## THE RISE OF THE NAZIS AND THE NAZI STATE

## DOMINOES TEST

CUT UP THE ATTACHED 'DOMINOES'. THE 'START' DOMINO BEGINS. PLACE THE CORRECT SENTENCE ENDING TO THE DOMINO BEFORE. WHEN YOU HAVE REPEATED THIS SEVERAL TIMES, TRY THIS SELF-TEST:

	TIMES, TRY THIS SELF-TEST:
*	When was Hitler appointed as Chancellor?
*	Who appointed Hitler as Chancellor?
*	Who would be the Vice Chancellor in Hitler's coalition government in January 1933?
<b>*</b>	How did the President and Vice Chancellor believe they could use Hitler?
*	What happened on the 27 <sup>th</sup> February 1933?
<b>*</b>	How did Hitler increase his power on 28 <sup>th</sup> February 1933?
<b>*</b>	What happened in the election of 5 March 1933?
<b>*</b>	How did Hitler use the Enabling Act (24 <sup>th</sup> March 1933)?
<b>*</b>	What did the Nazis burn in May 1933?
*	Who was 'purged'in June 1933? Why and with what results?

*	Who died in August 1934 and what did this lead to?
*	What Nazi agencies did Hitler use to extend Nazi police control?
*	Where was the first concentration camp?
*	What racial laws were implemented in 1935? What did they enforce?
*	What happened on 9 <sup>th</sup> November 1938?
*	Give 3 methods of Nazi propaganda.
*	How did the Nazis indoctrinate Germany's youth in schooling?
<b>*</b>	How did the Nazis organize the leisure of Germany's youth?
*	What aims did the Nazis have for German women?
*	How did the Nazis carry out an 'economic miracle'?
*	How were German workers affected by Nazi policies?
*	How and why did German people oppose the Nazis?

Start	January 1933.
Hitler became Chancellor in	He was appointed by
President Hindenburg.	control Hitler.
Hindenburg and von Papen thought they could	Before 1933, Hitler had taken advantage of the effects of the
Depression to increase his popularity.	Reichstag Fire.
In February 1933 Hitler's power was strengthened by the	After the fire, the Nazis banned the
Communist Party.	Social Democrats, the trade unions and then all other political parties.
Later in 1933 following the Enabling Act, they also banned the	In May 1933, in Berlin, the SA organised book
burnings.	'Night of the Long Knives' in June 1934.
Hitler then turned on the SA, who were purged in the	In August 1934 Hindenburg died, and Hitler made himself

Fuehrer.	the SS and the Gestapo.
Hitler's wishes were now enforced by	People who disagreed with Hitler were sent to concentration camps such as
Dachau.	Nuremberg Laws of 1935.
Jewish people were persecuted by laws such as the	A night of violence against Jewish people on 9 <sup>th</sup> November 1938 was known as
Kristallnacht.	Joseph Goebbels.
Nazi propaganda was organised by	One method of propaganda was the annual rallies held at
	swastika.
Nuremberg.  The Nazi symbol was called the	Goebbels wanted all families to listen to Nazi radio broadcasts.  The cheap radios he produced were called
'Peoples' Receivers'.	PE and racial science.
The school curriculum emphasised	The Nazi's idea of a perfect race of people was the

Aryan race.	Hitler Youth.
Boys aged 14 to 18 were expected to join the	Girls aged 14 to 18 were expected to join the
League of German Girls.	sports, parades and camps.
The youth groups organised	Women were expected to build their lives around the
'three K's' - kitchen, children and church.	unemployment.
Many people were happy because Hitler ended	Jobs were created in
public works and in the armed forces.	subsidised holidays and loans for Volkswagen cars.
The KDF gave workers benefits such as	Trade unions were replaced by the
German Labour Front.	control workers.
The German Labour Front was used to	Life was very strict, and only a few people dared to

oppose the Nazis.

Most of the opponents were arrested, and Nazi rule lasted until

Germany surrendered in World War Two.