

Germany in Transition unit – quick fire revision quiz!

1933 - 1939: Life in Nazi Germany

Question	Answer	Correct 1 st go?	Correct 2 nd go?	Correct 3 rd go?
What was the RAD?	Scheme to provide men aged 18 – 25 years with a job for 6 months			
What types of work was included in job creation schemes?	Building roads, hospitals, schools, houses			
What is 'invisible unemployment'?	When the Nazis left groups of people out of unemployment figures to make them look better than they were			
Who was left out of unemployment figures?	Women, Jews, people in Concentration Camps, unmarried men who were in the RAD			
How did rearmament create jobs?	Boosted the military industry and created jobs in the army / navy through conscription and in ammunition factories			
What was the DAF?	Nazi equivalent of a trade union			
What was the KdF?	'Strength through Joy' – aimed to improve efficiency at work through providing leisure schemes / discounted trips and holidays – aim to enhance loyalty			
What were the 3Ks?	Kinde, Kirche, Küche – Children, church and kitchen = the 3 priorities of German women under Nazi rule			
What were Nazi women expected to look like?	Traditional dress and hair, no make-up. Blonde, heavy hipped, athletic			
What did the Law for the Encouragement of Marriage implement?	Loans for newly married couples – the amount they paid back depended on how many children they had (4 kids = no repayment)			
What were given out on Hitler's mum's birthday?	Medals for women with large families			
How did the divorce law change in 1938?	Divorce allowed if a man or woman could not have a child. Childless marriages were seen as worthless by the Nazis			
What were 'lebensborn'?	Scheme where un-married women could become pregnant by SS officers			
How did the Nazis change the curriculum in schools?	Changed existing subjects to have a Nazi focus – e.g. history to focus on 'evils' of Weimar Government Added new subjects to enforce Nazi ideas, e.g. Eugenics			

What did all teachers have to join to keep their jobs?	The Nazi Teachers' League			
What was the Hitler Youth?	Youth group focused on Nazi ideals and activities			
When did the Hitler Youth become compulsory?	1939			
What was the purpose of Nazi policies towards young people?	Promote loyalty / reduce potential for future opposition Encourage an informal network of informers (e.g. telling on parents) Prepare children for their future roles in Nazi Germany			
How did Hitler / the Nazis view Jews?	As 'sub-human' As inferior As a cause of problems in Germany (used as a scapegoat)			
What were the Nuremberg Laws of 1935?	Series of laws aimed at restricting the rights of Jews – e.g. took away citizenship, the right to vote and hold government office.			
What restrictions had been placed on Jews by 1938?	Examples include – had to carry ID cards, Jewish doctors / dentists / lawyers forbidden from working with Aryans, men to add 'Israel' to the first names, women to add 'Sarah', red letter J to be stamped on passports... etc....			
When was Kristallnacht?	9 th – 10 th November 1938			
What happened in the event of Kristallnacht?	Series of nation-wide attacks on Jewish property. Police did not intervene			
What was the Nazi view about Kristallnacht?	That it was a spontaneous uprising of German people, showing their disgust at Jews			
What did the Nazis claimed had triggered Kristallnacht?	The killing of an official in the German embassy in Paris – he was shot by a Polish Jew			
What was the aftermath of Kristallnacht?	Jews were not allowed to make insurance claims, Jewish communities were fined 1billion Reichsmarks for the damage caused, Jews could no longer own or manage businesses / employ people, Jewish children could not attend Aryan schools			
How did the persecution of Jews develop in 1939?	Plans in the Reich Office for Jewish Emigration began to be enforced, Jews were forced to surrender valuables, Jews evicted from homes and forced into ghettos, forced to hand in radio sets			

What was the SS?	Initially Hitler's bodyguard. After the Night of Long Knives they were responsible for removing opposition to Hitler. Ran Concentration Camps			
Who was the leader of the SS?	Heinrich Himmler			
What was the Gestapo?	Secret State Police, under control of the SS from 1936			
Who was the leader of the Gestapo?	Reinhard Heydrich			
What was the SD?	The intelligence body of the Nazi Party, aimed to discover actual and potential enemies of the Nazi Party			
Who was the leader of the SD?	Himmler, with Heydrich for day-to-day running			
When / where were concentration camps first established?	1933, in Dachau (near Munich)			
Who were concentration camps intended for?	Political, ideological and racial opponents of the Nazi Party			
When was the Peoples' Court established?	1934?			
What was the purpose of the Peoples' Court?	To try cases of treason			
How could Hitler intervene in the Peoples' Court?	He could alter sentences if he felt they were too lenient			
Who was in charge of Nazi propaganda?	Josef Goebbels			
What methods did Goebbels use to spread the Nazi message?	Short, simple messages, repeated over and over. Use of cinema, radio, rallies, posters and books			
What is censorship?	Controlling / editing information to promote a particular ideology / message			
What types of things were censored in Nazi Germany?	Newspapers, music, theatre, architecture, art			