

GCSE HISTORY – Living under Nazi Rule – 1. Dictatorship

1. Early Years of the Nazis	
Adolf Hitler	Became the leader of the Nazi party in 1920.
Munich Putsch	In 1923 the Nazis tried to take power by violence . It failed.
Mein Kampf	A book written by Hitler outlining his ideology .

2. January 1933	
Democracy	A system of government in which people choose their rulers by voting for them in elections
Dictator	A ruler who has complete power in a country
Constitution	The rules for how a country is governed
Becoming Chancellor	Hitler became Chancellor in January 1. He was chosen due to being the leader of the largest party.
Reichstag	The German parliament who were elected democratically

3. Reichstag Fire	
Communism	A political belief that all people are equal and that workers should control the means of producing things so wealth is shared equally
Communist	A supporter of communism
Reichstag Fire	On 27 th February 1933 the Reichstag building was set on fire.
Marinus Van der Lubbe	A Communist who was arrested and charged with setting the Reichstag on fire.
Consequence 1:	Van Der Lubbe was sentenced to death
Consequence 2:	Article 48 was used which gave Hitler ' emergency powers '.
Consequence 3:	Over 4000 Communists were arrested and put into camps.
Consequence 4:	Propaganda was used to persuade the German people that such harsh measures were necessary .

4. Ending Democracy	
March 1933 Election	Nazis called an election and used the SA to intimidate voters. They gained 44% of the vote.
Enabling Act	Hitler proposed the Enabling Act to the Reichstag. The Reichstag voted for the Enabling Act which ended democracy in Germany. Hitler had legally made himself a dictator. It gave all power to Hitler.

5. Gleichschaltung	
Gleichschaltung	Bringing Germany into line.
Civil Service Act	Removed any political opponents from the Civil Service.
Jewish Boycott	1 st April 1933 was a boycott of Jewish businesses.
Book burning	Any books that that Nazis did not agree with were burnt .
Terror	Terror was used to frighten and imprison opponents.
People's Court	Used to sentence people accused of political offences.

Removal of trade unions	Nazis arrested all trade union leaders and created their own workers organization called the German Labour Front. This acted to control workers rather than campaign for their rights.
Act to Ban New Parties	Passed on 14th July 1933 , it made Germany a single-party state. Any other political parties were illegal.

6. Total Power	
Night of the Long Knives	30th June 1934 the SA leader Ernst Rohm and other political leaders were arrested and killed. This removed the power of the SA, and gave complete power to Hitler and the army.
Ernst Rohm	Before the Night of the Long Knives, Rohm was accused of challenging Hitler . He was a threat to Hitler as he controlled the SA.
Death of President Hindenburg	On 2nd August 1934 President Hindenburg died. This meant that Hitler combined the role of Chancellor and President to make himself the Fuhrer. This meant he was the supreme leader of Germany.
Fuhrer	Tour of the country taken by Elizabeth.
Accession Day	A festival celebrating the day Elizabeth came to the throne.
Examples of Elizabethan Censorship:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elizabeth always saw plans for the progresses in advance and removed things she did not like. - There were never more than 60 printing presses, so Elizabeth controlled who could print. - Elizabeth shut down theatres in 1597 when a play appeared to mock her. - The Privy Council tried to limit what was painted of Elizabeth. - You had to have a license to be a church preacher.