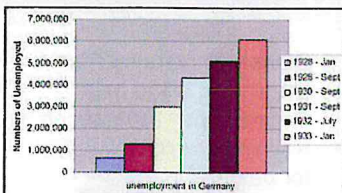
Whiteboard quiz

1. Who had led Germany out of the first depression?
2. Who gave Germany bank loans?
3. What event stopped all progress?
4. Why did it affect Germany?
5. When did the Crash happen ?



Key Terms: Weimar/Stresemann/reparations/Wall Street/Economic

What was the Wall Street Crash and how did it affect Germany?



Group	How were they affected?	Why were they affected?	Who will they blame?
Businessmen			
Factory workers			
Farm workers			
Young people			
Middle class			

Support

- Dawes Plan/Young Plan – loans from US to help Germany pay reparations
- Reparations compensation for damage in war
- Weimar – Germany government after war
- Economic – money/finance and wealth of a nation
- Wall Street – financial centre in US

Task: Move around the room and find the information to complete the grid

Extension: Who was affected the most by the crash? Why

Key Terms: Weimar/Stresemann/reparations/Wall Street/Economic

What was the Wall Street Crash and how did it affect Germany?



Written Task

Describe two features of the Wall Street Crash on Germany.

Sentence Starters

- One feature of on was
- This was ...
- Another feature of the was
- This led to ...

Support

- Unemployment
- depression
- Business fail
- Agriculture collapses

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to / Therefore / This meant that / However / Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Weimar/Stresemann/reparations/Wall Street/Economic

What was the Wall Street Crash and how did it affect Germany?



Plenary

The Wall Street Crash was a major turning point for Germany?
How far do you agree

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the events of the Wall Street Crash
- To explain what the impact was on Germany

Key Terms: Weimar/Stresemann/reparations/Wall Street/Economic

Wall Street Crash

- In October 1929, share prices began to fall on the Wall Street Stock Exchange
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- On 'Black Thursday', 24 October 1929, 13 million shares were sold
- This panic selling made things worse, and sent prices even lower
- Shares worth \$20,000 in the morning were worth £1000 by the end of the day's trading
- Within a week, investors lost \$4000million

How the Crash spread to Germany

- Bankers and Financiers in the USA recalled the loans made to Germany under the Dawes Plan in 1924 which left Germany with no money.
- International trade decreased rapidly, which meant Germany could not get any funds from exports.
- As a result, Germany did not need to produce so much, so factories closed and employers sacked workers.
- This also affected German farmers, who were not in a good position to start with.

Group	How were they affected?	Why were they affected?	Who will they blame?
Businessmen			
Factory workers			
Farm workers			
Young people			
Middle class			

Businessmen saw their businesses close. People had less money to spend on goods so demand fell, leading to profits also falling. Businesses had to either sack people or shut down.

As businesses closed, unemployment rose. 40% of all Factory Workers were unemployed by 1932. At the same time the government cut unemployment benefit to save money. For the unemployed this was a time of extreme poverty.

Farmers had not done well in the 1920s. Agriculture in Germany had been suffering for a number of years. Prices had been falling since 1925. In the 1930s farmers slipped further into debt. Farmers sold their land or struggled in poverty.

Young People could not find work. In 1933 over half of all Germans between the ages of 16 and 30 were unemployed. Sixty per cent of new university graduates could not get a job.

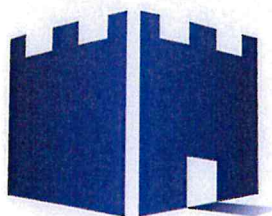
Middle classes lost their businesses, savings and investments. Many lost money as the banks collapsed whilst others had to shut down their businesses as their loans were recalled. They also suffered when Brüning put up taxes.



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WEEK 3



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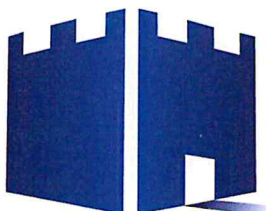
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LESSON 5

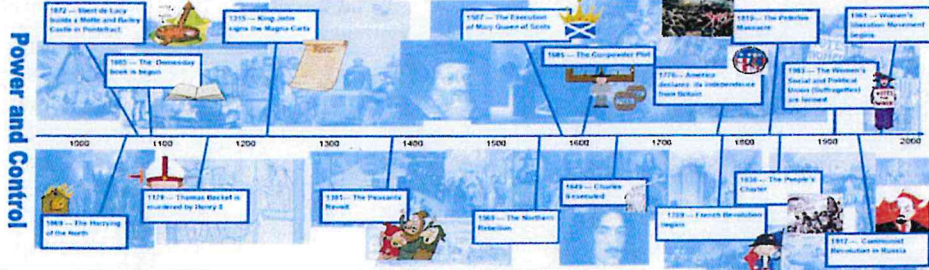


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Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?





1914 – 1918
World War I

1919
Treaty of Versailles

1920s
Economic crisis in Germany

1920s
Rise of political groups

1929
Wall Street Crash

1929-1933
Rise of the Nazi party

1933
Hitler gains total power

1933-39
Propaganda Germany

1933-39
Living in Nazi Germany


1933 - 1939
Children of Nazi Germany

1933-39
Jews in Nazi Germany

1939
Road to war

Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika


Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?



Germany had since the end of the First World War struggled for any sense of stability and structure. The Treaty of Versailles had left many blaming weak leadership. The Weimar Government had shown signs of prosperity, growth and recovery. However the rumble of revolution and unrest was never far away.

The Wall Street Crash had destroyed the economy and Germany needed to rebuild with a strong leader and government. Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party had gradually started to build on the growing support from a nation that had suffered long enough. Political chaos of too many parties led to no great majority in government.

How was Hitler to do this? What could he offer that had not been there before? Why did the German people see him as the saviour of their nation?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a2YEUhHFMHY>

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika

Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?



WHY WERE THE NAZI PARTY SO POPULAR?

Propaganda
The Nazis were masters of propaganda. They used every possible way to get their message across. Josef Goebbels was the Nazi Propaganda Minister and he was incredibly skilled and forward thinking. The Nazis were very keen and the Nazis understood its potential to reach millions of voters, they made sure that they were on the radio far more than their rivals. Posters and speeches were used to make sure that everyone knew who the Nazis were and what their message was. The bald and eye-catching black symbol, the Swastika could be seen across Germany.



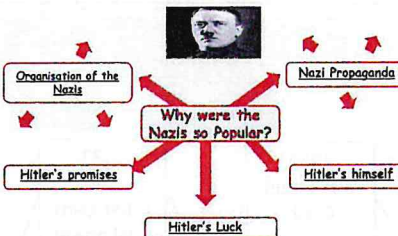
Hitler himself?
Hitler was presented as a spokesman, the one man who could save Germany. Much of the propaganda focused on him as an individual: his personality and his orator. Hitler was an incredible speaker - he was said to have piercing eyes and an incredibly soul voice which helped to make his speeches persuasive and people genuinely believe he could change things.

Organisation
The Nazis were very well organised, lots of them had been soldiers during WW1 and brought to the party the same discipline, organisation and teamwork that they had shown in the war. The Nazis also had a very well organised group of thugs called the SA who could be counted on to silence any opposition in their meetings.



Promises
In 1924, whilst in jail Hitler wrote a book called 'Mein Kampf' (My Struggle) in which he outlined his ideas to make Germany great again. Hitler and the Nazis were quite flexible with their promises as if one proved unpopular then they would abandon it, as a result it seemed that all areas of German society seemed to hear something that they liked from Hitler. Workers were promised jobs, employees were promised higher profits, the farmers higher prices and everyone was promised a better, stronger Germany. Ending the terms of the Treaty of Versailles were often used as a way to achieve these things. The Nazis messages were kept very simple so that everyone could understand 'Work and Bread' was typical of the simplicity of their slogans.

Luck
The Nazis' extreme solutions were most effective during times of hardship. However during the 1920s Germany recovered quite well from the war and despite being very well known the Nazis were only the 8th largest political party in Germany. However in 1929 the 'Great Depression' began which meant that countries stopped buying and selling to each other, German factories closed and millions of people lost their jobs and became increasingly desperate for a solution. By 1932 the Nazis were the largest party in Germany.



Support

- Propaganda using the media to get your message across
- Hitler was a great speaker
- The promises made appealed to a large number of people
- The use of threats and violence kept opposition away from challenging the Nazis

Task: Use the worksheet to complete the mind map on the popularity of the Nazis

Extension: Luck was the main reason for their popularity. Do you agree?

Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika

Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?




Whiteboard quiz


1. What was the book Hitler wrote in prison?
2. What is using the media to influence called?
3. What was the symbol on the flag called?
4. Why did no one oppose the Nazi party?
5. Which event had helped the Nazis gain more support?




Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika



Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?



Work and Bread



Support

- The main colour of the propaganda posters was red
- Mass rallies showed the strength and support for Hitler and the Nazis
- Uniforms were important – sense of belonging
- The swastika was everywhere a symbol of strength and unity


Clip 1 - What was the appeal of the Nazis?
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00x5c9t>

Clip 2 - Why did the people of Germany support the Nazis?
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00x5dwy>

Task: Use the video clips and the propaganda posters and images to add more detail to what the Nazi party offered the German people. Answering the questions.

Extension: What is the main appeal? What was the promise to the people of Germany?



Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika



Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?

Plenary

On a MWB, Summarise why the Nazis became popular.

BLAME
APPEAL

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the appeal of the Nazi Party to Germany
- To explain why the popularity of the Nazi Party grew

Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika

WHY WERE THE NAZI PARTY SO POPULAR?

Propaganda

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Hitler himself

Hitler was presented as superman, the one man who could save Germany. Much of the propaganda focused on him as an individual: his personality and his skills. Hitler was an incredible speaker—he was said to have piercing eyes and an incredibly loud voice which helped to make his speeches persuasive and people genuinely believed he could change things.

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Luck

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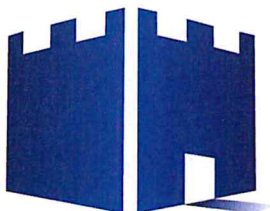




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LESSON 6



PONTEFRACT

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Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date

Date: 16 September 2020



Copy



Do

How did the Nazis gain power?

- Where did Hitler write Mein Kampf?
- What was the symbol on the Nazi flag?
- When did Hitler become the Fuhrer?
- What is propaganda?
- Who was in charge of Nazi propaganda?

Key Terms: Opposition/Propaganda/Reichstag/Goebbels/SA(Sturmabteilung)



Learning Focus:

To understand the key events that led to the Nazi Party taking total control of Germany

Key Terms: Opposition/Propaganda/Reichstag/Goebbels/SA(Sturmabteilung)


Learning Outcomes:

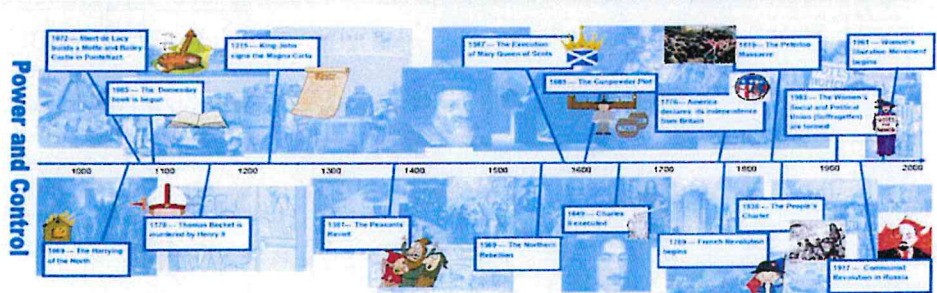
- To describe the events that led to the Nazis coming to power.
- To explain the Nazis used these events to gain total power.



Key Terms: Opposition/Propaganda/Reichstag/Goebbels/SA(Sturmabteilung)

How did the Nazis gain power?





1914 – 1918
World War I

1919
Treaty of Versailles

1920s
Economic crisis in Germany

1920s
Rise of political groups

1929
Wall Street Crash

1929-1933
Rise of the Nazi party

1933
Hitler gains total power

1933-39
Propaganda Germany

1933-39
Living in Nazi Germany


1933 - 1939
Children of Nazi Germany

1933-39
Treatment of the Jews

1939
Invade Poland

Key Terms: Opposition/Propaganda/Reichstag/Goebbels/SA(Sturmabteilung)

How did the Nazis gain power?





Once Hitler gained more support through his passionate speeches and the opportunities to promise Germany a way out of the depression he needed to ensure he had full control and no opposition.

The people wanted the change and chance that Hitler was talking about. To blame someone else for the defeat in the war and the desperation in the country.

With Goebbels clever use of propaganda encouraged the support for the Nazis. The use of ex soldiers as a party police force (The SA Sturmabteilung) to protect and destroy any opposition at rallies and speeches helped gain more power and destroy opposition.

Hitler and the Nazi party were gaining power and key events like the Reichstag fire burning and the following blame led to more support as the Nazi propaganda machine raged on.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iFICRFKtAc4>

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Opposition/Propaganda/Reichstag/Goebbels/SA(Sturmabteilung)


How did the Nazis gain power?



German Voter	Reasons why they are voting Nazi
Franz Müller - A former German soldier	
Gerhard Hamman - Unemployed	
Heidi Driesler - the principal of Northheim Girls School	
Eirhard Eidelweis - A German railway worker.	
Steffi Schroder - A house wife.	
Eric Becker - A member of the Nazi Youth	


Franz Müller - A former German soldier

"The Treaty of Versailles is a disgrace. The French took advantage of our weakness and they punished us for having won the war. 13% of our land and 13% of our people have been given to them. There is a movement that would be put right. I will support the Nazi Party and Hitler is the only one who will do it. I hope he will do it. I will support the Nazis and they will do it."



Gerhard Hamman - Unemployed

"There is not enough work around. Since the start of the depression I have been unable to find a job. My wife is trying to feed my family. I hope this is a chance for the government. We have to understand that it is a difficult time for us - the Nazi Party is the only one who will do it. I will support the Nazis and they will do it."




Heidi Driesler - the principal of Northheim Girls School

"I can see the danger of the Communist Party. They want to take land and money which would be distributed to the Communist Party. Only the Nazis will do it. I will support the Nazis and they will do it. I will support the Nazis and they will do it."



Eirhard Eidelweis - A German railway worker.

"I have heard that the Nazis are the only ones who will do it. I will support the Nazis and they will do it. I will support the Nazis and they will do it."




Steffi Schroder - A house wife.

"I have heard that the Nazis are the only ones who will do it. I will support the Nazis and they will do it. I will support the Nazis and they will do it."



Eric Becker - A member of the Nazi Youth

"I have heard that the Nazis are the only ones who will do it. I will support the Nazis and they will do it. I will support the Nazis and they will do it."



Support

- SA = Sturmabteilung the aggressive police force that kept control.
- Treaty of Versailles punished Germany after WW1
- Depression – unemployment and economy collapsed in 1929

Task: Use the information sheet from German voters to pick out reasons why they want the Nazis in power

Extension: Who were the main threats to Nazi power?

Key Terms: Opposition/Propaganda/Reichstag/Goebbels/SA(Sturmabteilung)

How did the Nazis gain power?




Whiteboard quiz


1. Who were the SA?
2. What was burnt down and blamed on communists?
3. Why were they blamed?
4. Who was in charge of Nazi propaganda?
5. Which other group did the Nazis blame and start to attack?



Key Terms: Opposition/Propaganda/Reichstag/Goebbels/SA(Sturmabteilung)



How did the Nazis gain power?



Written Task

Explain why the Nazis gained so much support.

Sentence Starters:

- One reason why was
- This meant that
- Another reason was
- As a result
- Thirdly (*your own information*)
- Consequently

Support


- SA = Sturmabteilung the aggressive police force that kept control.
- Treaty of Versailles punished Germany after WW1
- Depression – unemployment and economy collapsed in 1929

Marks	Description
1 - 3	A simple or generalised answer is given. Limited SFD and knowledge of the period is shown.
4 - 6	An explanation is given with little analysis or focus on the question. It shows some development/organisation of material with accurate SFD.
7 - 9	An explanation is given showing some analysis throughout which is mainly focused on the Q. Accurate SFD is used to support conclusions though some paragraphs may be brief.
10 - 12	An analytical explanation is given which is directly focused on the Q. Excellent SFD is used to support conclusions, showing wide ranging characteristics of the period. Answers at this level must go beyond the stimulus points offered.

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to / Therefore / This meant that / However / Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Opposition/Propaganda/Reichstag/Goebbels/SA(Sturmabteilung)



How did the Nazis gain power?

Plenary

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the events that led to the Nazis coming to power.
- To explain the Nazis used these events to gain total power.

On a MWB, Summarise the main reason behind the rise in Nazi power...

Key Terms: Opposition/Propaganda/Reichstag/Goebbels/SA(Sturmabteilung)

German Voter	Reasons why they are voting Nazi
Franz Müller - A former German soldier	
Gerhard Hamman- Unemployed	
Heidi Driesler - the principal of Northeim Girls School	
Eirhard Eidelweiss - A German railway worker.	
Stefi Schroder - A house wife.	
Eric Becker - A member of the Nazi Youth.	

"The Treaty of Versailles is a disgrace. The French took advantage of our vulnerability and have punished us too harshly. We have lost 13% of our land and millions of our people to other less powerful countries - this is a humiliation that must be put right. I will support the Nazi's because Hitler is the only one who speaks out about it...I have heard him say that the French should be destroyed"

Franz Müller – A former German soldier



"There is not enough work around. Since the start of the depression I have been unable to find a job and I am struggling to feed my family. I know this is a difficult time for the government, but they have to understand that it is a difficult time for us – the Nazi slogan 'Arbeit und Brot' is a very appealing one even if I am a little concerned about some of his extreme ideas."

Gerhard Hamman- Unemployed



"I can see the threat of the Communist party. They want to share land and money which would be disastrous for us hard working Germans. Only the extreme views of the Nazis can deal with the Communists. People say that the Nazis hate the Jews, but this is not true. They certainly do not hate them individually but they are concerned about the Jewish problem – That Jews make money when other Germans are starving. The Nazis are the only ones who claim to know a solution to this problem."

Heidi Driesler – the principal of Northeim Girls School



"I am a railway worker and Nazism is so strong amongst railway workers that they are able to control us as a group. It became clear from 1931 that people who were in Hitler's SA (their private army) were given privileged treatment. At first I argued with the other workers that this was unfair but I was told not to speak during working hours. Then non members were forced to sign new contracts which said they would be paid less. The final step came in 1932 when we were told to become members or lose our jobs...I had no choice."

Eirhard Eidelweiss – A German railway worker.



"I have heard Hitler speak and he is brilliant. His words go like an arrow to his target, he understands the problems of each and every German and is able to tell the what he most wants to hear. The Nazis use modern technology like loudspeakers to make themselves heard. Their marches show the world how organised Germany would be if they were in charge."

Stefi Schroder – A house wife.



"There was no pressure on me to join the Nazi Youth. I decided to join it independently because I wanted to be in a boys club with a nationalistic aim. The Nazi Youth has camping, hikes and group meetings. There were boys from all kinds of families, although mainly middle class and workers. The Nazi Youth gave us a feeling of unity and belonging."

Eric Becker – A member of the Nazi Youth.

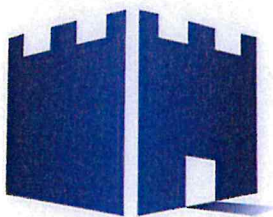




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WEEK 4



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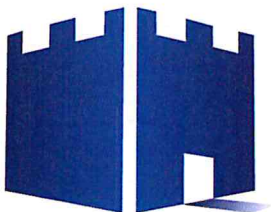
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LESSON 7



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Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date

Date: 16 September 2020

**Copy****Do**

How did Hitler lead the German people?

- When did Hitler become Chancellor?
- Who led propaganda for the Nazi Party?
- What burnt down giving Hitler chance to blame the opposition?
- What were the SA (Sturmabteilung)?
- What event led to the USA taking money out of Germany?

Key Terms: Chancellor/Gestapo/Characteristics/Fuhrer/ Night of Long Knives

Learning Focus:

To understand the skills and persuasive nature of Adolf Hitler and how he gained total control.

Key Terms: Chancellor/Gestapo/Characteristics/Fuhrer/ Night of Long Knives


Learning Outcomes:

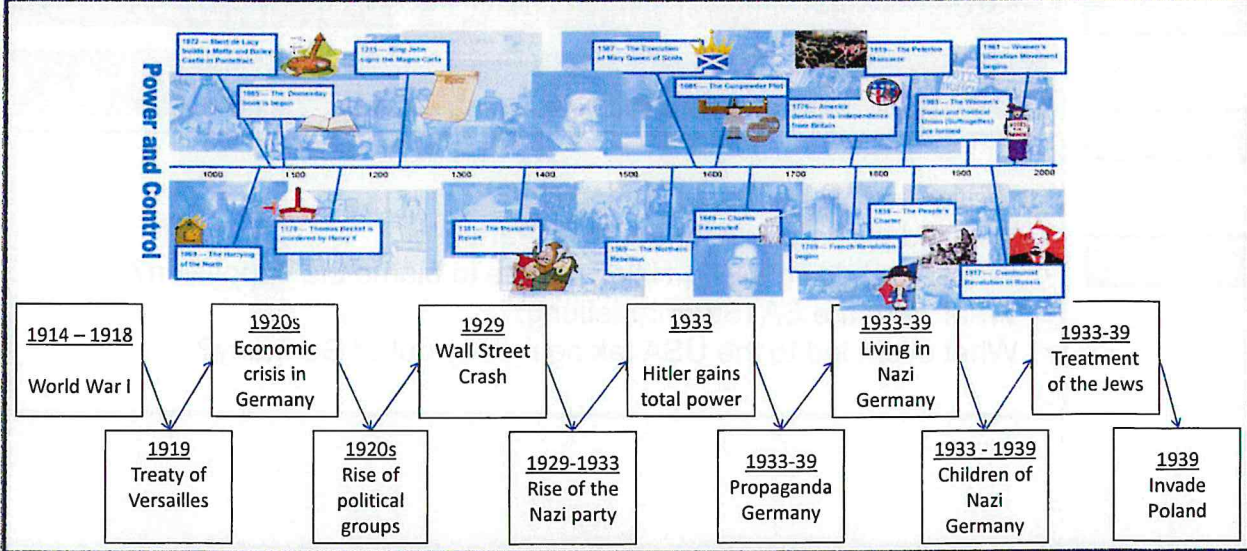
- To identify the strengths of Hitler as a leader
- To explain why Hitler's leadership was total



Key Terms: Chancellor/Gestapo/Characteristics/Fuhrer/ Night of Long Knives


How did Hitler lead the German people?





Key Terms: Chancellor/Gestapo/Characteristics/Fuhrer/ Night of Long Knives

How did Hitler lead the German people?



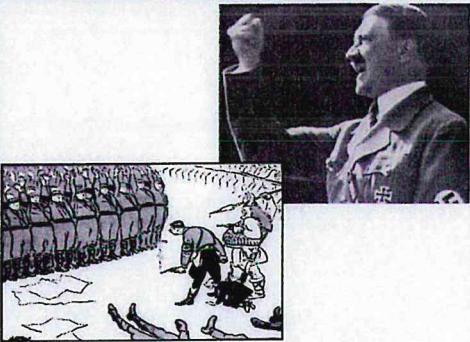
Hitler was a major reason why the Nazi Party won far more votes in the 1930 and 1932 elections than they had in 1928 (before the Wall Street Crash).

He took full advantage of the desperation people felt during the depression. He used the SA as a force to control opposition and the use of fear and violence had a huge impact.

He continued to appeal to the masses. The "Mass appeal" was achieved through vague messages that changed for different audiences, therefore appealing to a wide range of people.

Hitler was very clever at using the failures of the past governments of Weimar, and the Great War (World War one) to unite the German people to follow the new Government.

To lead the people successfully Hitler needed to have total power. To do this he used his personal characteristics, the failures of others, removing opposition including the SA itself that posed a threat to his rise to power and leadership. In doing this successfully he could declare himself as Fuhrer/leader, and have total control and power of Germany.





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6XnsYZxH2nl>
To 3 mins

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Chancellor/Gestapo/Characteristics/Fuhrer/ Night of Long Knives

How did Hitler lead the German people?



<p>Hitler - The Schoology</p> <p>Adolf Hitler was born in Braunau in 1888, a small town in Austria. He had a very difficult childhood, being bullied and teased. He died when Hitler was 18. His main school Hitler and his friends were a responsible school in order to get good grades and a well-paid job. He had a passion for art and painting.</p> <p>For the next 5 years, he worked in a painting and poster business. He never had when he was 27, after his death, he left his house to go and establish in Vienna, the capital city of Austria, looking for work.</p> 	<p>Hitler - The Artist and Forger</p> <p>In 1907, Hitler applied to study painting at the Vienna School of Applied Arts. He was rejected because he failed to pass the entrance exam. Without any qualifications, he tried to become a painter for a living.</p> <p>For the next five years, Hitler earned his way by doing odd jobs - cleaning windows, painting houses, drawing and selling postcards in the streets. He went to visit people of different races, particularly the Jewish people. He felt that the Jews were ruining Austria by taking over the city and controlling their way of life.</p>
<p>Hitler - The Soldier</p> <p>Hitler left Austria in 1913 and went to live in Vienna. He went to live in Munich, Germany. When the Great War started in 1914, he decided to go to a soldier after all and volunteered to join the German army.</p> <p>Hitler was temporarily blinded when he was involved in a gas attack, however that he found he had an artistic talent and that when he heard the news, he formed the German Workers Party, and of course the Nazis.</p>	<p>Hitler - The Politician</p> <p>Hitler decided to join the party after the war, working as a politician on the political groups in the German parliament. He gave his speech about the 'Mein Kampf' in 1925. He was a member of the Reichstag, the German parliament. He became the German Chancellor in 1933.</p> <p>After a few months, Hitler decided to join the German Workers Party. He had many of his ideas and became a member of the party. He was making speeches and giving articles to local newspapers about the party's beliefs and ideas. In 1921, Hitler was elected the party's leader. He changed his name to the National Socialist German Workers Party for short.</p>

Support


- Hitler was born in Austria, at the time close ties with Germany
- In the war many of Hitler's superiors were Jews
- He was a brave soldier and won awards for bravery
- He said the war was "the greatest of all experiences"

Task: Use the information sheet to create a fact file on Hitler. Highlight key points in his early life that might have impacted him

Extension: What stands out as being a main turning point in his life?


Key Terms: Chancellor/Gestapo/Characteristics/Fuhrer/ Night of Long Knives

How did Hitler lead the German people?



Whiteboard quiz

1. Where was Hitler born?
2. Where did Hitler apply to go to Art School?
3. Was Hitler a success as an artist?
4. Where did he gain honours for bravery?
5. Which 2 political parties did he work for and then lead?



Key Terms: Chancellor/Gestapo/Characteristics/Fuhrer/ Night of Long Knives

How did Hitler lead the German people?



Support

- SA were used in the early years to gain control over opposition
- SS were the German Army; Hitler needed their support for total control
- Propaganda is using the media to promote yourself and your ideals
- Key events helped Hitler to promote himself.

Task: Using the worksheets, write down how Hitler was able to gain power. Make a note of whether each factor is a quality of his or an external factor in him leading the German people

Extension: Explain which factor you think was the most important in him gaining power and leading the people.

Key Terms: Chancellor/Gestapo/Characteristics/Fuhrer/ Night of Long Knives

How did Hitler lead the German people?



Plenary

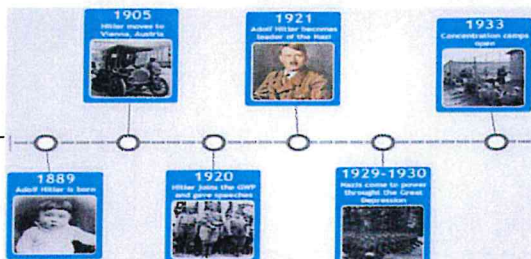
On a MWB, Summarise how important the “Night of the Long Knives” was for Hitler’s total leadership

Learning Outcomes:

- To identify the strengths of Hitler as a leader
- To explain why Hitler’s leadership was total

Key Terms: Chancellor/Gestapo/Characteristics/Fuhrer/ Night of Long Knives

<p>Hitler – The Schoolboy</p> <p>Adolf Hitler was born in Braunau in 1889, a small town in Austria. His dad was a hard-drinking bully who worked as a postman. He died when Hitler was 14. His mum spoiled Hitler and insisted he went to a respectable school in order to get good grades and a well-paid job. But he failed his examinations and left school at 16.</p> <p>For the next 2 years he read books, listened to music and painted pictures. His mum died when he was 17. After her death, he left his home town and travelled to Vienna, the capital city of Austria, looking for work.</p>	<p>Hitler – The Artist and Tramp</p> <p>In 1907, Hitler arrived in Vienna hoping to 'make it big' as an artist. He tried to get into Vienna Art Academy, one of Europe's best art colleges, but failed to pass the entrance exam. Without any qualifications, he ended up living in a hostel for tramps.</p> <p>For the next five years, Hitler earned money any way he could – cleaning windows, painting houses, drawing and selling postcards in the street. He grew to hate people of foreign races, particularly rich Jewish people. He felt that foreigners were ruining Austria by taking over all the jobs and introducing their way of life.</p>
<p>Hitler-The Soldier</p> <p>Hitler left Austria in 1913 to avoid being called into the Austrian army. He went to live in Munich, Germany. When the Great War started in 1914, he decided to be a soldier after all and volunteered to join the German army.</p> <p>Hitler was temporarily blinded when the war ended in a gas attack. He wrote that he buried his head in his pillows and cried when he heard the news. He blamed Germany's surrender on weak politicians ... and of course the Jews.</p>	<p>Hitler – The Politician</p> <p>Hitler stayed in the army after the war, working as a V-man, spying on new political groups to see if they were dangerous. One group he investigated wasn't dangerous at all – they had a few members and funds of only 7.5 marks – about £4. They were called the German Workers Party.</p> <p>After a few months, Hitler decided to join this new political party. He liked many of its ideas and became member number 555. Before long, he was making speeches and writing articles to local newspapers about the party's beliefs and ideas for a better Germany. By 1921 Hitler was running the party – he changed its name to the National Socialist German Workers Party – or Nazi party for short.</p>



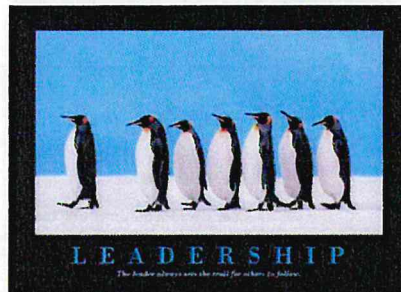
Mass appeal

Hitler had fought in World War 1 for Germany. He was seen as an ordinary person. This gave him mass appeal. Hitler knew what the Germans wanted to hear and promised them what he knew they wanted- he was just an ordinary German like them after all.



Good leader

Hitler was a very good leader. He offered strong guidance and leadership in uncertain times.



Good public speaker

Hitler was an excellent public speaker. He was charismatic (charmer) and very persuasive.



Propaganda

Hitler and his party were very skilled at using propaganda to their advantage. They created a sense of belonging in the Nazi party. They invented salutes, flags and symbols that helped the people to feel like there was organisation in the party.



Economic Crisis

After the war the Treaty of Versailles demanded that Germany pay back the allies for war damages. This crippled Germany and left the country in an economic crisis. Money became worthless and people were starving. Hitler knew this and promised to get rid of the Treaty of Versailles if he came to power.



Weimar Republic (new government)

The Weimar Republic were very unpopular in Germany. They had been nicknamed the November Criminals as they had been the ones who signed the Treaty of Versailles which had left Germany in Economic ruin. Hitler used his brilliant skills at public speaking to persuade voters that he was a safe alternative. He understood the anger of the people and promised to undo the damage the new government had done to the country.



Treaty of Versailles

The German people blamed the Treaty of Versailles for all their troubles after WW1. There was high unemployment, starvation, hyperinflation (where money is worth nothing) and no sign of improvements as Germany was required to pay war debts to the allies. Hitler promised to get rid of the restrictions of the Treaty. This gave him mass appeal.



Fear of Communism

In the late 1920s, early 1930s, many countries not far away from Germany were turning into Communist governments. This meant that everyone's wealth was shared out equally. Many people feared this method of government, especially the rich. Hitler knew this and promised to save Germany from the threat of Communism.



Organisation

Hitler and the Nazi party demonstrated intricate organisation. This was the opposite of the Weimar Republic who appeared to be very disorganised. The German people wanted a strong leader to rescue them from the nightmare they were living in.



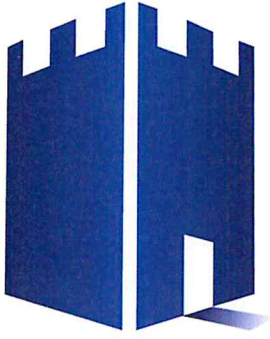
Night of the Long Knives

To have total power Hitler needed the German army on his side. To please the army he broke the power of his once trusted SA and its leader Ernst Rohm. Rohm was a possible threat to Hitler's power. So on 30th June 1934 he used the SS (Schutzstaffel) the army to kill Rohm and the SA leaders to break their power. This became known as the "Night of the Long Knives"

British cartoon by David Low, 1934



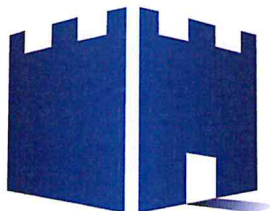
They salute with both hands, now!



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LESSON 8

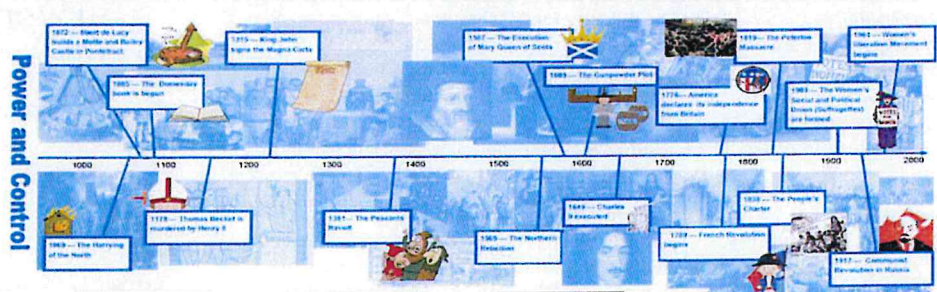


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How did the Nazis use propaganda?





1914 – 1918
World War I

1920s
Economic crisis in Germany

1929
Wall Street Crash

1933
Hitler gains total power

1933-39
Living in Nazi Germany

1933-39
Treatment of the Jews

1919
Treaty of Versailles

1920s
Rise of political groups

1929-1933
Rise of the Nazi party


1933-39
Propaganda Germany

1933 - 1939
Children of Nazi Germany

1939
Invade Poland

Key Terms: Propaganda/Goebbels/Indoctrination/Media/Control


How did the Nazis use propaganda?



Even before Hitler took complete power in 1933 he was extremely clever at using propaganda. Propaganda is 'biased information used to mislead and promote a political cause'. In other words, information designed to brainwash.

Once the Nazis had complete power they used mediums such as the radio, movies, posters and speeches to distribute propaganda throughout Germany.

Some did not believe what they were being told, especially Jews as they were the target of a lot of it, however, most began to rally behind the Nazis because of their misleading propaganda that made people want to defend Germany.



Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aD6zpu0H6d4>

Key Terms: Propaganda/Goebbels/Indoctrination/Media/Control

How did the Nazis use propaganda?



Joseph Goebbels (1897-1945)

Head of Propaganda. When Hitler took control in 1933, Goebbels was made Minister for Enlightenment and Propaganda. A brilliant speaker, especially presenting policies on the radio. Made speeches to keep German morale up.

The Ministry for Enlightenment and Propaganda

Set up under the control of Goebbels. The aim to make every German person think the same way – The Nazi way. The Ministry controlled the press, the radio, the theatre and later the film. Controlling what people saw, read and heard.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Af44Slin7lg>

Support

- Indoctrination was spreading the same ideas often and squeezing out other ideas
- Propaganda using media to control what people believe
- Goebbels Nazi minister in charge of propaganda
- Censorship controlling and restricting messages.

Propaganda and censorship

This included burning books by anyone that disagreed with Nazi views, closing opposition newspapers down. Limiting radio stations. The Nazi government controlled what was produced to create a generation of people loyal to the Nazi regime and its values

Methods of Propaganda

Posters showing Nazi beliefs (use of symbols and colours), Huge mass rallies and military parades, cinema promoting Nazi ideals, radio speeches everyone would hear these, sports teams showed strength of Nazism, Olympic games in 1936 in Berlin showed Nazi Germany positively.

Task: Use the info sheet and clip to explain how Nazi Propaganda worked. Mind map images (no more than 20 words) or a clear paragraph (PEE)

Extension: What were the main skills of Goebbels?

Key Terms: Propaganda/Goebbels/Indoctrination/Media/Control/Censorship

How did the Nazis use propaganda?



Whiteboard quiz

1. What is propaganda?
2. Who did Hitler put in charge of Propaganda?
3. What is censorship?
4. What did the 1936 Olympics do for the Nazis?
5. How did the Nazis stop people reading about other ideas?



Key Terms: Propaganda/Goebbels/Indoctrination/Media/Control

How did the Nazis use propaganda?



Support

- Indoctrination was spreading the same ideas often and squeezing out other ideas
- Propaganda using media to control what people believe
- Goebbels Nazi minister in charge of propaganda
- Censorship controlling and restricting messages.

Task: Use the propaganda sources - How is the source influencing Germans during the 1930s? What can you see? Strong images? Key words?

Extension: What do the sources suggest is highly important to the Nazis?

Key Terms: Propaganda/Goebbels/Indoctrination/Media/Control

How did the Nazis use propaganda?


Plenary





On a MWB, Summarise Nazi propaganda and how they spread their ideas and beliefs.

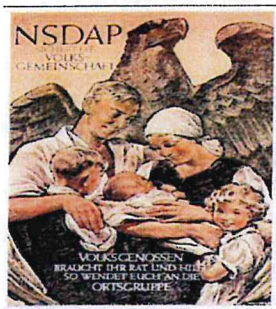
Learning Outcomes:

- To explain different methods of propaganda
- To analyse the different types of Nazi Propaganda

Key Terms: Propaganda/Goebbels/Indoctrination/Media/Control

Support						Written Task
Detail ... Detail ... Detail ...						
Who?	What?	Where?	When?	Why?		
	W					
	I					
	N					
Key Words:						
Task:						
Extension:						

<p>Joseph Goebbels (1897-1945) Head of Propaganda. When Hitler took control in 1933, Goebbels was made Minister for Enlightenment and Propaganda. A brilliant speaker, especially presenting policies on the radio. Made speeches to keep German morale up.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>	<p>The Ministry for Enlightenment and Propaganda Set up under the control of Goebbels. The aim to make every German person think the same way – The Nazi way. The Ministry controlled the press, the radio, the theatre and later the film. Controlling what people saw, read and heard.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>
<p>Propaganda and censorship This included burning books by anyone that disagreed with Nazi views, closing opposition newspapers down. Limiting radio stations. The Nazi government controlled what was produced to create a generation of people loyal to the Nazi regime and its values</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>	<p>Methods of Propaganda Posters showing Nazi beliefs (use of symbols and colours), Huge mass rallies and military parades, cinema promoting Nazi ideals, radio speeches everyone would hear these, sports teams showed strength of Nazism, Olympic games in 1936 in Berlin showed Nazi Germany positively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>

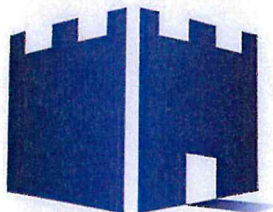




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WEEK 5



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Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date

Date: 25 September 2020

**Copy****Do**

Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?

- When was the Wall Street Crash?
- Where did it happen?
- Why did it impact Germany?
- Who did Germany borrow loans from to pay the reparations?
- What was the Treaty of Versailles?

Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika

Learning Focus:

To understand how the Nazi Party were able to gain support very quickly

Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika


Learning Outcomes:

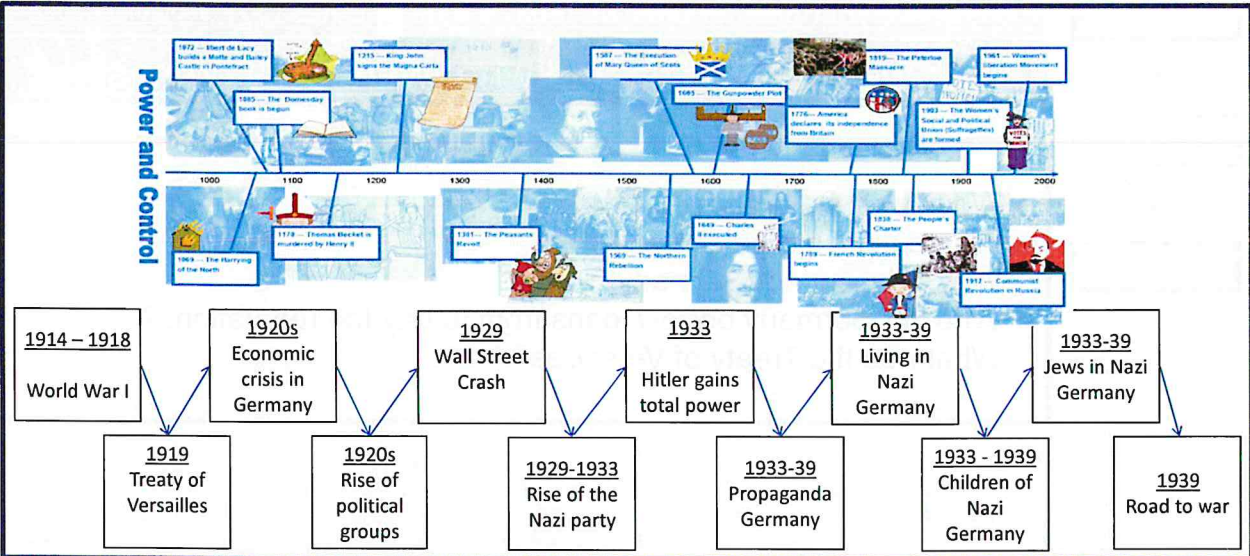
- To describe the appeal of the Nazi Party to Germany
- To explain why the popularity of the Nazi Party grew



Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika


Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?





Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika


Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?



Germany had since the end of the First World War struggled for any sense of stability and structure. The Treaty of Versailles had left many blaming weak leadership. The Weimar Government had shown signs of doing well, with growth and recovery. However the rumble of revolution and unrest was never far away.

The Wall Street Crash had destroyed the economy and Germany needed to rebuild with a strong leader and government. Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party had gradually started to build on the growing support from a nation that had suffered long enough. Political chaos of too many parties led to no great majority in government.

How was Hitler to do this? What could he offer that had not been there before? Why did the German people see him as the saviour of their nation?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a2YEUhHFMHY>

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika

Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?



Propaganda
The Nazis were masters of propaganda. They used every possible way to get their message across. Josef Goebbels was the Nazi Propaganda Minister, and he was incredibly skilled and forward thinking. The radio was very new and the Nazis understood its potential to reach millions of voters, they made sure that they were on the radio far more than their rivals. Posters and posters were used to make sure that everyone knew who the Nazis were and what their message was. The bold and eye-catching Nazi symbol, the Swastika, could be seen across Germany.

Hitler himself
Hitler was presented as a superman, the one man who could save Germany. Much of the propaganda focused on him as an individual. His personality and his skills. Hitler was an incredible speaker. He was said to have piercing eyes and an incredibly loud voice which helped to make his speeches persuasive and people genuinely believed he could change things.

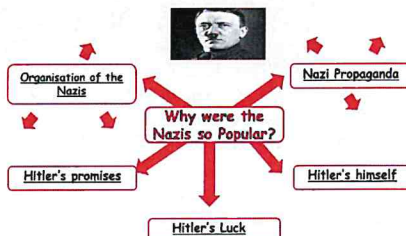
Organisation
The Nazis were very well organised. Lots of them had been soldiers during WW1, and brought to the party the same obedience, organisation and teamwork that they had shown in the war. The Nazis also had a very well organised group of thugs called the SA who could be counted on to silence any opposition at their meetings.

Why WERE THE NAZI PARTY SO POPULAR?

Arbeitsfront
The Nazis extreme solutions were most effective during times of hardship. However during the 1920s Germany recovered quite well from the war and despite being very well known the Nazis were only the 2nd largest political party in Germany. However in 1929 the Great Depression began which meant that countries stopped buying and selling to each other. German factories closed and millions of people lost their jobs and became increasingly desperate for a solution. By 1932 the Nazis were the largest party in Germany.

Promises
In 1924, whilst in jail Hitler wrote a book called 'Mein Kampf' (My Struggle) in which he outlined his ideas to make Germany great again. Hitler and the Nazis were quite flexible with their promises as if one proved unpopular then they would abandon it, as a result it seemed that all areas of German society existed to hear something that they liked from Hitler. Workers were promised jobs, employers were promised higher profits, the farmers higher prices and everyone was promised a better, stronger Germany. Ending the terms of the Treaty of Versailles were often used as a way to catch one these things. The Nazis message were kept very simple so that everyone could understand 'Work and Bread' was typical of the simplicity of their slogans.

Luck
The Nazis extreme solutions were most effective during times of hardship. However during the 1920s Germany recovered quite well from the war and despite being very well known the Nazis were only the 2nd largest political party in Germany. However in 1929 the Great Depression began which meant that countries stopped buying and selling to each other. German factories closed and millions of people lost their jobs and became increasingly desperate for a solution. By 1932 the Nazis were the largest party in Germany.



Support

- Propaganda using the media to get your message across
- Hitler was a great speaker
- The promises made appealed to a large number of people
- The use of threats and violence kept opposition away from challenging the Nazis

Task: Use the worksheet to complete the mind map on the popularity of the Nazis
Extension: Luck was the main reason for their popularity. Do you agree?

Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika

Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?



Whiteboard quiz

1. What was the book Hitler wrote in prison?
2. What is using the media to influence called?
3. What was the symbol on the flag called?
4. Why did no one oppose the Nazi party?
5. Which event had helped the Nazis gain more support?



Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika

Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?



Work and Bread



Clip 1 - What was the appeal of the Nazis?
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00x5c9t>
 Clip 2 - Why did the people of Germany support the Nazis?
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00x5dvw>

Support

- The main colour of the propaganda posters was red
- Mass rallies showed the strength and support for Hitler and the Nazis
- Uniforms were important – sense of belonging
- The swastika was everywhere a symbol of strength and unity

Task: Use the video clips and the propaganda posters and images to add more detail to what the Nazi party offered the German people. Answering the questions.

Extension: What is the main appeal? What was the promise to the people of Germany?

Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika

Who were the Nazis and what were they promising?



Plenary

On a MWB, Summarise why the Nazis became popular.



BLAME

APPEAL

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the appeal of the Nazi Party to Germany
- To explain why the popularity of the Nazi Party grew

Key Terms: Propaganda/Organisation/Mein Kampf/Goebbels/Swastika

WHY WERE THE NAZI PARTY SO POPULAR?

Propaganda

The Nazis were masters of propaganda. They used every possible way to get their message across. Josef Goebbels was the Nazis 'Propaganda Minister' and he was incredibly skilled and forward thinking. The radio was very new and the Nazis understood its potential to reach millions of voters, they made sure that they were on the radio far more than their rivals. Posters and parades were used to make sure that everyone knew who the Nazis were and what their message was. The bold and eye-catching Nazi symbol, the 'Swastika' could be seen across Germany.



Hitler himself

Hitler was presented as superman, the one man who could save Germany. Much of the propaganda focused on him as an individual: his personality and his skills. Hitler was an incredible speaker-he was said to have piercing eyes and an incredibly loud voice which helped to make his speeches persuasive and people genuinely believed he could change things.

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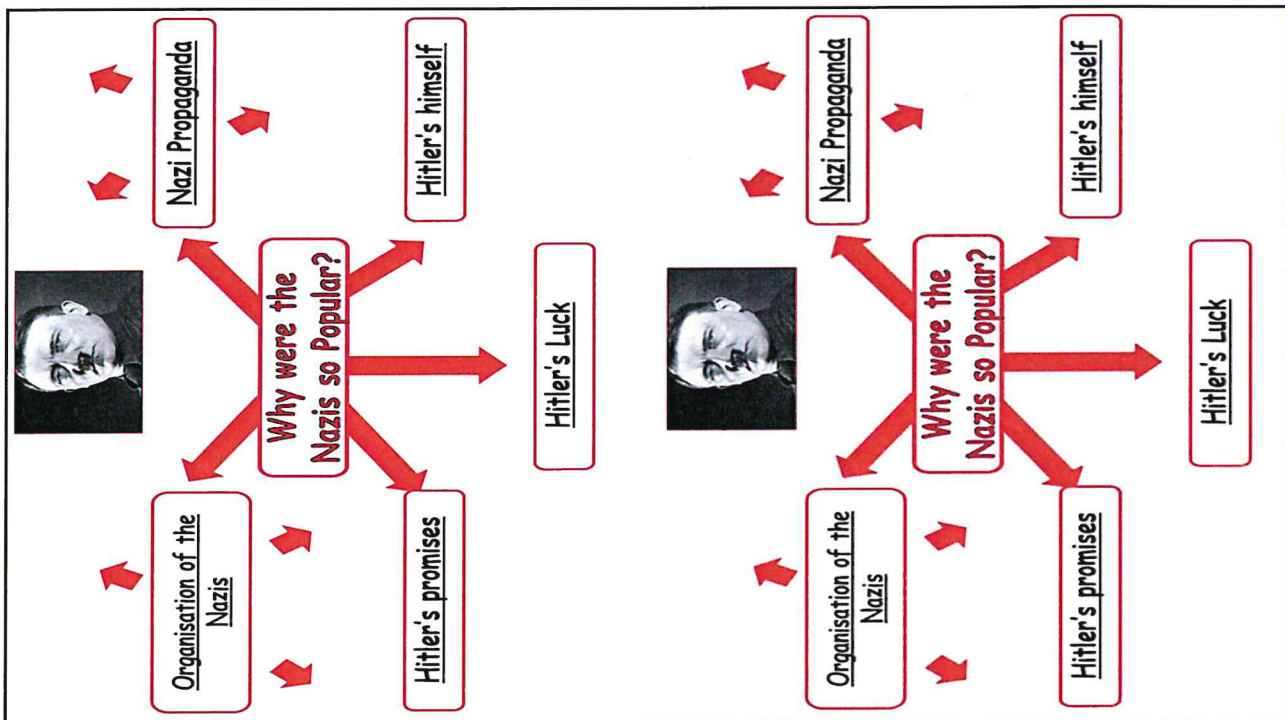


Promises

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Luck

The Nazi's extreme solutions were most effective during times of hardship. However during the 1920's Germany recovered quite well from the war and despite being very well known the Nazis were only the 8th largest political party in Germany. However in 1929 the 'Great Depression' began which meant that countries stopped buying and selling to each other, German factories closed and millions of people lost their jobs and became increasingly desperate for a solution. By 1932 the Nazis were the largest party in Germany.

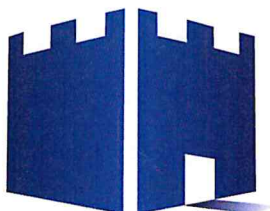




PONTEFRACT

ACADEMIES TRUST

LESSON 9



PONTEFRACT

ACADEMIES TRUST

Planner

Please have your planner open on today's date

Date: 16 September 2020**Copy****Do**

What was life like in Nazi Germany?

- When did Hitler become Fuhrer?
- What was the name of the man in charge of propaganda?
- When were the Berlin Olympics?
- What did the Olympics do for the Nazis
- What types of propaganda can you remember?

Key Terms: Unemployment/Economic policies/Aryan race/minority groups

Learning Focus:

To understand how life in Nazi Germany changed depending on your social group...

Key Terms: Unemployment/Economic policies/Aryan race/minority groups


Learning Outcomes:

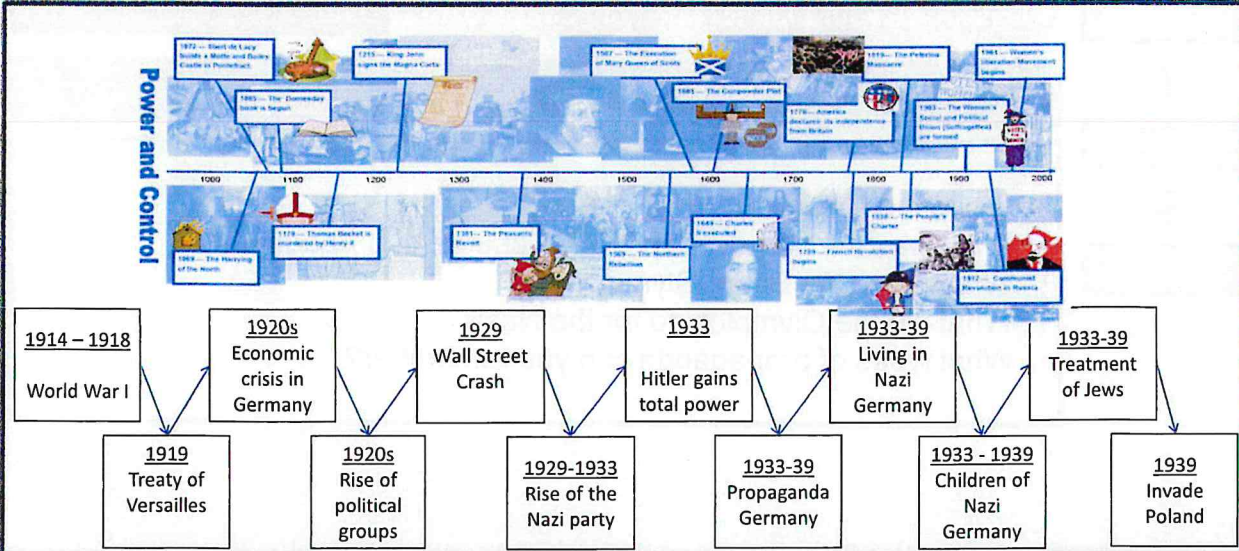
- To describe different groups in Nazi Germany
- To explain how groups in Nazi Germany were effected by Nazi rule



Key Terms: Unemployment/Economic policies/Aryan race/minority groups


What was life like in Nazi Germany?





Key Terms: Unemployment/Economic policies/Aryan race/minority groups

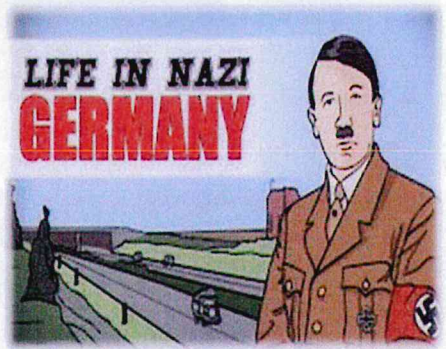
What was life like in Nazi Germany?



Once Hitler and the Nazis came into power in 1933, they promised that everyone would be better off. The impact of the Depression meant that Germany was still suffering badly. A priority for the Nazis was to improve the economy and reduce unemployment.

It was also important for Hitler and the Nazi party was the belief and idea of "Pure Germans" leading Germany out of the Depression and into a "master race" of Aryans that were far superior to other people. This racial perfection excluded large numbers of undesirables or sub humans (untermenschen).

The creation of the Third Reich and Germany as a super power, led by a master race, controlled through careful propaganda, removing opposition and encouraging the next generation to drive forward the beliefs and ideals of Nazism. Life was certain to change in Nazi Germany.



Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cDFFi0j4JM> (0-6-25)

Key Terms: Unemployment/Economic policies/Aryan race/minority groups

What was life like in Nazi Germany?



Support

- Aryan – racially pure and perfect
- Untermenschen – undesirable person not pure German
- Unemployment – out of work
- Minority group – smaller groups within the greater population.
- Gestapo – secret police that had ability to imprison anyone.
- Public Works – reduce unemployment and rebuild Germany.

Task: Use the 5 photographs. What do they tell us about life in Nazi Germany? Describe what they show. Pick out a key detail and explain what it means.

Extension: Which image do you think fully represents Life in Nazi Germany? Why

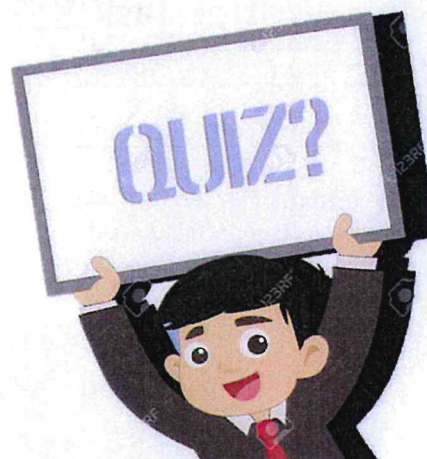
Key Terms: Unemployment/Economic policies/Aryan race/minority groups

What was life like in Nazi Germany?




Whiteboard quiz

1. What did the Nazis promise when taking power?
2. What is unemployment?
3. What is untermenschen?
4. What is Aryan race?
5. Which group suffered most during this time?



Key Terms: Unemployment/Economic policies/Aryan race/minority groups

What was life like in Nazi Germany?



Source A
The Gestapo were the Nazi secret police. They could arrest and imprison anyone that they thought were opposing the Nazis. Most suspects would be taken to concentration camps. It had been estimated that by 1939 there were 200,000 people under arrest for disagreeing with the Nazis. People could not be arrested for telling jokes about Hitler.

Source B
Before the election in 1933 Hitler had promised to do something about the 6 million unemployed people in Germany. One of Hitler's policies was to employ unemployed men between the ages of 18-25 were forced to join the National Labour Service for 6 months. Men were paid a small wage and received very low pay. The National Labour Service were responsible for most of the building projects in Nazi Germany such as the completion of the first Autobahn.

Source C
It was very important that the young people of Germany grew up to support the Nazi ideal. In order to help ensure this, the Nazis set up the Hitler Youth organisation. From the age of 10 each boy and girl spent a few evenings a week at special meetings called 'Hitler Youth' and being taught how to show loyalty to Hitler. Boys learnt military skills, discipline, being obedient and being hard, tough, and self-reliant. Girls learnt 'housework and motherhood'.

Source D
Hitler had always claimed that everyone was being the much better off because of the good Germany. One of the few things that the Nazis did when they came to power in 1933 was to create a system of Youth Work camps. The staff of these camps were made up of Hitler Youth members who were recruited from working class. In 1933 the Youth Work camps were opened. This included a school for each camp, which taught them only those of pure German blood and for Germany to prosper.

Source E
All books in Germany were carefully checked to make sure that they agreed with the Nazi message. In May 1933 students at Berlin burnt 20,000 books written by Jews, Communists and people with anti-Nazi ideas in a huge bonfire. Many authors were persecuted (or forced) to write books that praised Hitler and his achievements.

What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

Source/ Picture	What does it say about life in Nazi Germany?	Which Nazi promise was this an attempt to fulfil?
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		

Support


- Aryan – racially pure and perfect
- Untermenschen – undesirable person not pure German
- Unemployment – out of work
- Minority group – smaller groups within the greater population.
- Gestapo – secret police that had ability to imprison anyone.
- Public Works – reduce unemployment and rebuild Germany.


Task: Read through each source and match it to one of the photos. Use the source and your ideas from the first task to complete the table.

Extension: Was Nazi life positive for all Germans? Explain your view.

Key Terms: Unemployment/Economic policies/Aryan race/minority groups

What was life like in Nazi Germany?





Written Task

Describe two features of life in Nazi Germany.

Sentence Starters

- One feature of.....(WFTQ) was.....
- This was ... (supporting detail)
- Another feature of.....
- This was
- This was

Support

- Aryan – racially pure and perfect
- Untermenschen – undesirable person not pure German
- Unemployment – out of work
- Minority group – smaller groups within the greater population.
- Gestapo – secret police that had ability to imprison anyone.
- Public Works – reduce unemployment and rebuild Germany.

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to / Therefore / This meant that / However / Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Unemployment/Economic policies/Aryan race/minority groups

What was life like in Nazi Germany?




Plenary

On a MWB, show one positive and one negative of life in Nazi Germany.

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe different groups in Nazi Germany
- To explain how groups in Nazi Germany were effected by Nazi rule

Key Terms: Unemployment/Economic policies/Aryan race/minority groups

<p>Source A</p> <p>"The Gestapo were the Nazi secret police. They could arrest and imprison anyone that they thought were opposing the Nazis. Most suspects would be taken to concentration camps. It has been estimated that by 1939 there were 160,000 people under arrest for disagreeing with the Nazis. People could even be arrested for telling jokes about Hitler."</p>	<p>Source B</p> <p>"Before his election in 1933 Hitler had promised to do something about the 6 million unemployed people in Germany. One of Hitler's solutions was simple; all unemployed men between the ages of 18-25 were forced to join The National Labour Service for 6 months. Workers lived in camps, wore uniforms and received very low pay. The National Labour Service were responsible for lots of building projects in Nazi Germany such as the creation of the first motorway."</p>
<p>Source C</p> <p>"It was very important that the young people of Germany grew up to support the Nazi ideas. In order to help ensure this, the Nazis set up the Hitler Youth organisation: from the ages of 6 to 18 boys and girls spent a few evenings a week and several weekends a year learning new skills and being taught how to show loyalty to Hitler. Boys learnt military skills (athletics, hiking, shooting and singing Nazi songs), whilst girls learned about cookery, housework and motherhood."</p>	<p>Source D</p> <p>"Hitler had always claimed that foreigners were making too much money at the expense of the 'pure' Germans. One of the first things that the Nazis did when they came to power in 1933 is to organise a boycott of Jewish owned shops. The Star of David was painted on all of the shops and people were prevented from entering them. In 1935 The Nuremberg laws were passed. This included a special law on citizenship, which stated that only those of pure German blood could be German citizens."</p>
	<p>Source E</p> <p>"All books in Germany were carefully checked to make sure that they agreed with the Nazi message. In May 1933 students in Berlin burnt 20,000 books written by Jews, Communists and people with anti-Nazi ideas in a huge bonfire. Many writers were persuaded (or forced) to write books that praised Hitler's achievements."</p>

What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

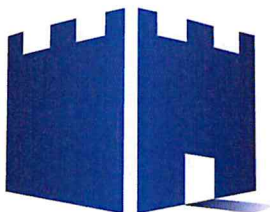
Source/ Picture	What does it say about life in Nazi Germany?	Which Nazi promise was this an attempt to fulfil?
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		



PONTEFRACT

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LESSON 10

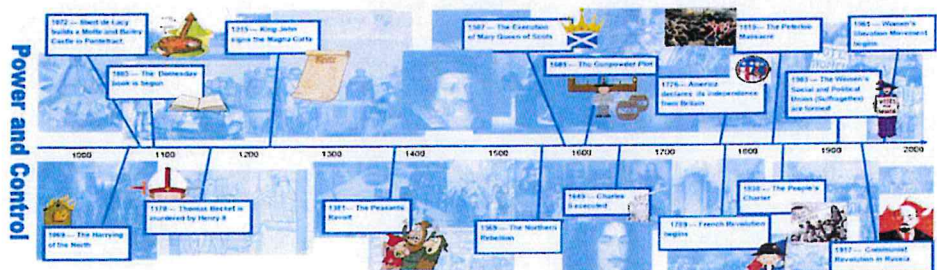


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What was the role of women in Nazi Germany?





1914 – 1918
World War I

1920s
Economic crisis in Germany

1929
Wall Street Crash

1933
Hitler gains total power

1933-39
Living in Nazi Germany

1933-39
Treatment of Jews

1919
Treaty of Versailles

1920s
Rise of political groups

1929-1933
Rise of the Nazi party


1933-39
Propaganda Germany

1933 - 1939
Children of Nazi Germany

1939
Invade Poland

Key Terms: Aryan/Nuremburg Laws/Kuche/Kinder/Kirche

What was the role of women in Nazi Germany?





The Nazis introduced a range of policies directly aimed at women, which affected women's lives in Nazi Germany in lots of ways.

The Nazis had very traditional views about women, how they should behave, what they should wear and look like. Their ideas about women directly influenced their policies. The main role for women was to breed and raise a "master race" of Germans, which would make Germany bigger and stronger.

Rules and rewards were in place to encourage the increased number in the "master race". Women were expected to have at least 4 children (Kinder), look after the family and stay at home (Kuche) and follow the church (Kirche).

The role of women was clearly outlined and other roles they had were taken from them to focus on what the Nazis saw as the most important job. Building a strong new generation of Germans.

Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SigKqondv0c&app=desktop>

Key Terms: Aryan/Nuremburg Laws/Kuche/Kinder/Kirche

What was the role of women in Nazi Germany?



The ideal Nazi woman;

- Did not wear make up
- Was blond, heavy hipped and athletic
- Wore flat shoes and a full skirt
- Did not smoke
- Did not go out to work
- Did all the household duties, especially cooking and bringing up the children
- Took no interest in politics



Support

- Kinder - Children
- Kuche - Kitchen
- Kirche - Church
- Aryan race
- Build strong family values
- Look after family, raise children.

Task: Use the information you have, create reasons why these ideals were seen as important for the Nazi woman.

Extension: Which would be the hardest ideal to get women to follow in 1930 Germany and in today's society?

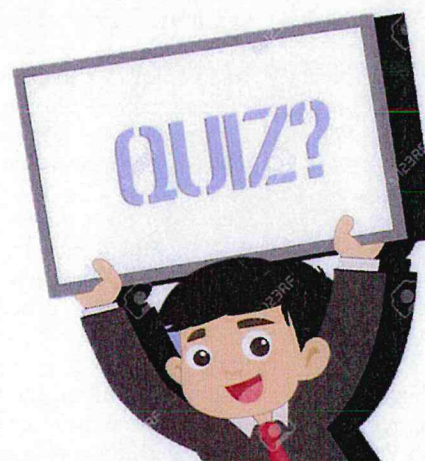
Key Terms: Aryan/Nuremburg Laws/Kuche/Kinder/Kirche

What was the role of women in Nazi Germany?



Whiteboard quiz

1. What is the Aryan race?
2. What does Kuche mean?
3. What does Kinder mean?
4. Why did the Nazis encourage lots of children?
5. What does Kirche mean?



Key Terms: Aryan/Nuremburg Laws/Kuche/Kinder/Kirche

What was the role of women in Nazi Germany?



Children

Cooking

Church

POLICY	Practices	Impact on Women
Women should not work, especially those who are married.	From 1933 women banned from professional careers. Propaganda used to persuade women to stay home and not take men's jobs.	1933-36 number of employed women fell. In 1939 women encouraged back to work as men went to fight in the war.
Women should get married.	Law for Encouragement of Marriage (1933) Gave a loan to newly married couples if woman stopped working and have children.	Number of marriages increased. Might be due to policy or growing economy.
Women should have at least four children.	German Women's Enterprise (DFW) gave medals to women depending on how many children they had. Money given to help raise children.	Birth rate did increase. Economy improving so not totally due to Nazi policy.
A woman's role should be to look after children and the home	The DFW ran classes and radio programmes on all home matters. Girls taught to be a good housewife.	The DFW had 6 million members suggesting women welcomed the Nazi policies.

Support



- Kinder - Children
- Küche - Kitchen
- Kirche - Church
- Aryan race
- Build strong family values
- Look after family, raise children.


Task: Complete the table to show what the impact of the Nazi policies had on women.

Extension: Which practice had the greater impact and why?

Key Terms: Aryan/Nuremburg Laws/Küche/Kinder/Kirche

<u>POLICY</u>	<u>Practices</u>	<u>Impact on Women</u>
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A woman's role should be to look after children and the home	The DFW ran classes and radio programmes on all home matters. Girls taught to be a good housewife.	The DFW had 6 million members suggesting women welcomed the Nazi policies.


What was the role of women in Nazi Germany?		
 Written Task	Describe two features of the Nazis methods to "persuade" women to have more children.	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Sentence Starters</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One way the Nazis tried to persuade..... • This was.... • Another way the Nazis persuaded women to have more children was..... • This led to ... 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinder - Children • Kuche - Kitchen • Kirche - Church • Aryan race • Build strong family values • Look after family, raise children. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Connectives</u></p> <p>Consequently / As a result / This led to / Therefore / This meant that / However / Resulting in / Finally</p>
Key Terms: Aryan/Nuremburg Laws/Kuche/Kinder/Kirche		

What was the role of women in Nazi Germany?		
<p style="text-align: center;">Plenary</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>On a MWB, Summarise the impact women had in building Nazi Germany ...</i></p>	<p>Learning Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To describe the different roles of women • To explain the importance of the role of women in creating Nazi Germany. 	
Key Terms: Aryan/Nuremburg Laws/Kuche/Kinder/Kirche		

POLICY	Practices	Impact on Women
Women should not work, especially those who are married.	From 1933 women banned from professional careers. Propaganda used to persuade women to stay home and not take men's jobs.	Law for Encouragement of Marriage (1933) Gave a loan to newly married couples if woman stopped working and have children. 1933-36 number of employed women fell. In 1939 women encouraged back to work as men went to fight in the war.
Women should get married.		Birth rate did increase. Economy improving so not totally due to Nazi policy. Number of marriages increased. Might be due to policy or growing economy.
Women should have at least four children.		The DFW had 6 million members suggesting women welcomed the Nazi policies. The DFW ran classes and radio programmes on all home matters. Girls taught to be a good housewife.
A woman's role should be to look after children and the home		German Women's Enterprise (DFW) gave medals to women depending on how many children they had. Money given to help raise children.

Support

Detail ...
Detail ...
Detail ...



Written Task

Who?	What?	Where?	When?	Why?
	W			
	I			
	N			

Key Words:

Task:

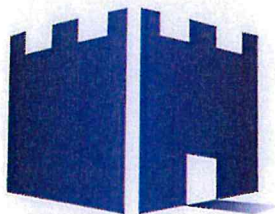
Extension:



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WEEK 7



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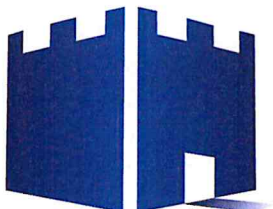
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LESSON 11



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National Announcement on behalf of the Department of Education

From December 2020, the following rules will be applied to all state secondary schools throughout England and Wales by order of Her Majesty's Government.

This will make up part of the new OFSTED framework following a restructure in education after the Covid-19 pandemic.

Success of Current Education Policy

As you might be aware, the proper education of all children has become a key component of the brilliant success of the present Government.

No other Government in the history of the world has managed to perfect the instruction of its youth.

We are now in the final stages of our 10 year plan. As promised in our manifesto, the National Curriculum will be changed as follows:

Changes to the School Day

- School will from December 2020, begin at 8am sharp.
- All children throughout England and Wales will begin the day with one hour of keep fit.
- Boys can choose from Boxing, Running or Rugby.
- Girls must do Music and Movement

New Subjects - Boys

- Each school must incorporate or purchase a farm or similar agricultural premises
- Each school must offer NVQs, GCSEs and GSEs in Agricultural Sciences.
- These qualifications will only be open, naturally, to boys

New Subjects - Girls

- Girls will from now on be able to benefit from a range of child care courses. These will be run in conjunction with local colleges.
- In addition, all girls must be able to take the following subjects:
 - Needlework
 - Domestic Science
 - Beauty & Therapy

Removal of Unnecessary Lessons

- All modern Languages, other than English
- ICT. Until we are able to protect pupils from the filthy lies that exist on the Internet, ICT lessons are suspended. No ICT will be used in any lesson.
- History. Recent OFSTED visits have confirmed that History is being mistaught in secondary schools. History will now be replaced by Heritage. This subject will explore Britain's glorious past, present & future. The History of no other country is to be mentioned unless in a negative way that makes Britain look good.

Religion - New Guidelines

- RS will no longer be taught in Secondary Schools.
- This subject will be replaced by a daily 1 hour Protestant Service.
- Students belonging to all other faiths must use school books with red covers so they are easily identifiable.
- Pupils suspecting their friends of believing in any Mock Religion must report them to the school authorities.

Inappropriate Use of Uniform

- It is an insult to your country to be seen with school uniform in disarray.
- Any child seen with their shirt hanging out of their trousers or their tie at half mast must be reported by his/her classmates.
- All deviant children will enter a two year correction programme. Here they will have their dignity and pride restored painlessly.

Noses

- All school children, throughout England & Wales, must have their noses measured.
- Anyone with a nose more than 5cm long (girls) or 6.5cm long (boys) must present themselves to the Racial Purity Board for a painless DNA check.
- This may or may not be accompanied by a vitamin injection.


Remember, you belong to your country and must always act as its ambassador. Serve your Motherland well!

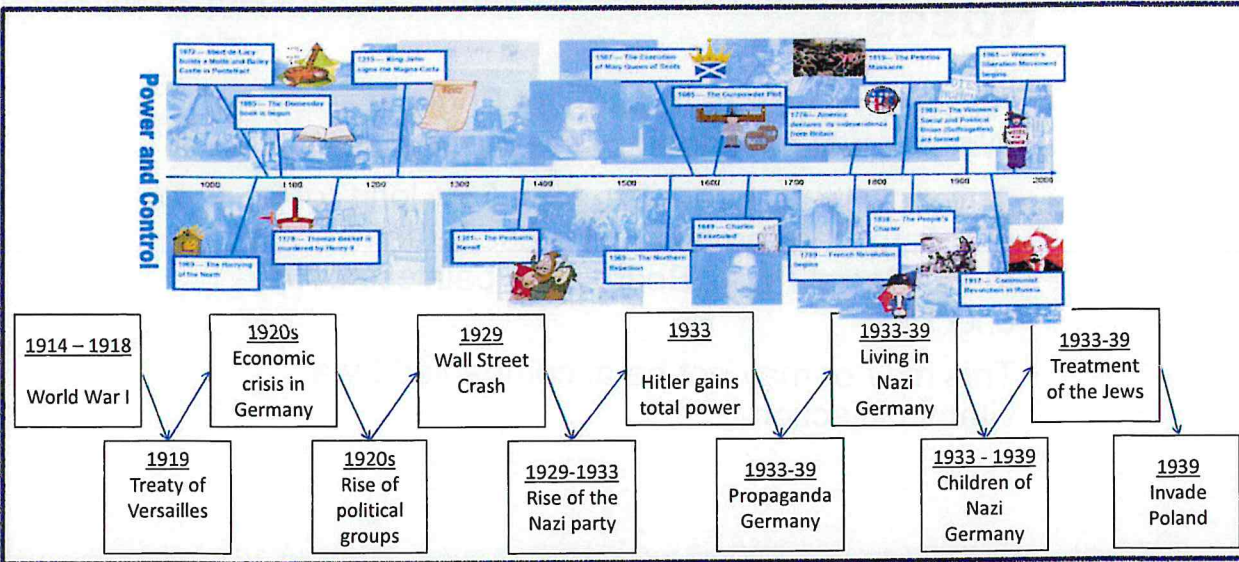
God Bless and Keep you all. May the British reign supreme for one thousand years!

Mike Tomlynson

Chief Inspector of Schools

What was education like in Nazi Germany?





1914 – 1918 World War I

1919 Treaty of Versailles

1920s Economic crisis in Germany

1920s Rise of political groups

1929 Wall Street Crash

1929-1933 Rise of the Nazi party

1933 Hitler gains total power

1933-39 Propaganda Germany

1933-39 Living in Nazi Germany


1933-39 Children of Nazi Germany

1933-39 Treatment of the Jews

1939 Invade Poland

Key Terms: Nazi Values/Hitler Youth/Loyalty/Eugenics

What was education like in Nazi Germany?



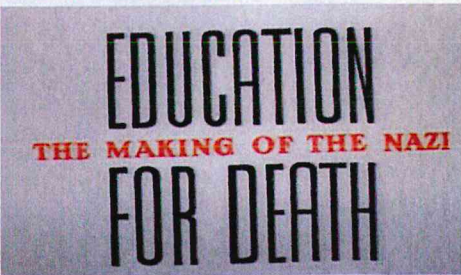
Once Hitler gained power in 1933 he almost instantly began altering the fabric of education. He knew that if he could raise children to believe in the Nazi values they would support him once they could vote.

He began by altering textbooks, changing random details in to militaristic themes. Later, he began targeting the Jews by suggesting they were 'different' in appearance and attitude.

Children grew up during Hitler's time in power fully believing in him and his Nazi values because they had been 'brain-washed' via their education.

Teachers had to be members of the Nazi Party and teach the values expected or get dismissed. Schools were to follow a set curriculum that was different for boys and girls.

The focus was less studying from books and more practical and sport related study. Establishing the young for the life the Nazis wanted for them. Soldiers and Mothers.



Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.
What shocks you the most about the video?
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V7b4BpiOMpI>

Key Terms: Nazi Values/Hitler Youth/Loyalty/Eugenics

What was education like in Nazi Germany?



Youth organisations in Nazi Germany



Not all education was in school. Young people were to view Hitler as a father figure and loyalty should be to Nazi Germany not their families.

All groups except Nazi ones were banned in 1933. Pressure was put on young people to join them. Not all were accepted to the groups – selected on racial ideas. In 1939 was compulsory to join a group.



Support

- Children stayed at school till 14
- Separate schools for boys and girls
- Girls taught domestic skills
- Boys taught science and military skills
- Propaganda strong in education setting, symbols and salutes.
- Taught race studies. (Eugenics)

Task: Use the detail from the video and the slide. Explain how the Hitler youth worked. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lzjaUsIjsN4> (Mind or paragraphmap or PEE paragraph)

Extension: In what way was the Hitler Youth a success? Explain your view

Key Terms: Nazi Values/Hitler Youth/Loyalty/Eugenics

What was education like in Nazi Germany?



Whiteboard quiz

1. What did boys learn in school?
2. What did girls learn in school?
3. What were children encouraged to join?
4. Why could a teacher lose their job?
5. What is eugenics?



Key Terms: Nazi Values/Hitler Youth/Loyalty/Eugenics

What was education like in Nazi Germany?



Source A, taken from a Maths textbook - "To keep a mentally ill person costs approximately 4 marks a day. There are 300,000 mentally ill people in care. How much do these people cost to keep in total? How many marriage loans of 1000 marks could be granted with this money?"

Source B, an overview of the curriculum

Subjects:

Boys -

- Biology – Focus on racial purity
- Geography – Focus on the land taken from Germany in 1919 and the need to get it back.
- Science – Principles of shooting; military aviation; bridge building; impact of poisonous gases.

Girls -

- Domestic science – How to become a perfect wife and mother
- Eugenics – How to choose the perfect husband to father your children.

Source F, A maths problem - A bomber aircraft on take-off carries twelve dozen bombs, each weighing ten kilos. The aircraft takes off for Warsaw, international centre of Jews. It bombs the town. On take-off with all the bombs on board and a fuel tank containing 1000 kilos of fuel, the aircraft weighed about eight tons. When it returns from the crusade, there are still 230 kilos of fuel left. What is the weight of the aircraft when empty?

Source	How is the source manipulating people?	Details in the source that tell me this.
	Explain how the source (image/textbook/quote) is manipulating people. <i>(You don't need to quote it here).</i>	Refer to the source (quote/describe it) to support what you've previously said.

- ### Support
- Children stayed at school till 14
 - Separate schools for boys and girls
 - Girls taught domestic skills
 - Boys taught science and military skills
 - Propaganda strong in education setting, symbols and salutes.
 - Taught race studies. (Eugenics)

Task: Use the sources about education. How are they manipulating people? What evidence is there for this?

Extension: Which source is the most shocking in an education setting?

Key Terms: Nazi Values/Hitler Youth/Loyalty/Eugenics

Source A, taken from a Maths textbook - "To keep a mentally ill person costs approximately 4 marks a day. There are 300,000 mentally ill people in care. How much do these people cost to keep in total? How many marriage loans of 1000 marks could be granted with this money?"

Source C: Students having their noses measured.



Source B, an overview of the curriculum

Subjects:

Boys -

- Biology – Focus on racial purity
- Geography – Focus on the land taken from Germany in 1919 and the need to get it back.
- Science – Principles of shooting; military aviation; bridge building; impact of poisonous gases.

Girls -

- Domestic science – How to become a perfect wife and mother
- Eugenics – How to choose the perfect husband to father your children.

Source D: Jewish students and teachers were not allowed in Nazi schools from 1936.



Source E, a statement by a teacher in a German school, 1935:

We used to prepare what we were going to say in lessons to the last letter. If we said ANYTHING that could be conceived as going against Hitler and the government, we would be reported to the authorities and arrested. Students were actively encouraged to report us if we said anything we shouldn't. Some students reported their own parents so we weren't going to take any risks.

Source F, A maths problem - A bomber aircraft on take-off carries twelve dozen bombs, each weighing ten kilos. The aircraft takes off for Warsaw, international centre of Jews. It bombs the town. On take-off with all the bombs on board and a fuel tank containing 1000 kilos of fuel, the aircraft weighed about eight tons. When it returns from the crusade, there are still 230 kilos of fuel left. What is the weight of the aircraft when empty?

What was education like in Nazi Germany?



Plenary

On a MWB, Summarise Nazi education. How did the Hitler Youth work?

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe what education was like for all
- To explain how the Nazis used education to brainwash German children.

Key Terms: Nazi Values/Hitler Youth/Loyalty/Eugenics

Support

Detail ...
Detail ...
Detail ...



Written Task

Who?	What?	Where?	When?	Why?
	W			
	I			
	N			

Key Words:

Task:

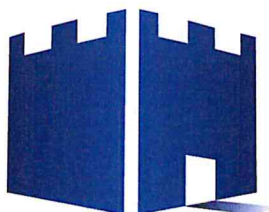
Extension:



PONTEFRACT

ACADEMIES TRUST


LESSON 12

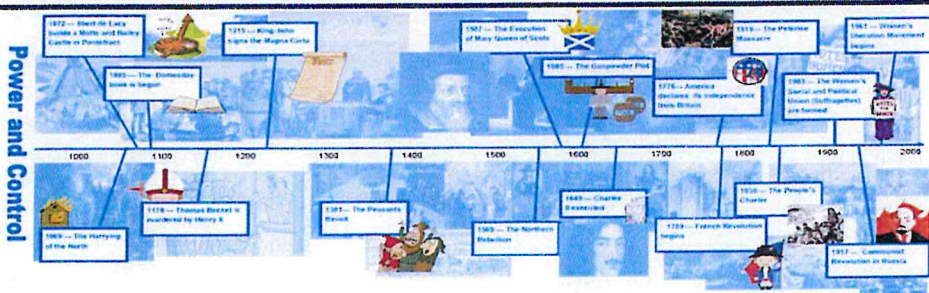


PONTEFRACT

ACADEMIES TRUST

How were the Jews treated between 1933-39?





1914 – 1918
World War I

1920s
Economic crisis in Germany

1929
Wall Street Crash

1933
Hitler gains total power

1933-39
Living in Nazi Germany

1933-39
Treatment of Jews

1919
Treaty of Versailles

1920s
Rise of political groups

1929-1933
Rise of the Nazi party

1933-39
Propaganda Germany

1933 - 1939
Children of Nazi Germany

1939
Road to war

Key Terms: Persecution/Ghetto/Final Solution/Kristallnacht/Einsatzgruppen

How were the Jews treated between 1933-39?



Once Hitler gained power in Germany, the Nazis started a systematic persecution of the Jews. In Germany there were three stages to this persecution.

The first stage took place between 1933 -1938 and saw the removal of all civil rights of Jews by the Nazis. They closed Jewish shops, sacked Jewish civil servants, took away land and banned the use of parks, restaurants and swimming pools. Propaganda was used to spread hatred of Jews and was also seen in schools as well.

The second stage took place between 1938-41. In November of 1938 Crystal Night (Kristallnacht) saw the destruction of Jewish shops and synagogues. Most probably carried out by the SA on the orders of Goebbels, who used propaganda to blame the Jews. Following this Jews had to wear a star of David to identify as a Jew.

The final stage of the Persecution is the genocide (Mass destruction) of the Jews. This Nazi plan to exterminate the Jews is known as the Holocaust. You will look at this in greater detail later in year 9.





Task: On a MWB, write down 3 facts from the video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-y0uwd9QAYE>

Key Terms: Persecution/Ghetto/Final Solution/Kristallnacht/Einsatzgruppen

How were the Jews treated between 1933-39?



April 1933 - Jews were people from voting Jewish about for 1 day (called a BOYCOTT)	May 1933 - 20,000 Jewish books are burned by the Nazis in public	1933 - Jews excluded from military service	1935 Law for 'The Protection of German Blood and German Honour' forbade mixed marriages	September 1935 - The Nuremberg Laws are passed. No Jews allowed to be German citizens	1936 Jews forbidden to use the German greeting 'Gut Morgen'
Summer 1936 - The Olympics are held in Berlin. Anti-Semitic actions are stopped for the time being	9-10 November 1938 - A night of violence against Jews across Germany. Thousands of Jewish shops and synagogues are vandalised or burnt to the ground. KRISTALLNACHT	November 1938 - Jews are no longer allowed to own businesses	November 1938 - Jews are dismissed from German schools	1938 - Jews excluded from cinema, theatre, concerts, exhibitions, libraries and holiday resorts	1938 - Jews' passports stamped with a red 'J'. Some have passports removed to prevent them leaving the country
October 1939 - Poland invaded by Germany. Polish Jews have to wear the yellow 'Star of David' to identify them.	1939 - All Jews lose their jobs, including Jewish doctors	1941 - Jews forbidden to own dogs, cats and birds	1941 Jews forbidden to leave the country	20 th JANUARY 1942 - WANNSEE CONFERENCE AND THE 'FINAL SOLUTION'	CONDUCT CODE THE BLACKS TO 1910/2

Support

- Social – how people live
- Political – rights and laws
- Economic – wealth and money
- Boycott – to not use something

Task: Use the grid and show how the changes brought in restricted the Jews in a social, political or economic way...

Extension: Why did the Nazis choose to totally restrict the Jews?

Key Terms: Persecution/Ghetto/Final Solution/Kristallnacht/Einsatzgruppen

How were the Jews treated between 1933-39?



Whiteboard quiz

1. What does Kristallnacht translate as?
2. What was destroyed in this event?
3. What were the Jews forced to wear?
4. Who gave the order for Kristallnacht?
5. What were Jews banned from doing when the persecution started in 1933?



Key Terms: Persecution/Ghetto/Final Solution/Kristallnacht/Einsatzgruppen

How were the Jews treated between 1933-39?



Written Task

Explain why Kristallnacht marked a turning point in the treatment of Jews in Nazi Germany.

Sentence Starters

- Kristallnacht was..... (teach me what it was)
- This led to.....
- This was when.....
- Before this event
- This makes Kristallnacht a turning point ...

Support

- 1933-38 – No civil rights for Jews
- 1938 – Kristallnacht (violence/destruction)
- 1938-41 more persecution – wear star of David
- 1941-45 The Final Solution/Holocaust

Connectives

Consequently / As a result / This led to /
Therefore / This meant that / However /
Resulting in / Finally

Key Terms: Persecution/Ghetto/Final Solution/Kristallnacht/Einsatzgruppen

How were the Jews treated between 1933-39?



Plenary

On a MWB, Summarise the stages of persecution of the Jews in Nazi Germany between 1933-39...

Learning Outcomes:

- To describe the development of anti-Jewish policies between 1933-39
- To create a narrative of Nazi persecution of the Jews.

Key Terms: Persecution/Ghetto/Final Solution/Kristallnacht/Einsatzgruppen

VIP Test



Questions



1. Which political rival did the Nazis remove?
2. Which race of people suffered most during the rise of the Nazis?
3. What was the persecution of Jews known as?
4. What groups were children forced to join?
5. Why was it difficult for political groups to gain control in the 1920s?
6. Who became total leader of the Nazi party and Germany in 1933?
7. Who was in charge of the media controlled brainwashing? What was this called?
8. What were the huge financial difficulties known as?
9. What major financial event had caused these problems? What year did it happen?
10. What was the Peace Treaty after the First World War?

Task: Answer the following questions in test conditions.

VIP Test



Answers



1. Communist Party
2. Jews
3. Holocaust
4. Hitler Youth
5. Too many groups to choose from no majority party
6. Adolf Hitler
7. Joseph Goebbels/Propaganda
8. Hyperinflation
9. Wall street Crash 1929
10. Treaty of Versailles

Task: Peer assess your friend's work.

<p>April 1933 - Hitler stops people from using Jewish shops for 1 day (Called a BOYCOTT).</p>	<p>May 1933 - 20,000 Jewish books are burned by the Nazi's in public.</p>	<p>1934 Jews excluded from military service</p>	<p>1935 Law for 'The Protection of German Blood and German Honour' forbade mixed marriages</p>	<p>September 1935 - The Nuremberg Laws are passed. No Jews allowed to be German citizens.</p>	<p>1936 Jews forbidden to use the German greeting 'Heil Hitler'</p>
<p>Summer 1936 - The Olympics are held in Berlin. Anti-Semitic actions are stopped for the time being.</p>	<p>9-10 November 1938 - A night of violence against Jews across Germany. Thousands of Jewish shops and synagogues are vandalised or burnt to the ground. KRISTALLNACHT</p>	<p>November 1938 - Jews are no longer allowed to own businesses</p>	<p>November 1938 - Jews are dismissed from German schools</p>	<p>1938 - Jews excluded from cinema, theatre, concerts, exhibitions, beaches and holiday resorts</p>	<p>1938 Jews' passports stamped with a red letter 'J'. Some have passports removed to prevent them leaving the country.</p>
<p>October 1939 - Poland invaded by Germany. Polish Jews have to wear the yellow 'Star of David' to identify them.</p>	<p>1939 - All Jews lose their jobs, including Jewish doctors</p>	<p>1941 Jews forbidden to keep dogs, cats and birds</p>	<p>1941 Jews forbidden to leave the country</p>	<p>20th JANUARY 1942 WANNSEE CONFERENCE AND THE "FINAL SOLUTION"</p>	<p>COLOUR CODE THE BLOCKS TO SHOW</p> <p>Social restriction</p> <p>Political Restriction</p> <p>Economic restriction</p>

