

# Knowledge Organiser: Living Under Nazi Rule 1933-1945: Topic 1 Democracy to dictatorship

## The path to dictatorship



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### KEY PEOPLE

Adolf Hitler	Head of the Nazi Party Dictator of Germany 1933-1945
Joseph Goebbels	In charge of Nazi propaganda.
Ernst Röhm	Leader of the SA. Murdered during the Night of the Long Knives.
Hermann Göring	Formed the Gestapo and head of the German police from 1933.
Heinrich Himmler	Leader the SS.
Rudolph Hess	Deputy Leader of the Nazi Party.
Wilhelm Frick	Nazi leader who was made Minister of the Interior in 1933.
Marunus Van der Lubbe	Communist who was accused and executed for starting the Reichstag Fire.
President Hindenburg	President of the Weimar Republic until his death in 1934.
General Blomberg	Head of the Reichswehr (German army)
Franz von Papen	Vice-Chancellor – not a member of the Nazi Party.

### KEY TERMS

Anti-Semitic	Being hostile or prejudiced towards Jews.
Boycott	To avoid or refuse to have anything to do with a person or business.
Chancellor	The term used in Germany for the leader of the government.
Communist	People who believe wealth should be shared and owned by the community.
Concentration camp	A place where a government forces its enemies to live.
Constitution	The rules of how a government should work.
Democracy	A system where all adults vote to choose those who rule the country.
Deputies	Members of the German Reichstag, like members of Parliament in Britain.
Dictator	A person with complete power.
Gleichshaltung	The Nazi name for the control of German society.
Lebensraum	The Nazi policy of taking land from other countries to gain extra 'living space'.
Nazi	A member of the National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi Party).
Propaganda	The spreading of a one-sided message, as widely as possible.
Reichstag	The German Parliament building.
SA (Sturmabteilung)	The private army of the Nazis. Also known as Brownshirts.
SS (Schutzstaffel)	Served a Hitler's bodyguard and were responsible for running the Nazi machinery of terror. Also known as the Blackshirts.
Treaty of Versailles	The peace treaty (agreement) that ended WWI.
Weimar Government	The democratic government that ran Germany between 1918-1933.

### TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS

<b>30<sup>th</sup> Jan 1933</b> Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany	<b>27<sup>th</sup> Feb 1933</b> The Reichstag Fire	<b>28<sup>th</sup> Feb 1933</b> The Reichstag Fire Decree	<b>5<sup>th</sup> Mar 1933</b> Elections	<b>25<sup>th</sup> Mar 1933</b> The Enabling Act	<b>Mar 1933</b> The first concentration camp at Dachau established	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Apr 1933</b> Day long boycott of all Jewish businesses	<b>7<sup>th</sup> Apr 1933</b> The Civil Service Act	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> May 1933</b> Offices of trade unions raided	<b>10<sup>th</sup> May 1933</b> Book burnings in university cities across Germany.	<b>21 Jun 1933</b> Social Democrat Party was banned	<b>Jun 1933</b> The Köpenick Week of Blood	<b>Jan 1934</b> The Act for Reconstruction of the State	<b>Apr 1934</b> Act to set up the People's Court	<b>Jun 1934</b> The Night of Long Knives	<b>1 Aug 1934</b> The Act concerning the Head of State	<b>2 Aug 1934</b> President Hindenburg died Hitler was now Führer of Germany
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