

Box 1: Impact of limited war, 1939-42

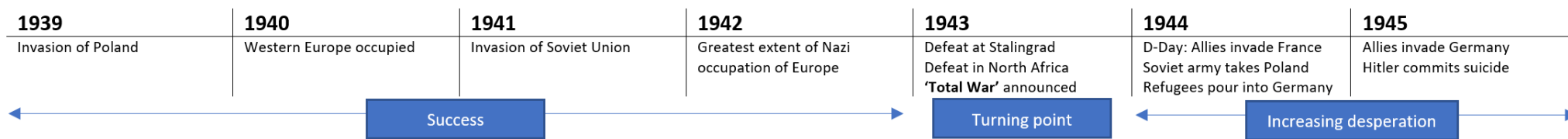
Limited war	A war that only involves the <b>military</b> , not the whole of <b>society</b>
War economy	<b>Economy</b> set up to prioritise war needs: 1941 – 55% of <b>workforce</b> in war-related work + shortage of food and <b>consumer goods</b>
Rationing	Introduced for most foods, clothing, shoes and coal – extra food for <b>workers</b> and <b>pregnant women</b> (40% ate more than before war)
‘Ersatz’ products	<b>Artificial</b> products introduced as <b>imports</b> not possible – <b>synthetic</b> coffee, butter and soap
Air-raid shelters	Built for safety when British began <b>bombing</b> German cities in 1940
Luxury goods	<b>Conquest</b> of western Europe led to more <b>imports</b> of <b>luxury goods</b>

Box 2: Impact of war on women and families

<b>KLV programme</b>	Plan for <b>evacuation</b> of children from cities – <b>not compulsory</b> + not popular as some sent to Hitler Youth <b>indoctrination</b> camps
<b>Albert Speer</b>	Minister for <b>war production</b> – wanted women to work (Hitler disagreed)
<b>Women in work</b>	A 1941 – of 30 million <b>working-age</b> women, only 1.5 million were in work
<b>Domestic challenges</b>	Hot water only on weekends + long <b>queues</b> for <b>rations</b> – led to exhaustion and depression
<b>BDM support</b>	Hitler Youth for girls (BDM) – supported in <b>agriculture</b> , <b>nursing</b> and operating <b>searchlights</b>

Box 3: Opposition during war

<b>Cardinal Galen</b>	<b>Catholic</b> leader – spoke out against Nazi murder of <b>physically and mentally handicapped</b> people – Nazis ended killings
<b>Dietrich Bonhoeffer</b>	<b>Protestant pastor</b> who helped organise escape of Jews in Germany to Switzerland – died in concentration camp
<b>The White Rose</b>	<b>University</b> students who dropped <b>leaflets</b> encouraging Germans to end support for the Nazis – Hans and Sophie Scholl executed
<b>Otto and Elise Hampel</b>	Dropped over 200 anti-Nazi <b>postcards</b> in stairwells and post boxes – caught and executed
<b>Passive resistance</b>	<b>Non-violent</b> resistance by ordinary people increased during war, eg. anti-Nazi jokes, not giving <b>Hitler greeting</b>
<b>July 1944 bomb plot</b>	Led by <b>Colonel Claus von Staffenberg</b> - nearly succeeded – resulted in 8,000 arrests, 5,000 killed



Box 4: Impact of Total War in 1943	
Total War	Announced by Goebbels in Feb. 1943 – war now involved the whole of society
Closures and restrictions	All non-essential businesses closed; professional sport ended; hair-dying and perming banned
Severe shortages	Clothes production and rationing stopped; exchange centres replaced shops
Mobilisation of women	3 million women instructed to work – only 1 million turned up – some avoided by getting pregnant
HJ combat	Hitler Youth (HJ) involved in fighting – operating anti-aircraft guns
Bombing raids	USA and Britain began day and night bombing raids – July 1943: half of Hamburg destroyed
Propaganda	Huge increase organised by Goebbels – new posters and films

Box 5: Germany in defeat, 1944-45	
Volkssturm	All males 16-60 not already in military had to join – no training or uniforms + old weapons
Foreign labour	Forced labour from Nazi-occupied countries the only way to keep factories running – 7.5 million foreign workers in Germany
Dresden	Allied bombing led to a firestorm in the streets of the city – 25,000 killed
Black market	Rationing collapsed and food was only available illegally on the black market – starvation by 1945
HJ fanaticism	Boys as young as 12 fought against Russian tanks in the streets