

## GCSE HISTORY – Living under Nazi Rule – 2. Propaganda and Terror

7. Key Terms	
Propaganda	<b>Propaganda</b> is the action of persuading a person to believe an idea or ideology through posters/radio/speeches etc.
Terror	<b>Frightening</b> people into cooperating.

8. SS	
Heinrich Himmler	<b>Head of the SS and Chief of German Police</b>
Black uniforms	The SS wore <b>black uniforms</b>
Powers	The <b>SS</b> had the power to <b>imprison people</b> , search <b>houses</b> and confiscate <b>property</b> .

9. Gestapo	
What?	The <b>Gestapo</b> would arrest and interrogate people to get information out of them.
Feared	The Gestapo were <b>deeply feared</b> as they were brutal in their interrogation.

10. SD	
Reinhard Heydrich	Head of the SD was <b>Reinhard Heydrich</b> .
What?	The SD were the <b>secret service</b> . They would investigate potential dangers to the Nazis and pass this information to the <b>Gestapo</b> .
The Police	Ordinary police continued with their duties but Nazis were placed in leadership positions.
Judges and courts	Judges swore an <b>oath of loyalty</b> to the Nazis. This made a <b>fair trial</b> very unlikely.
Concentration Camps	The Nazis set up over <b>70 camps</b> in 1933. They were used to control <b>political opponents</b> and remove them from society.

11. Goebbels and propaganda	
Joseph Goebbels	Head of <b>Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda</b> .
Aim	To spread the Nazi <b>message</b> and crush <b>opposing views</b> .
Newspapers	<b>Der Sturmer</b> was the <b>official Nazi newspaper</b> . The <b>Editors Law</b> meant that Goebbels controlled what could and could not be printed.
Radio	All <b>radio stations</b> were brought under the control of the Nazis.
People's Receiver	The Nazis sold the <b>People's Receiver</b> very cheaply to spread their message.
Rallies	Large gatherings to emphasise and celebrate the <b>strength</b> of the Nazi movement.
Film	The Nazis used film to spread their message such as ' <b>Triumph of the Will</b> '.
Posters	Posters were put up around towns in Germany to convey clear Nazi <b>messages</b> and <b>ideals</b> .

12. Opposition to the Nazis	
Left-wing opposition	The <b>Social Democrats</b> and the <b>Communists</b> opposed each other, and so could not combine to threaten the Nazis.

The Churches	Religious groups were the largest non-Nazi group in Germany. Hitler tried to control the Catholic churches.
Paul Schneider	On <b>2<sup>nd</sup> August 1934</b> President Hindenburg died. This meant that Hitler combined the role of <b>Chancellor</b> and <b>President</b> to make himself the Fuhrer. This meant he was the <b>supreme leader</b> of Germany.
Cardinal Galen	He <b>very publicly</b> opposed the Nazis with his <b>church sermons</b> , however he was <b>too high profile to arrest</b> .
Concordat	In 1933, this was an agreement between the Nazis and the Catholic church to leave each other alone.
Paul Schneider	First priest to be murdered by the Nazis in 1939. He opposed their racial policies and banned Nazis from his church services.

13. Youth Groups	
Young Communists	They were <b>banned</b> but continued to <b>meet in secret</b> . They disguised their meetings as <b>hikes</b> in the countryside.
Christians	In 1933, there were <b>2.5m Christian youth organisations</b> . They were banned as Nazis only wanted children to be part of the Hitler Youth. Many continued to <b>meet in secret</b> .
Swing Kids	<b>Swing Kids</b> came together to listen to <b>jazz</b> and to <b>dance</b> . This music was associated with America and so the <b>Nazis opposed</b> it. They wore American style clothing which was against all <b>Nazi ideals</b> .
Edelweiss Pirates	Formed in <b>1938</b> , they <b>organised camps</b> and sang anti-Nazi songs in the <b>countryside</b> . Some <b>painted slogans</b> onto walls.
Nationwide resistance?	There was <b>no nationwide youth resistance</b> to the Nazis. It happened in small groups.