

How did the Nazis deal with economic problems in Germany?

SOLUTION K	SOLUTION F	SOLUTION J	AIM 3
The Nazis invaded countries with raw materials and food. This was the policy of Lebensraum.	A branch of the German Labour Front called 'Strength Through Joy' organised people's leisure activities so that free time was not wasted.	All German workers were forced to be members of the German Labour Front run by Dr Robert Ley.	The Nazis wanted to control the workers and their leisure time.
AIM I	SOLUTION I	SOLUTION L	AIM 4
Hitler wanted to make Germany self-sufficient so that it didn't have to rely on other countries.	A Four Year Plan was drawn up in 1936 with the aim of making Germany self-sufficient in four years.	The Volkswagen (People's Car) was manufactured. Workers could buy it on a scheme where they paid weekly sums in advance.	The German economy needed to be ready for war.
SOLUTION H	SOLUTION D	SOLUTION G	SOLUTION E
Dr Schacht became the Minister of the Economy in 1934. His New Plan for Germany had clear aims: to reduce unemployment, build up arms and make Germany self-sufficient.	Hitler introduced conscription. The army alone increased by one million men between 1935 and 38. The arms industry grew massively.	Public works programmes were organised by the German Labour Front. New motorways (autobahns) were built, as were hospitals, schools and sports stadiums.	Rearmament brought the biggest fall in unemployment. In 1935 Hitler ignored the Treaty of Versailles and started to re-arm Germany.
SOLUTION C	SOLUTION A	SOLUTION B	AIM 2
The National Labour Service was set up. It was for young men between 18 and 25 years old. They did jobs such as planting forests.	Many people, including Jews, were sent to labour camps and concentration camps but were not recorded as unemployed.	Women were forced out of work to look after their homes and families.	In 1933, 5 million people were still out of work. Hitler promised to solve unemployment.

Tasks

- 1) Cut up the cards.
- 2) Match up the aims with the solutions – some solutions may belong with more than one aim.
- 3) Answer the following questions in full sentences:
 - a) In what ways, and for who, was Nazi economic policy a success?
 - b) Who did not gain from Nazi economic policy and why?
 - c) How did the Nazis combine economic and social policies? Give examples.

How did the Nazis deal with economic problems in Germany?

Answers

Aim 1: self sufficiency	Aim 2: unemployment	Aim 3: control of workers and leisure	Aim 4: ready for war
K	H	B	H
H	B	L	D
I	G	F	E
	A	J	
	E		
	C		