****Golden knowledge: Life in Nazi Germany**

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| **Topic** | **Golden knowledge** | **Know it?** |
| **Reducing unemploym-ent** | In 1932 6.2 million Germans were unemployed (4 in every 10 workers). By 1939 officially 350,000 unemployed (Nazi statistic) |  |
| Creation of the RAD for men 18-25, military style camps, low pay, six months. |  |
| Public works schemes (funded by Nazi state) employed millions to build roads (autobahns), schools, hospitals and houses (spending increase each year during the 1930s) |  |
| Rearmament (building of weapons) and conscription were reintroduced in 1935 – created lots of jobs |  |
| Invisible unemployment (removing women, Jewish people and opposition from their jobs – never counted as unemployed and German men got these jobs) |  |
| **Control of the workforce** | Creation of DAF (German Labour Front) May 1933 under Nazi Robert Ley – replaced trade unions |  |
| DAF represented rights and issues of both employees and employers |  |
| DAF controlled working hours and wages (good working conditions because they wanted loyal workers) |  |
| Membership was voluntary but people couldn’t really get promoted or find a new job if they weren’t members |  |
| Within the DAF was the KDF which stood for The Strength through joy movement) |  |
| KDF gave free tickets to sporting events, theatre, museums. The organisation also organised reduced holidays, day trips and other activities all aimed at giving average German families opportunities they wouldn’t normally have access to. (to make them loyal) |  |
| The KDF also organised the Volkswagen scheme which gave average German the chance to buy their own car, scheme never delivered a signal car. |  |
| The Beauty of Work was a branch of the KDF and looked after daily working conditions e.g. lighting and better canteens |  |
| **Women in Nazi Germany** | Nazis wanted women to look like a traditional, Aryan, German woman. |  |
| Women’s role was to have children and look after the home |  |
| Women’s rights reversed under the Nazis (e.g. they had the vote under Weimar) |  |
| To encourage women to have families the Nazis introduced the Law for the encouragement of Marriage in 1933 – loan to married couples, less to pay back if they had children |  |
| Women with large families were given medals on 12 August (Hitler’s mother’s birthday) |  |
| Nazi propaganda encouraged men and women to see this as their role, information was shared on how to be the best mother e.g. pamphlets for young girls and radio broadcasts |  |
| Women were told to stick to the three Ks (Children, Kitchen and Church) |  |
| Women were encouraged to leave their jobs, sacked from important jobs in 1933, forced to leave when they got married/had children. But from late 1930s they were needed in the factories for the war effort – but this was largely unsuccessful, many women did not return to work |  |
| Lebensborn policy – donate a baby to the Fuhrer. |  |
| **Young people in Nazi Germany** | Young people were controlled by the Nazis in the hopes of making them loyal and obedient Nazis and led to the continuation of the Third Reich |  |
| Schools were controlled: textbooks changed, curriculum Nazified e.g. racial studies, girls and boys had different lessons, schools nazified, teacher had to be Nazis or sacked. (Mixed success some schools followed rules, evidence others didn’t) |  |
| Free time also controlled: Hitler Youth Movement, for boys and girls up to 18, after school and weekend, uniforms, military style but often fun (evidence suggests many enjoyed it), subtly indoctrinated young people. |  |
| Hitler Youth: 14-18 (boys) |  |
| League of German Maiden (14-18) |  |
| Compulsory by 1939 | **`** |
| **Nazi racial policy** | Nazi believed in a master race – the Ayran race – they called other races subhuman and inferior – particularly Jewish people |  |
| The Nazis were anti-Semitic (which means had a hatred of Jewish people) and persecuted them from 1933 onwards which ended in the mass genocide known as the Holocaust |  |
| The Nazis created propaganda to encourage anti-Semitism across the country |  |
| Some events included the Nuremberg Laws in 1935 (lost citizenships and forbade Germans from marrying Jews), boycotting of shops and Kristallnacht in 1938 (which was a night of violence across German cities – homes and synagogues destroyed, 20-30,000 Jewish people sent to camps and 100 killed. |  |
| **Control and propaganda** | German people were controlled in Germany by the Nazi Police State which included the Gestapo, SS, SD and if they were judged to be a threat could be sent to one of the concentration camps set up after May 1933 by the Nazis. Camps were run by the SS. |  |
| The peoples’ court was set up to try enemies of the state, lawyers had to belong to the Nazi party and Hitler could change any ruling and sentence he wanted to. |  |
| Propaganda was a key way the Nazis manipulated the German pubic. The Ministry for propaganda and enlightenment was run by Josef Goebbels. Newspapers, radio, cinema, books, art, music and poster were all controlled by the Nazis, censored and were given a pro-Nazi spin. |  |
| Book burning rallies were common. Nazi rallies were held across Germany, speeches were made, military processions were carried out and the Hitler Youth would parade and do performances. |  |