

Put the following reasons for intolerance in Nazi Germany into rank order of importance by numbering them. Alternatively, cut them out and arrange them into a continuum of least important to most important.

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| <p>Power of the State</p> <p>Like fascism, Nazism stressed the subordination of the individual to the state. The belief in duty and sacrifice in pursuit of a common goal was crucial.</p> | <p>.....</p> |
| <p>Idea of the Master Race</p> <p>The belief in a superior ‘master race’ and that not everyone was equal meant that there was an intolerance of other ethnic groups such as Jews and Gypsies, who were considered inferior.</p> | <p>.....</p> |
| <p>Bismarck</p> <p>Bismarck, chancellor from 1871-90, had made the SPD illegal, and showed a history of intolerance towards those whom he considered a threat to the security of the state.</p> | <p>.....</p> |
| <p>Weakness of coalitions</p> <p>The system of government meant that coalitions were necessary to run Germany. However, these failed to work together and demonstrated the weaknesses of democracy.</p> | <p>.....</p> |
| <p>Fuhrerprinzip</p> <p>The idea that the Fuhrer, or Leader, was always right as he alone understood the needs of the German nation. The Fuhrer would bring the strong leadership needed to save Germany.</p> | <p>.....</p> |
| <p>Threatening ideologies</p> <p>Alternative ideologies like socialism and communism were considered evil because Nazis believed men were not equal, and that the nation state, not the international movement, was what mattered.</p> | <p>.....</p> |
| <p>Failed democracy</p> <p>Democratic Weimar Germany was associated with the Treaty of Versailles, economic crisis and uprisings. This showed that political freedom could create disaster.</p> | <p>.....</p> |

Further discussion

What links can you make between the reasons for intolerance?

Can you think of any more reasons for intolerance in Nazi Germany?