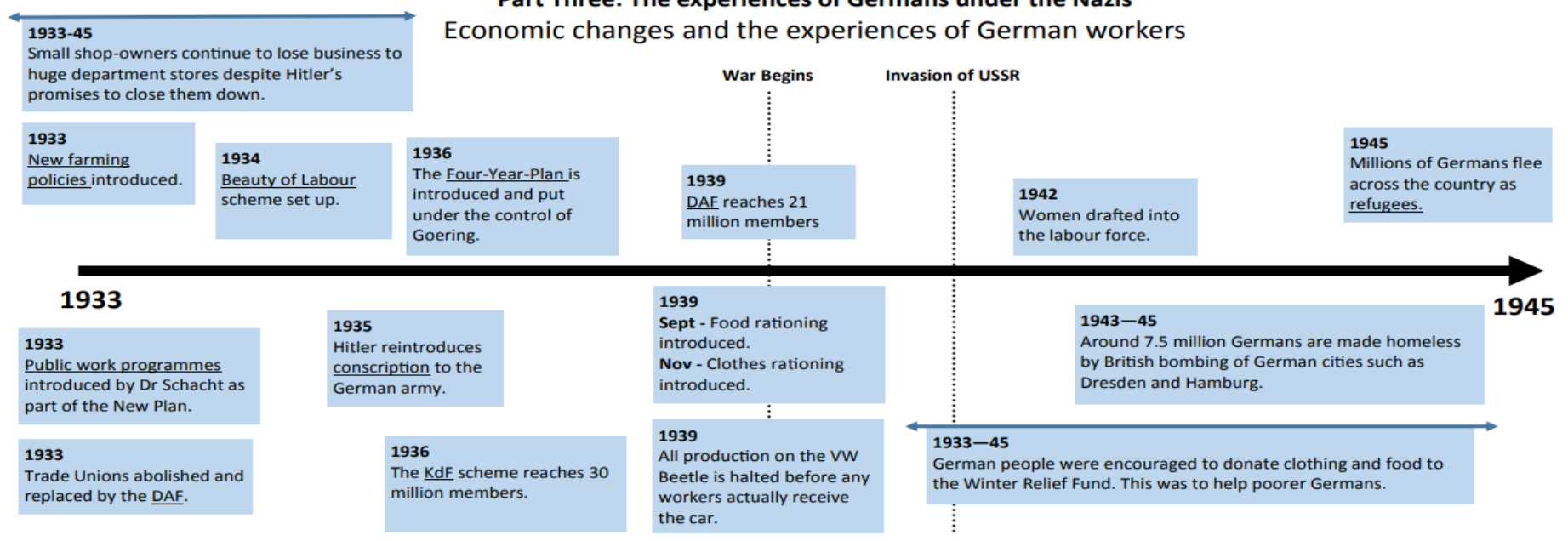


Part Three: The experiences of Germans under the Nazis

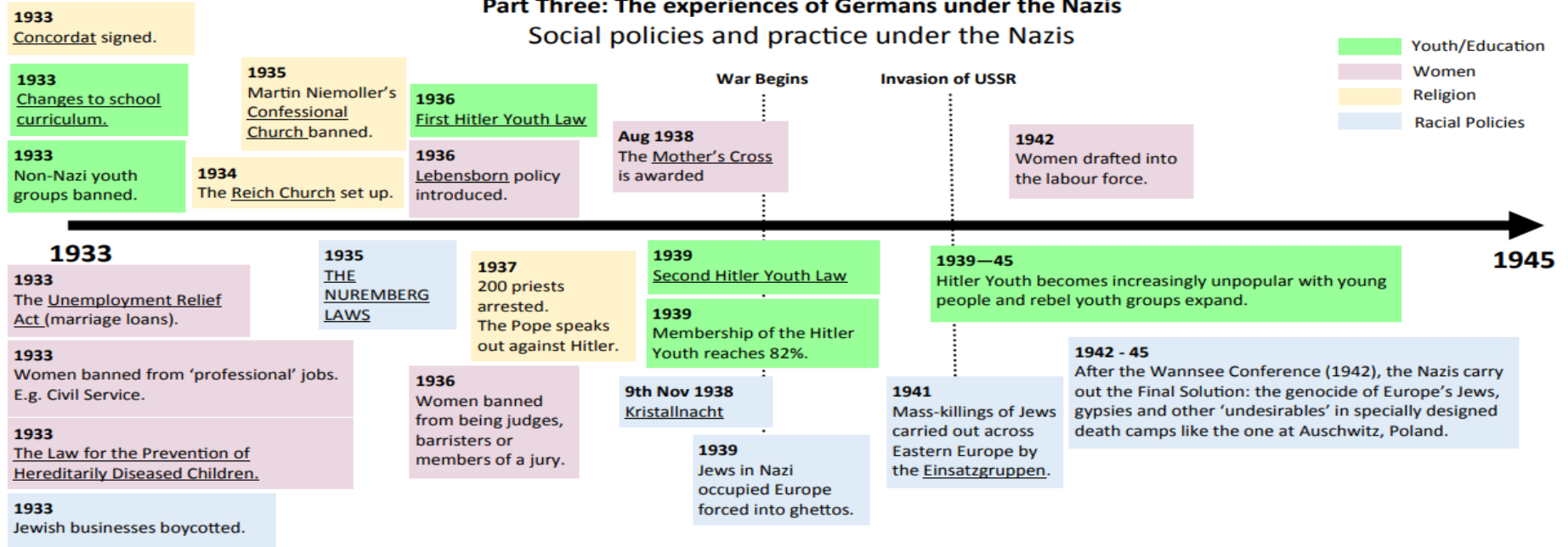
Economic changes and the experiences of German workers



1933	Public Work Programmes	Huge projects, such as building new motorways, railways and houses. These were designed to boost employment and show ordinary Germans how well the economy was recovering.
1933	New Farming Policies	The Reich Food Estate was set up to guarantee farmers a fair price for their produce and the Reich Entailed Farm Law protected farmers from having their land seized by the banks if they could not repay loans or mortgages. Unfortunately, this put banks off lending money to farmers so more and more of them chose to move to towns for industrial jobs.
1933	DAF (German Labour Front)	The organisation that replaced the banned trade unions. Kept very strict control of workers by making it illegal to go on strike. The DAF kept prices low so that it did not have to increase the wages paid to workers but many of them still felt badly underpaid.
1934	Beauty of Labour	A scheme that aimed to improve working conditions in factories by introducing low-cost canteens and washing facilities.
1935	Conscription	A law that meant men of a certain age had to sign up for military service unless they worked in professions that couldn't be spared (e.g. doctors).
1936	Four Year Plan	Hitler's plan to ensure Germany was ready for war. The aim was to make the economy self-sufficient (an autarky) so that it did not rely on imports.
1936	KdF (Strength through Joy)	A scheme that provided incentives for German workers, such as discounted holidays and VW Beetles (although no one actually received one of these).
1945	Refugees	German people who had either been made homeless by the bombing or were fleeing the advancing Russian armies in the east. Over half a million died crossing the country.

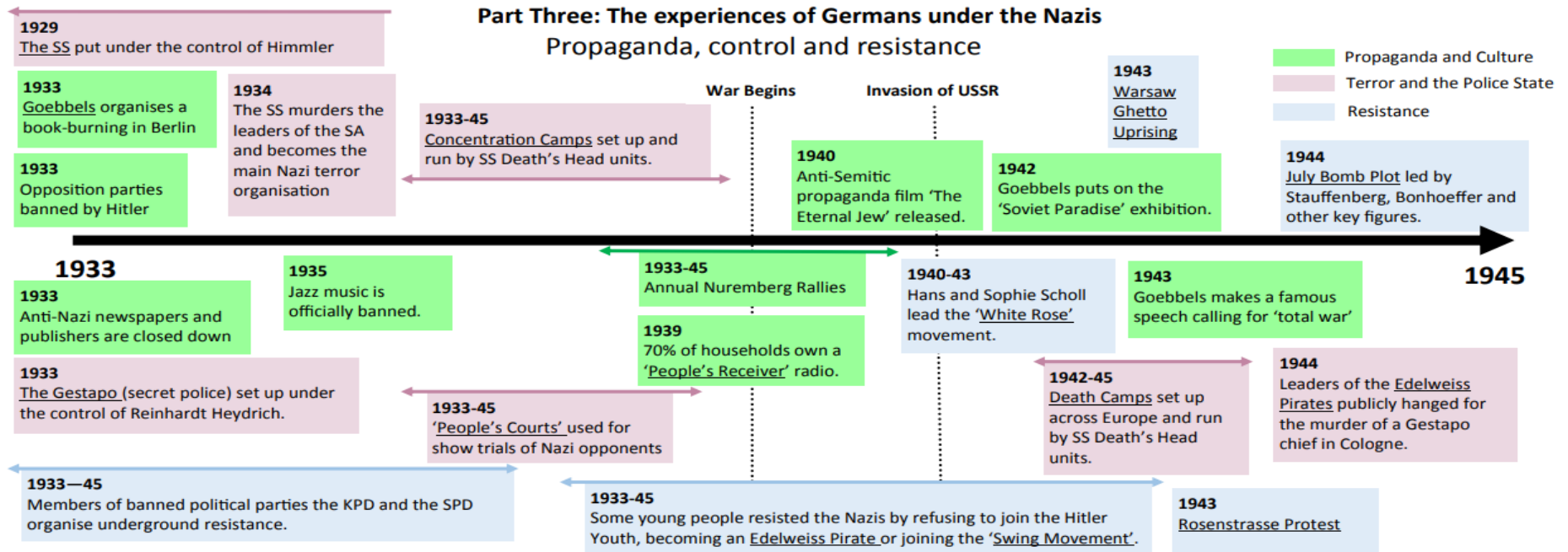
Part Three: The experiences of Germans under the Nazis

Social policies and practice under the Nazis



1933	Concordat	An agreement between Hitler and the Pope not to interfere in one another's business.
1933	Changes to school curriculum	School children were now to spend more time learning about the Nazi version of German history and doing physical education. Girls would study domestic skills, like cooking and cleaning. Children would be taught about the 'racial inferiority' of Jews.
1933	Unemployment Relief Act	Couples who married could receive a loan of 1000 RM if the woman agreed to leave her job. If they produced 4 children or more, they did not have to repay the loan.
1933	Law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Children	A law that permitted the sterilisation of women who had hereditary diseases.
1934	Reich Church	A Nazi run organisation that put all the different Protestant groups in Germany under the control of the Party.
1935	Confessional Church	A Protestant church set up by Pastor Martin Niemoller. The Church was designed to be free from Nazi ideas and control.
1935	The Nuremberg Laws	A set of laws concerning racial purity. The laws banned marriages between Jews and Non-Jews.
1936	First Hitler Youth Law	The Nazis gave the Hitler Youth the same legal status as parents and schools.
1938	The Mother's Cross	An award for mothers who had given birth to 4 or more children.
1938	Kristallnacht	A night of organised terror and violence against the Jewish communities of Germany, supposedly in retaliation for the assassination of a Nazi official by a Jewish assassin. Kick-started violent persecution.
1941	Einsatzgruppen	A branch of the SS responsible for rounding up Jews and shooting them into mass graves. This was the beginning of the genocide of Europe's Jews.

Part Three: The experiences of Germans under the Nazis Propaganda, control and resistance



1929	The SS	The 'Schutzstaffel' or 'Private Bodyguard'. The fanatical organisation used by the Nazis to carry out the persecution of Nazi opponents. Led by Heinrich Himmler. 50,000 members by 1934.
1933-45	The Gestapo	Secret police used by the Nazis to spy on and arrest potential enemies of the Nazis. Heydrich made the German people believe that members of the Gestapo were everywhere, leading to huge paranoia.
1933-45	Joseph Goebbels	Minister for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment. Hitler's right-hand man and the minister who controlled every aspect of German culture from 1933 to 1945.
1933-45	The People's Courts	Nazi-controlled courts under the control of Himmler and the SS. Defendants would be given a 'show trial' then found guilty and usually executed.
1933-45	Concentration Camps	Prison camps set up in rural areas and on the outskirts of towns for so-called 'enemies' of the Nazis. Some examples of concentration camps are Dachau, Oranienburg and Sachsenhausen.
1933-45	Edelweiss Pirates	A nickname for gangs of young people who refused to join the Hitler Youth or follow Nazi expectations. They would often smoke, play American music and sometimes commit violent acts against Nazis.
1933-45	The Swing Movement	A youth movement that involved attending illegal 'swing' music clubs, particularly in big cities. Became more popular during the war as people gradually turned against the Nazis.
1939	The 'People's Receiver'	A mass-produced radio sold cheaply by the Nazis to ensure their radio propaganda reached as many households as possible. Non-Nazi radio broadcasts were forbidden.
1940-43	The White Rose Movement	A resistance movement run by Munich University students including Hans and Sophie Scholl. They distributed anti-Nazi leaflets and held secret meetings. Hans and Sophie were executed in 1943.
1942-45	Death Camps	Camps set up with the sole purpose of killing as many Jews and other 'unwanted' people as possible. Most of these were located in Poland and Eastern Europe. Auschwitz was the most famous death camp.
1943	Warsaw Ghetto Uprising	An attempt by the Jewish inhabitants of a Polish ghetto to fight back against the Nazis. Ended with the mass murder of all those involved and many more.
1943	Rosenstrasse Protest	A protest by the non-Jewish wives of Jewish men who had been arrested. Goebbels ordered the husbands to be released in order to avoid a scandal that could damage the party's popularity even further.
1944	The July Bomb Plot	An attempt by Colonel Von Stauffenberg to assassinate Hitler. The plot was supported by senior members of the army, as well Protestant Pastor and German spy Dietrich Bonhoeffer.

