**Lesson 8**

**Title: What were the key ideas of Nazism in Germany and how did the Nazis gain complete power by 1934?**

**Starter: Around your picture of Adolf Hitler write down everything you think you know about him.**

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**Key words**: **Fascism** is a way of ruling that promotes total control of the people.

**Activity 1: read the information on the key features of Nazism and fill in the gaps:**

**\*gender roles, \*traditional, \*rural, \*Aryans, \*strong, \*strong leader, \*Jews**

**Mein Kampf**During 9 months in prison, Hitler recorded his thought and ideas in a book called Mein Kampf. The Nazi Government of the 1930s developed along the lines of the ideology that Hitler described in his book.

**1) Anti-Semitism:** He believed that the German Race ( \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) were destined to rule the world & that there was a Jewish conspiracy in which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sought to undermine Germany, through intermarriage & by gaining control of the political system & economy.

**2) Nationalism:** He wanted Germany to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again, by reversing the Treaty of Versailles. He also argued that Germany need to take over neighbouring land.

**3) Socialism:** He wanted money from industry and land to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the benefit of working people, instead of rich landowners and wealthy industrialists

**4)Totalitarianism:** He believed that democracy was weak and that a system with one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was needed.

**5) Traditional values**: strong family values, with clear  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a strong work ethic, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arts & culture and Christian mortality)

**Activity 1: Watch the video on the definition of fascism and fill in the gaps below:** [**https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks3-fascism/zknfy9q**](https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks3-fascism/zknfy9q)

**\*World \*One \*power \* violence \*Nazi \*crisis**

1. A fascist state is usually ruled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party led by a dictator, who seizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forcefully or achieves power by eroding democratic institutions.
2. In many fascist regimes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and oppression are used to crack down on opposition.
3. But, the most notorious fascist regime of the 20th century, was in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Germany led by Adolf Hitler.
4. The Nazi Party's success was due in part to the German people's resentment of the terms imposed on them after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ War One in the Treaty of Versailles, and to the economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the time.

**Activity 2: Watch the video on the rise of Hitler and answer the questions below:** <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3bp82p/revision/1>:

1. When did Hitler become the leader of the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) – or Nazis for short?
2. What did Hitler attempt to do in 1923?
3. What did Hitler do while he was in jail?
4. True/ False Hitler realised he would have to try to take control democratically
5. True/ False The Government dealt with the economic crisis really well
6. True/ False Von Papen and Hindenburg could not control Hitler
7. True/ False Hitler used his new powers to imprison opponents without trial

**Activity 3: read the information of how the Nazis gained power in Germany. Highlight information on: \*economic \*political causes.**

**Ext: Which do think was the most important factor in helping the Nazis gain power?**

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| **How did the Nazis gain power in Germany 1933** | **Economic/ political** |
| In February 1923 there was an economic crisis. The government printed more & more money until it was worthless. It was called hyperinflation.  |  |
| In March 1923 Because Germany couldn’t pay France their reparations the French invaded parts of Germany and took goods instead. The small German army couldn’t stop them. |  |
| November 1923 Germans were angry that the government wasn’t trying to do anything to stop hyper-inflation or get the French out. Hitler decided to stage a ‘putsch’ in Munich, and he, the Nazis and the SA tried to overthrow the government. But he and others were shot and imprisoned instead.  |  |
| 1924-1925 Hitler was sent to prison for trying to overthrow the German government. This got him a lot of press coverage, especially when he decided to write a book about his thoughts, ‘Mein Kampf’.  |  |
| 1927 The Nazis hold their first massive political rally, the Nuremburg Rally, to attract people to their cause.  |  |
| 1929 The Great Depression: USA ask for their money back from Germany, who then can’t afford to pay France. France invades the country again and unemployment in Germany reaches 4 million.  |  |
| Jan. 1933 The Nazi Party becomes the largest political party in Germany and President Hindenburg is forced to make Hitler Chancellor (similar to a deputy-prime minister) |  |
| Feb. 1933 the government building is set on fire and the Nazis point the finger at the Communist party. Hitler creates the ‘Enabling Law’ which allows him to make up laws in ‘an emergency’. He bans other political parties.  |  |
| April. 1933. Hitler creates the Gestapo, a secret police to do his bidding and capture political enemies. He sets up the first concentration camp for them.  |  |
| 1934. President Hindenburg dies and Hitler decided to combine his role of Chancellor with that of the President. He renames himself as the ‘Fuhrer’ meaning ‘leader’ in German. |  |