

### Teaching notes

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This is a whole class revision activity, which could be used as quick-fire starter or plenary to consolidate students' understanding of the key events of the period, and the effects of Nazi ideology on German society.

The chronology of events is copied onto cards, and each student should be given at least one card.

- Start reading the initial card, which ends with an unfinished sentence.
- Students should look at their card/s, and see who can complete the sentence. Their card will also end with an unfinished sentence. This sentence is then completed by the next student, and so on, until the chronology is finished.



<p>Start</p> <p>Hitler became Chancellor in</p>	<p>January 1933.</p> <p>He was appointed by</p>
<p>President Hindenburg.</p> <p>Hindenburg and von Papen thought they could</p>	<p>control Hitler.</p> <p>Before 1933, Hitler had taken advantage of the effects of the</p>
<p>Depression to increase his popularity.</p> <p>In February 1933 Hitler's power was strengthened by the</p>	<p>Reichstag Fire.</p> <p>After the fire, the Nazis banned the</p>
<p>Communist Party.</p> <p>Later in 1933 following the Enabling Act, they also banned the</p>	<p>Social Democrats, the trade unions and then all other political parties.</p> <p>In May 1933, in Berlin, the SA organised book</p>
<p>burnings.</p> <p>Hitler then turned on the SA, who were purged in the</p>	<p>'Night of the Long Knives' in June 1934.</p> <p>In August 1934 Hindenburg died, and Hitler made himself</p>
<p>Fuehrer.</p> <p>Hitler's wishes were now enforced by</p>	<p>the SS and the Gestapo.</p> <p>People who disagreed with Hitler were sent to concentration camps such as</p>



<p>Dachau.</p> <p>Jewish people were persecuted by laws such as the</p>	<p>Nuremberg Laws of 1935.</p> <p>A night of violence against Jewish people on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1938 was known as</p>
<p>Kristallnacht.</p> <p>Nazi propaganda was organised by</p>	<p>Joseph Goebbels.</p> <p>One method of propaganda was the annual rallies held at</p>
<p>Nuremberg.</p> <p>The Nazi symbol was called the</p>	<p>swastika.</p> <p>Goebbels wanted all families to listen to Nazi radio broadcasts. The cheap radios he produced were called</p>
<p>'Peoples' Receivers'.</p> <p>The school curriculum emphasised</p>	<p>PE and racial science.</p> <p>The Nazi's idea of a perfect race of people was the</p>
<p>Aryan race.</p> <p>Boys aged 14 to 18 were expected to join the</p>	<p>Hitler Youth.</p> <p>Girls aged 14 to 18 were expected to join the</p>
<p>League of German Girls.</p> <p>The youth groups organised</p>	<p>sports, parades and camps.</p> <p>Women were expected to build their lives around the</p>



<p>'three K's' - kitchen, children and church.</p> <p>Many people were happy because Hitler ended</p>	<p>unemployment.</p> <p>Jobs were created in</p>
<p>public works and in the armed forces.</p> <p>The KDF gave workers benefits such as</p>	<p>subsidised holidays and loans for Volkswagen cars.</p> <p>Trade unions were replaced by the</p>
<p>German Labour Front.</p> <p>The German Labour Front was used to</p>	<p>control workers.</p> <p>Life was very strict, and only a few people dared to</p>
<p>oppose the Nazis.</p> <p>Most of the opponents were arrested, and Nazi rule lasted until</p>	<p>Germany surrendered in World War Two.</p>