

Knowledge Organiser: Living Under Nazi Rule 1933-1945: Topic 2 Control & opposition 1933-39

Control	Opposition	KEY INDIVIDUALS		KEY GROUPS	
 	  	Joseph Goebbels	In charge of the Ministry of Propaganda from 1933.	Young Communists	Continued to meet and resist the Nazis.
		Heinrich Himmler	Leader of the SS Chief of all German Police	Edelweiss Pirates	Youth group formed in 1938, resisted Nazi rule.
		Reinhard Heydrich	Leader of the SD Head of the Gestapo Deputy Chief of the German Police	Gestapo	The Nazi secret police
		Theodor Eicke	Senior SS member who was appointed to run the concentration camp at Dachau: Created the 'Death's Head Unit.'	Social Democrats	Political party before the Nazi dictatorship - some tried to form resistance groups
		Emil Nolde	Artist who defied the Nazis and continued to paint in secret.	SD (Sicherheitsdienst)	The Nazi Secret Service: the eyes and ears of the SS.
		Leni Riefenstahl	Filmed the Nazi propaganda film <i>Triumph of the Will</i>	SS (Schutzstaffel)	Became the Nazis armed force. Hitler relied on the SS to remove his enemies and run the concentration camps.
		George Esler	Communist who attempted to kill Hitler.	Swing Kids	Youth group that refused to conform to the Nazi ideal – many were arrested and sent to concentration camps.
		Martin Niemöller	Protestant pastor and leading critic of the Nazis	KEY TERMS	
		Paul Schneider	Priest who opposed the Nazis. First priest to be murdered by the Nazis	Block Leaders	Gestapo informers, got to know and reported on 40-60 residences in their local area.
		Cardinal Galen	Catholic bishop who criticised the Nazis	Concentration camps	The Nazis sent political opponents and other they persecuted such as the work shy, religious opponents and Jews.
		Concordat	An agreement between the Nazis and Pope Pius XI.		
		Death Head Units	SS members who guarded and ran the concentration camps.		
		Der Stürmer (The Stormer)	Nazi propaganda newspaper: violently anti-Semitic.		
		Nuremburg Rally	Annual Nazi Party rally, held every year in Nuremburg.		
		People's Receivers	The Nazis produced, cheap radio.		

TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS

1932 Heydrich became leader of the SD	1933 Nazis took over the German justice system	1933 Concordat between the Nazis and Catholic Church	1934 Heydrich became head of the Gestapo	By 1934 All radio controlled by the Ministry of Propaganda	1934 Nuremburg Rally filmed in - <i>Triumph of the Will</i>	1934 Reich Cinema Law	1936 Himmler became Chief of all German Police	1936 August Landmesser photographed refusing to give the Hitlergrüsse	1936 Berlin Olympics	1937 Himmler declared that guards in concentration camps could not be sent to jail for their actions.	1937 Paul Schneider banned Nazis from his church	1937 The 'Degenerate' Art exhibition	1939 The Nazis owned 2/3s of all newspapers	By 1939 70% of Germans had a radio in their home	1939 George Esler attempted to kill Hitler	1939 Paul Schneider was murdered by lethal injection
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